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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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BILLINGS FAMILY IN AMERICA

1958

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1958

HISTORY OF ONE BRANCH
of the
BILLINGS FAMILY IN AMERICA

Submitted to the

State Genealogical Records of Illinois
by
Rose Anne Howe
of the
Chicago Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

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pt.1 HISTORY OF ONE BRANCH OF THE BILLINGS FAMILY

together with

pt.2 PIONEER HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CLARKSON

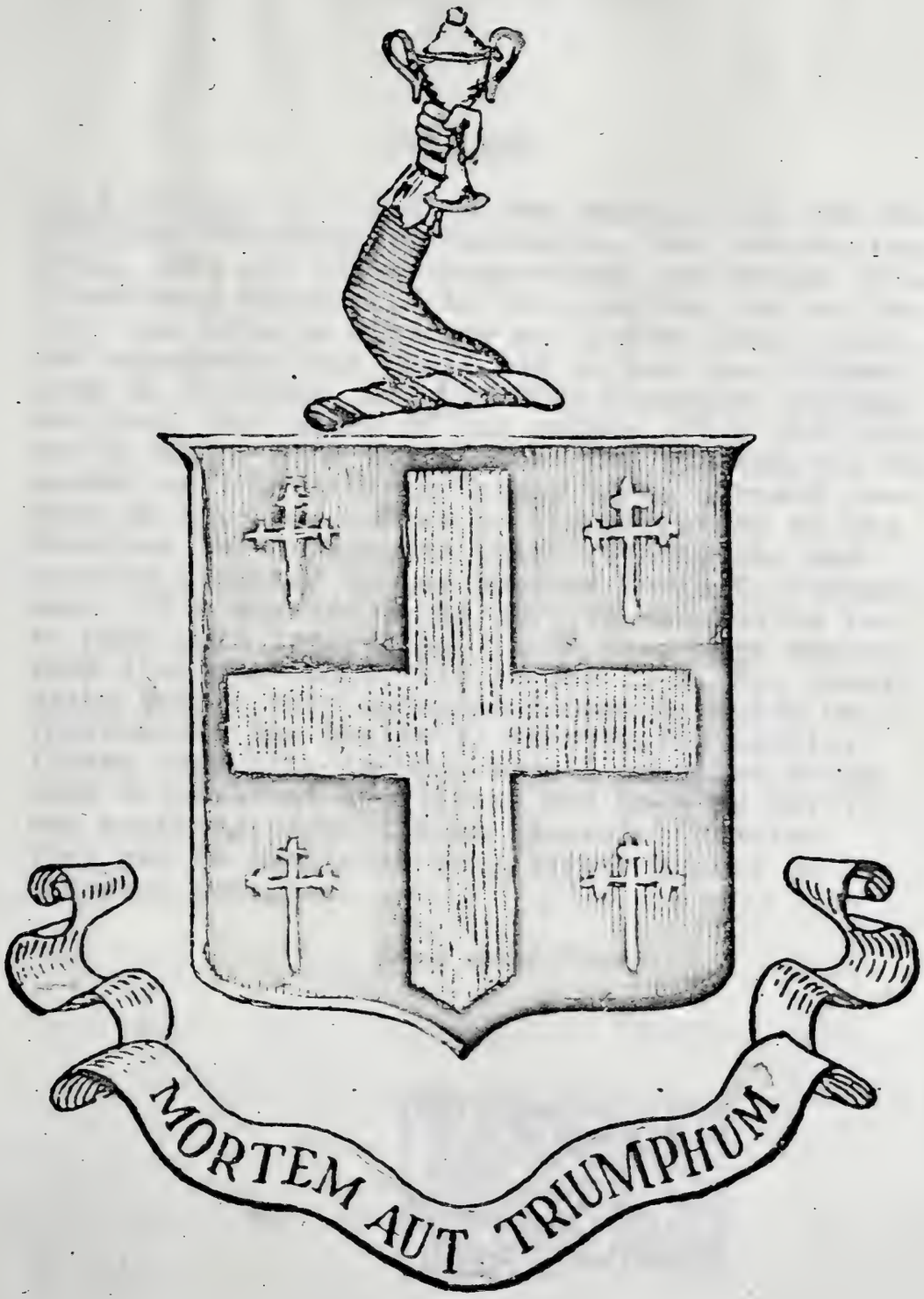
MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

and

pt.3 PIONEER DAYS IN WESTERN ALLEGAN COUNTY, MICHIGAN

Compiled by

Rose Anne Howe


MORTEM AUT TRIUMPHUM

FOREWORD

This history is based on one compiled by Emma E. Billings Patterson of Rochester, New York during 1912, 1913 and 1914, typewritten, and three relatives were discovered to have copies, but so far as I was able to discover no library had a copy. Her manuscript was dedicated to her dear father, Amos H. Billings, and her Aunt Celestia Billings who took the place of her mother after the latter's death. She stated that she started the research on the Billings Family in an earnest desire to become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which efforts she was greatly assisted by her husband Lewis C. Patterson. Once started their efforts snowballed into many more interesting facts than were necessary than for membership in the D. A. R., developing into a very valuable document, which unfortunately was available to very few people. I have been able to make what I consider to be some significant additions, and hope by putting our combined efforts into several libraries they can be available to a larger number of interested persons.

Rose Anne Howe

HOWE—Rose Anne Howe, Nov. 9, 1958, sister of Daisy H. Kilgore of Daly City, Cal.; also survived by five nieces and nephews. At chapel, 5501 N. Ashland avenue, where services will be held Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 12 noon. Interment Kalamazoo, Mich. Thursday. Member of D. A. R.; former member of Corinthian chapter, No. 123, O. E. S. Member of Women's University Club of Chicago. Memorials to Chicago Wesley Hospital fund or to Cancer fund preferred. LOngbeach 1-2645.

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HISTORY OF ONE BRANCH OF THE BILLINGS FAMILY

The Family in England

The word "billing" has been variously explained as meaning a "place by the meadow" and "cut or divided land," both of which would indicate that originally it connoted a certain type of topography, and gave the name to certain neighboring inhabitants because of where they lived. There are various spellings of the name to be found - Billinge, Bellings, Bellinges, Billyng, Bilin, etc. The first members of the family were called "de Billing," but the "de" was subsequently dropped, and in this country an "s" was added, but none of the spellings can be ruled out because in the early day spelling and chirography were rather crude arts, and many times practiced by only a few poorly educated clerks, who wrote names down as they sounded to them. In this work I shall use the finally accepted spelling "Billings."

The oldest mention of the name found in the records was of Henry de Billing, the holder of a sixth part of one knight's fee and three virgates of land in Rushden, Northamptonshire in A. D. 1221. Other references are to a Mary de Billing of Lancashire at a slightly later date, to a Thomas de Billinge of Huntingtonshire in 1273, to a William de Billinge of Nottinghamshire and to an Adam de Billing of Suffolkshire about the same time. There was also a William Billinges in Flintshire in Wales in the latter part of the 14th century. But no lineage has been established between any of these isolated cases, nor of any of them with the later Billings family.

(1) The authentic record of the family starts with John Billing of Rowell and Rushden in Northamptonshire, who was a patron of the church of St. Andrews in Colly-Weston in November 1430. He had two sons, Thomas and John, the latter of whom died March 19, 1478, and was buried in Woodford Church. This son left an only daughter Dowsabel, who married William Brooke of Astwell in Northamptonshire, to whom she carried the estate derived from her father.

(2) The other son, Thomas (Sir Thomas Billing), is the most prominent member of the family in England, most of whom were inconspicuous country gentlemen. He was made a serjeant-at-law in 1453, knighted in 1458. He was counsel for King Henry VI, principal law adviser to Edward IV, and on January 23, 1468/9 was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, a position which he retained through all the political vicissitudes of the War of the Roses, expiring in his bed May 5, 1481 from a stroke of apoplexy. He was buried in Bettlesden Abbey in Oxfordshire, under an

elaborately decorated blue marble slab, which at the dissolution of the monasteries was removed and placed in the upper end of the center aisle of Wappenham Church, where it can still be seen. He was twice married, 1st to Katherine, the daughter and heiress of Roger Giffard of Twyford in Buckinghamshire, and through her he became possessed of Giffard Manor in the hamlet of Astwell and parish of Wappenham in Northamptonshire, afterwards called Billings Manor. Through her, the family has descent from royalty and several Magna Charta barons. She was the mother of his five sons and four daughters - Thomas, John, Roger, William, Nicholas, Katherine, Isabel, Margaret, and a fourth daughter not named. His second wife was Mary, daughter and heiress of Robert Wesenham, widow of William Cotton, who married 3rd Thomas Lacy. She died March 14, 1499, and was buried in the south aisle of St. Margaret's Church at Westminster, a great portion of which she and Sir Thomas had rebuilt.

(3) Nicholas, fifth and youngest son of Sir Thomas, is next in the male line of Billings because the other four sons of Sir Thomas either went into female lines or died without issue. Nicholas was of Middleton Malzor in Northamptonshire, died in 1512 having made his will the 23rd of October. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Stephen Gilbert of Middleton Malzor, by whom he had two daughters, Katherine and Agnes, and four sons - Roger, William, Henry and (John.

(4) John Billing of Middleton Malzor, fourth and youngest son of Nicholas, died in 1526. His will did not mention his wife so her name is not known, but he left bequests to his children - William, Nicholas, Thomas, and Agnes (Bodyenge).

(5) William Billing of Middleton Malzor, the eldest son of John, died in 1557. His will was dated the 13th of September and proved on the 14th of November. By his wife Joan, who survived him, he had a daughter Katherine, and three sons - William who died before his father leaving a widow Elizabeth; Roger of Somersetshire; Richard also of Somersetshire, where he married in Taunton January 20, 1561/2 Katherine Wilcox, by whom he had three sons - Richard, Nicholas, and John. He resided in East Lydford.

(6) Roger Billing, second son of William, having with his brother Richard inherited lands in Somersetshire from his father, removed to that county and settled at Baltonsborough, near Glastonbury, where he was buried December 16, 1596. By his will dated December 14, 1596 and proved April 20, 1597, he bequeathed his property to his two sons Richard the Elder and Richard the Younger, to be divided by his brother Richard of East Lydford and other persons named, into as nearly as possible two equal parts. By his first wife Katherine, who was buried at Baltonsbor-

ough February 12, 1566/7, he had besides Richard the Elder mentioned above, Elizabeth baptized January 8, 1561/2 and buried October 1, 1587, John baptized January 8, 1564 and buried May 31, 1573. His second wife was Edith Colburn, whom he married at Baltonsborough December 5, 1573. She was buried there July 4, 1605. Their children were Agnes, baptized November 7, 1574, Christopher baptized December 25, 1575 and buried March 11, 1589/90, Agatha baptized October 18, 1578, Mary baptized December 18, 1581, Richard called Richard the Younger, baptized November 8, 1584. Richard the Younger resided some time at Baltonsborough, where he married May 22, 1617 Susan Rushe, by whom he had a daughter Edith who was baptized April 14, 1619. He was church warden in 1628, but what became of him afterwards is not ascertained.

(7) Richard Billing, the eldest son of Roger Billing of Baltonsborough, called Richard the Elder, removed to Taunton, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Strong of that place, and was possessed of landed property, which by his will dated in 1604 he gave to his children. He also made bequests to the reparation of the church of St. James in Taunton, to the poor of that parish and of Baltonsborough, and left twenty shillings to his brother Richard to make a ring in remembrance of him. He appointed his wife executrix and made her residuary legatee of all his personal estate. Their children were, besides Elizabeth who married Thomas Savage, Richard, Roger, Ebenezer, William.

(8) William Billing, the youngest son of Richard Billing the Elder, had by his father's will a house and land in Taunton, called Deanes. We do not know the name of William's wife, but we do know that had these children - Richard, Roger, Joseph, Ebenezer, William.

(9) This is the generation several of whose members came to New England, and for whom some authentic records are missing and can only be implied by inference. The statement has been made that Richard Billing of Hartford and Hatfield was the brother of William of Stonington. Mrs. Emma F. Billings Patterson on whose history of the family this one is based, states without proof that he was the uncle of William of Stonington. We know that he had an uncle by the name of Richard, and also that he had a brother Richard, so that either statement seems plausible. At any rate he appeared at Hartford, Connecticut with his wife Margery and son Samuel in 1640 and removed to Hatfield in 1661, where he died March 13, 1679. He married 2nd Sarah, daughter of Richard Fellows, who married 2nd Samuel Belding Jr. of Hatfield, and died February 5, 1713. By her he had Ebenezer, Sarah, Richard, John, Sarah 2nd.

(9) In his book "Ancestors and Descendants of Kine" by Charles Harry Billings of Syracuse, New York, published in 1950,

he implies that Nathaniel Billings who was admitted a freeman at Concord, Massachusetts in 1641 and who died August 24, 1673, leaving sons John and Nathaniel, was also of this family, but no proof of this has been found.

(9) Roger Billing, born Taunton, Somersetshire, England about 1618, was the son of Roger Billing, but whether of Roger[7] or of Roger[8] is not quite clear. He came to New England and was in Dorchester as early as 1635; he was admitted as a member of the church in 1640, and made a freeman in 1643. He married 1st Mary and had by her a daughter Mary, both of whom died in 1643; he married 2nd Hannah by whom he had Hannah, Joseph, Ebenezer, Roger, Elizabeth, Zipporah. Hannah died March 25, 1662, and he married 3rd Elizabeth, daughter of John Pratt, born February 19, 1642, and by her had another son Jonathan. Roger died November 15, 1683, his will dated February 2, 1680 with a codicil dated November 13, 1683, and proved December 13, 1683. From him come a host of descendants living mostly in eastern Massachusetts, but spreading to New Hampshire, Vermont and western Massachusetts.

(9) The best traced member of this generation and immigrant to America was William Billing. The high degree of authenticity comes from the will of his brother Ebenezer dated January 23, 1649. William had inherited the estate of Deanes from his father, and when he decided to come to America had sold his interests to Ebenezer. The latter stated in his will that if William returned to England within two years of the date of his death, the property should be returned to him, otherwise it should go to his namesake Ebenezer, the son of his late brother Joseph, deceased. William did not return, but made a very large estate for himself in his new country. He must have been born in 1628, since when he died in 1713 his gravestone read that he died in his 85th year. Through various records his wanderings in New England can be traced until he finally settled down in Stonington, Connecticut. He subscribed to "Orders" in Lancaster, Massachusetts September 4, 1654. This is the first record we have of him although his brother's will made in 1649 would indicate that he came previous to that date. He was married in Dorchester to Mary -------- by Major Atherton February 12, 1657/8. When Block Island was first settled by Dr. George Alcock, who had purchased the island, and had gathered a group from Braintree, Dorchester, Boston and neighboring towns August 17, 1660 to decide about lots and locations, William Billing is listed as one of the "first comers". However he apparently did not purchase land, and shortly after that he joined the company of William Chesebrough who was recruiting settlers for Connecticut. Before 1670 he was in New London, in which year he was fined for neglect of training. He had four children baptized in the First Church of New London, September 1, 1672, and another on March 14, 1674/5.

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM BILLINGS IN NEW ENGLAND

William Billings, #9 in English Lineage, #1 in this history, besides the exploits mentioned above, served in King Philip's War in 1675 and his name appears on the "List of the English Volunteers in the Late Narragansett War," as #161. In the allotment of land to the Volunteers, Voluntown, he drew Lot #106 of the Cedar Swamp Lots. Early in 1677 he removed to Stonington, which from then on was his permanent residence. May 10, 1677 he bought of Daniel Mason of Stonington 100 acres of land which was formerly laid out to Mason's father, Major John Mason, being land on Cosatuc Hill, adjoining land which William bought of Mr. Noyes August 27, 1678. Joshua Baker of New London made over to William his right to a grant of 50 acres, which was a part of a 100 acre grant to Joshua Holmes. He bought other parcels of land and built himself a house on Cosatuc Hill. In this way he became a large land owner and was considered in that day a very wealthy man. On April 29, 1677 he was admitted to the First Church of Stonington, and on July 1 of that year he had two children baptized, and another April 8, 1682. The General Court had granted to Thomas Stafford 50 acres at or near Pachaug (now Griswold, Connecticut), the latter assigning it to William Billings, and the land was laid out in November of 1677. In 1692 and 1693 he was a selectman of Stonington. He died March 16, 1713 in his 85th year and was buried in the Old Plain Cemetery in North Stonington. He made his will October 3, 1712 and it was proved April 14, 1713. At a Court of Probate held in New London March 26, 1718, administration was granted to Ebenezer Billings on the lands and other property of his mother, Mary Billings, and at a court session held July 8, 1718, the nuncupative will of Mrs. Mary Billings, late of Stonington, deceased, was presented, accepted and ordered to be recorded, and the administrator, Ebenezer Billings ordered to administer accordingly. William's gravestone is still legible, but Mary's is illegible except for the footstone which reads "M. B." In William's will mentions his wife Mary, his son William, his daughters Margaret, Mary, Lydia and Mercy, his daughter Abigail's four daughters, his daughters Dorothy and Patience, his grandson Beriah Grant, his granddaughter Mary Keeays (this name doubtful), and his son Ebenezer, who is made a residuary legatee and executor. Mary's nuncupative will mentions her daughters, Margaret, Mary, Lydia, Mercy, Dorothy and Patience, her granddaughters Mary Ceay (this name doubtful), Elizabeth Randall and Mary Randall. We do not have the birth dates of their children, and as several were baptized at one time, even the order can be ascertained only by inference.

I. William Billing, b. Taunton, England ca. 1628, d. Stonington, Conn. Mar. 16, 1713, m. Dorchester, Mass. Feb. 12, 1657/8 Mary -------- , who d. bet. 1713 and 1718.

Children

1. Margaret, b. ca. 1659, d. 1715, m. Aug. 13, 1678 Edmund Fanning and had William, Edmund, Jonathan.

2. William (Capt.), b. ca 1663, bur. Preston, Conn. June 8, 1738, m. ca. 1688 Hannah, dau. of Roger and Hannah (Palmer) Sterry, widow of Thomas Hewitt, b. Stonington Aug. 18, 1672, d. Preston Nov. 7, 1751. His father gave him a large farm at Preston and he became an influential citizen there. Both he and his wife are buried in Rixtown Cem. in the eastern part of Griswold. Their children - Mary (Boardman), b. 1689; Joseph, b. June 28, 1692; Prudence, b. June 12, 1694; Rev. William Billings of Windham, graduate of Yale, b. Feb. 16, 1697; Samuel, b. Aug. 16, 1699; Dorothy (Edwards), b. Feb. 5, 1702; Rachel (Kennedy), b. Mar. 25, 1704; Sarah, b. Sept. 10, 1705; Hannah (Putnam), b. 1706; Roger (Capt.), b. Mar. 19, 1708; Ichabod, b. Sept. 5, 1710; Elizabeth (Avery), b. Jan. 5, 1713.

3. Ebenezer (Ens.), b. ca. 1661.

4. Joseph, bap. at New London, Sept. 1, 1672, d. young.

5. Mary, bap. Sept. 1, 1672, prob. m. Stonington Dec. 24, 1688, John, son of Nathaniel Whiting of Wrentham, b. July 19, 1665. Children: Nathaniel, Mary, John, Zubiah (Sweeting-Ware).

6. Lydia, bap. New London Sept. 1, 1672, d. Aug. 1747, m. 1st William, son of Luke Bromley, b. ca. 1668, d. ca. 1703, m. 2nd bef. July 25, 1704 Samuel Coye (Ceay) of Preston. Children: (1) Lydia (Charles), Luke, William, Hannah (Foster), Elisha, Hephzibah (Barleson). (Her father and mother's wills mention also a Mary [illegible]) (Ceay).

7. Mercy, b. Stonington Oct. 27, 1674, bap. New London March 14, 1674/5. She had an illegitimate son Beriah baptized July 24, 1698.

8. Mary, bap. Mar. 14, 1675/6. (Horatio Gates Somerby in his manuscript history of the Billings family gives this daughter, but he is probably mistaken)

9. Abigail, bap. Stonington July 1, 1677, d. Stonington 1705, m. Stonington 1695 John Randall Jr., b. 1666. Children: (William mentioned four daughters, Mary mentioned granddaughters Elizabeth and Mary) - Elizabeth (Brown), Jonathan, Mary (Wilcox), John (Capt.), Dorothy, Abigail (Brown).

10. Dorothy, bap. July 1, 1677, m. Daniel Mackey - one child Mary, bap. Stonington June 16, 1695.

11. Elizabeth, bap. Stonington Sept. 28, 1679, admitted to the Church Nov. 10, 1700, and dismissed to the Church at Wrentham Apr. 6, 1701, supposedly to live with her sister Mary (Billings) Whiting.

12. Patience, bap. Stonington Apr. 9, 1682.

13. Prudence, bap. Mar. 4, 1683 (Somerby is the sole authority for this daughter and her baptism).

II. Ens. Ebenezer[2] Billings (William[1]), b. ca. 1661, d. Sept. 16, 1727, m. last of Feb. or first of Mar. 1680/1 Ann Comstock (Daniel[2], William[1]), bap. at New London with seven other of her father's children Apr. 9, 1671. Ebenezer was a soldier in King Philip's War in 1675; Ann was admitted to the Church Sept. 30, 1705, and Ebenezer March 18, 1712 at which time he acknowledged his parents' covenant. He made his will February 26, 1726/7 and it was proved October 5, 1727. He mentions his wife Ann, his sons Ebenezer, William, James, Increase, Benjamin, his daughters Anne Hakes, Zipporah Strickland, Margaret Burch, Jemima Baldwin, Thankful Smith, grandchildren Mary Powers, Tristram Billings. Early in 1727 a church was established at North Stonington, and the Billings family transferred their memberships to this new church; as a consequence the date of Ann's death has been lost, but both she and Ebenezer are buried in the North Stonington Cemetery.

Children

1. Anna, b. Oct. 7, 1681, bap. as Hannah May 11, 1690, d. ca. 1752, m. Stonington Jan. 16, 1718 Solomon Hakes, who d. ca. 1752. Children: George, Mary (Darling), Jonathan, Solomon.

2. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 1, 1684 and bap. Stonington May 11, 1690, m. Phebe Dennison Apr. 2, 1706. He was made an ensign in 1721 and a lieutenant in 1731. Children: Abigail (Prentice), John who d. young, Ebenezer, Phebe (Palmer), Grace (Noyes), Ann (Prentice), John, Christopher, Daniel, Nathan, Ann Borodel (Grant).

3. William, b. Apr. 4, 1686, bap. May 11, 1690, m. Margaret ---------. Children: Benejah, Thankful, Ichabod, Moses, Dorothy, Samuel, Prudence, Mary (Prentice), Esther, William.

4. Ens. James, b. Oct. 4, 1688, bap. May 11, 1690.

5. Zipporah, b. May 13, 1691, bap. Apr. 5, 1691 (?), m. Mar. 16, 1714 Thomas Strickland.

6. Margaret, b. Apr. 11, 1693, bap. Stonington June 11, 1693, m. Feb. 5, 1717 Jeremiah[3] Burch (Jeremiah[2], Thomas[1]), b. July 14, 1673. Children: Joseph, Thomas, Isaiah, Mary, Jeremiah, Martha, Increase, Jonathan, Benjamin. The Tristram Billings mentioned in Ebenezer's will was bap. May 28, 1714 as the son of Margaret Billings, and that was 3 years before her marriage so would indicate that he was born out of wedlock; another has reported him as the son of William[3] above whose wife was unknown, but could have been Margaret --------. Tristram was of Groton, d. 1753, m. Sept. 10, 1740 at Westerly, R. I. Elizabeth Lester of Stonington. In his will dated Sept. 19, 1753 mentions wife Elizabeth, and children Benjamin, William, Mary, Martha and Elizabeth.
7. Mary, bap. Apr. 8, 1694 (baptismal record is the only one for her, and it is almost certain that she was the daughter of Ebenezer Williams, b. Jan. 7, 1694.)
8. Jemima, b. Apr. 5, 1695, bap. May 26, 1695, m. ------ (Baldwin.
9. Increase (Ens.), b. May 13, 1697, bap. June 27, 1697, d. Preston Oct. 12, 1777, m. 1st Preston, Dec. 26, 1720, Hannah, dau. of Benjamin and Maria (Fanning) Hewitt, bap. Stonington June 29, 1701, d. Stonington Dec. 17, 1748; m. 2nd Stonington July 26, 1751, Sarah (Perkins) Stoddard, widow of Robert Stoddard. Children, all by 1st wife - Andrew, Stephen, Increase, Abigail, Lucy, Jemima, Stephen 2nd, Jared.
10. Thankful, b. Feb. 5, 1698/9, bap. Stonington Mar. 19, 1698/9, d. July 20, 1740, m. Mar. 18, 1724/5, Daniel[4] Smith (John[3], Daniel[2], Daniel[1]), b. Aug. 1, 1700, d. Aug. 26, 1741. Children - Mary, Anna (Swan), Joseph, John, Thankful, Ephraim.
11. Benjamin, b. Sept. 28, 1703, bap. Stonington June 5, 1704, d. 1742, m. Westerly, R. I. June 22, 1724 Mary, dau. Edward and Mercy Denison. Children - Desire, b. June 5, 1726, Benjamin, b. Dec. 12, 1728, a captain in the militia.
12. Judith (Judah), a natural dau. of Ebenezer by Hannah Maine, bap. Aug. 16, 1702, but must have been b. a. 1699, since the church held a meeting about Ebenezer and Hannah Maine Dec. 1700 according to Manasseh Minor. Judith Billings m. Apr. 22, 1714 Jonathan Spalding (John[3], John[2], Edward[1]), d. 1763 aged 80. Another Spalding-Billings marriage was of Ann Billings (Ebenezer[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Jan. 21, 1718, m. Simon Spalding (Edward[4], Edward[3], John[2], Edward[1]), b. Nov. 7, 1714, June 1, 1737, she d. Nov. 10, 1754 - Ann, half niece of Judith, and Simon 2nd cousin of Jonathan.

III. Ens. James[3] Billings (Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Stonington Oct. 4, 1688, bap. May 11, 1690, d. 1761, having made his will July 23, 1761; m. Mar. 17, 1714/5 Mary[3] Hewitt (Benjamin[2], Thomas[1]), bap. Aug. 12, 1694. He was made ensign of the 2nd Stonington Company May 11, 1732. In his will proved Oct. 9, 1761, he mentioned sons Jesse, James, Amos (deceased), his daughter Eunice Babcock and her son Jesse, his granddaughter Mary, dau. of son Amos, and his sons-in-law Capt. Joseph Palmer and Timothy Babcock. His widow in her will dated Jan. 29, 1763 and proved May

25, 1763, mentioned dau. Eunice Babcock, son Jesse and granddaughters Eunice Palmer and Mary Billings. Their children b. Stonington:

1. Zipporah, b. Oct. 20, 1715, bap. Stonington Oct. 21, 1716, d. ca. 1765, m. July 10, 1738, Joseph[4] Palmer (George[3], Gershom[2], Walter[1]), b. Aug. 16, 1717. Children: David, Ethel, Phebe, Joseph, Zipporah, Content, Gershom, Jemima, Eunice.

2. James, b. 20th of Sept. 1719, bap. Preston Apr. 3, 1720.

3. Eunice, b. Aug. 17, 1721, bap. at Preston Oct. 14, 1722, m. Oct. 26, 1740 Ezekiel[4] Babcock (Robert[3], John[2], James[1]), b. June 22, 1716. Children: Elihu, Mary (Hinckley), David, Martha (Bells), Robert.

4. Lois, b. Jan. 6, 1723, bap. Stonington Apr. 6, 1724, m. July 1, 1745 Timothy[5] Babcock (James[4], James[3], John[2], James[1]), b. Oct. 12, 1724, d. Dec. 3, 1795. Children: Lois (Clark), Timothy, Jesse, Grace (Plumb), Desire (Palmer).

5. Amos, b. May 9, 1728, m. Jan. 10, 1750 Bethia Miner - one child Mary, b. Aug. 21, 1750.

6. David, b. Sept. 6, 1730.

7. Jesse, b. Apr. 18, 1737, m. Mar. 5, 1761 Grace Breed, dau. of John and Mary (Prentice) Breed, and cousin of Ebenezer Breed of Breed's Hill (Bunker Hill), b. June 2, 1740. He is said to have served in the Revolutionary War with the rank of captain; after the Revolution they removed to Old Saratoga, N. Y. where he was prominent in civic affairs. Their children: Elihu, Henry, John, Grace (Morgan), Esther (Holmes), Jesse II. Jesse was made captain in the 25th Conn. Regiment, Oct. 21, 1778.

IV. James[4] Billings (James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Stonington Sept. 20, 1719, bap. at Preston Apr. 8, 1720, m. 1740 Margaret[4] Fanning (William[3], John[2], Edmund[1]), b. 1727 and d. Mar. 27, 1752. Their children:

1. Jonas, b. Feb. 6, 1742, prob. d. unm.

2. Benjamin, b. Nov. 4, 1744, m. Nov. 7, 1766 Ruhama Palmer; children - Perez, b. 1767, Ezra, b. Oct. 5, 1768, Lydia, b. Aug. 5, 1770.

3. Alpheus, b. Oct. 27, 1746, m. Oct. 25, 1771 Betty Wickwire; Children - Charles, b. May 23, 1772; Joseph, b. May 17, 1775; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1777; Hannah, b. July 17, 1779; Abigail, b. Sept. 6, 1782; Nantz, b. Dec. 15, 1785; James, b. Mar. 30, 1787; Benjamin, b. May 8, 1789.

4. Amos, b. Jan. 16, 1749. 1790 Census gives him with 2 males over 16, 4 under 16, 5 females, and 1 other free (white.

5. James, b. Oct. 11, 1751.

IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS, NOT BILLINGS, IN THIS LINE SO FAR

Note: Father of Mary, wife of William[1] Billings unknown.

The Comstock Family

The name Comstock is a very old one in England, going back to the Domesday Book in the time of William the Conqueror; it comes from the name of a village on the Culm, a small stream in Devonshire England. However the American Comstocks have not been traced back to the early members of the family.

I. William, the first in America, born England about 1590, appeared in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he purchased land from Richard Willis May 28, 1641 - probably a participant in the migration from Watertown to Wethersfield, Windsor, and Hartford, Connecticut which took place about this time. He was one of twenty-six from Wethersfield, Connecticut, in an expedition commanded by Capt. John Mason, which captured the Pequot Fort at Mystic, May 26, 1637, killing about five hundred Indians. Actions were brought against him at the Hartford Court August 1, 1644 and June 7, 1649. At Pequot (later called New London) he was granted land June 21, 1647, a lot in town and ten acres of upland, also ten acres on the east side of the Great River (Thames). Other grants were twenty acres at Nahantic (Niantic) on December 2, 1651, eight acres of upland, another 100 acres of upland laid out to Mr. Tinker, 100 acres upon a high hill up the Mohigan bounded by land laid out to Mr. Picket. He voted in the town meeting of November 10, 1650, and in July 1651 "wrought" on the mill dam which is still in use, chosen sexton of meeting February 25, 1662. He married 2nd Elizabeth -------, and had the following children: (1) John. who died in Lyme 1680, married Abigail ---------; (2) Samuel who died in Providence, R. I. about 1660, married Anne -------, who married 2nd John Smith the mason; (3) Daniel; (4) Christopher, who died December 28, 1702, married October 6, 1663 Hannah, daughter of Richard Platt of Milford, baptized October 6, 1643; (5) Elizabeth who died July 1659, married January 1651 Edward Shipton of Saybrook.

II. Daniel, died New London 1683, married Paltiah, daughter of John and Abigail (-------) Elderkin, January 29, 1646. This marriage took place in Providence, R. I. where Daniel was arrested with some other young men for giving a false alarm the 24th of June 1648. June 2, 1655 he put up his house for sale and removed to New London where the 19th of December 1658 he was granted 100 acres of upland by Sawmill Brook. An inventory of his estate November 13, 1683, he having died intestate, he was found to own 150 acres more bought of Mr. Loveland; the estate was valued as £221-17s-6d, and admitistration was granted to Paltiah, who was to bring up the children. They were: (1) Daniel, bap. Apr. 9, 1671, m. Elizabeth Prentice; (2) Mary; (3) Sarah; (4) Hannah (Forsyth); (5) Hope; (6) Zipporah; (7) Elizabeth; (8) Bethiah; (9) Anne, who married Ebenezer Billings;(10) Rebecca (Stebbins); (11) Kingsland; (12) Patience; (13) Samuel.

The Elderkin Family

I. John Elderkin, born in England about 1616 (in a court deposition given in 1672, he gave his age as 56), died Norwich, Connecticut June 23, 1687, m. (1) Abigail --------; (2) March 1, 1660, Elizabeth (a lineal descendant of Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford; her family line runs straight to three of the earls who were elected guardians of the Magna Charta), daughter of John Drake, widow of William Gaylord of Windham, Connecticut, who died Norwich Connecticut June 8, 1716, aged 95. John was the only one of the Elderkin name who came to this country. It has been said but not proved that he came from Fenns in Lincolnshire. The family is an old one in Northumberland, and is an English-Scoth borderland family. However, his lineage has not been traced back of this country. He was first heard of at Lynn, Massachusetts in 1637, which was first settled in 1629. In 1638, 20 acres of land was alloted to him. He was a carpenter and millwright, and probably built a mill at Lynn. He appeared at Dedham in 1641, and in Redding in 1646, in Providence in 1648, in New London in 1651, in Norwich in 1661, where he died. His frequent changes of residence were probably due to the fact that he was a contractor and master builder of churches, mills, houses, bridges, vessels. He built the church at New London at the request of Governor Winthrop, and built the first merchant ship ever built and owned in New London, the "New London Tryall", 1661. Besides this and running a mill, he was the innkeeper in New London, licensed November 6, 1654. He probably went to Norwich as soon as that town was started and was given two lots, one of which he sold, and built a mill on the other. He was given 40 acres on the south side of Little Plain side hills upon the cove. He was one of 25 freemen in 1668; was commissioned to build a new meeting house in 1673. In compensation for building the gallery in the new meeting house he was given a tract of land at Pocketannuch's Cove mouth. In 1678 a "lean-to" was added to the church and Elderkin was engaged to arrange the pews according to the dignity of the pewholders ("Dignity" based on age, rank, office, estate and aid furnished in building the house.) By first wife he had: (1) Abigail, b. Boston, Mass, Sept. 13, 1641/2; (2) Hannah, who m. Richard Hendy; (3) Paltiah, who m. Daniel Comstock. By 2nd wife he had (4) Anne, b. Jan. 1661; (5) John, Jr., b. Apr. 1664; (6) Bashua, b. Nov. 1665; (7) James, b. Mar. 1670/1; (8) Joseph, b. Dec. 1672.

The Hewitt Family

There were two Hewitts who came to New England in the early days of the colony. It is thought that both are related to John Huet of Taunton in Somersetshire, England, mentioned in connection with a will made May 26, 1522, who had ancestors in the peerage. However, it has not been proved, and it is doubtful if it could be proved. One of the two Hewitts who came to New England was Rev. Ephraim of Cheshire, who came from an old family of Huets seated at Kinetsford. He was a matriculate from St. John's , Cambridge University, Easter term 1611, and was curate at Knowle and Wraxhall in Warwick, was silenced by Archbishop Laud for neglect of ceremonies in 1638, and came to Boston in 1639 and proceeded to Windsor, Connecticut where August 17, 1639 he became a colleague of John Warham as a teacher in the church there. He married Isabel and had a daughter Mary who married Thomas Strong. He (died September 4, 1644.

The other Hewitt who came to New England early, and the one of primary interest to us, was Thomas Hewitt who was of the artisan class of London and no indication that he was related to the above. He is first heard of in Hingham, Massachusetts where he was made a freeman May 26, 1647. He was a seafaring man, trading along the coast of New England. Some of his stops were on the Mystic River of New London County, Connecticut where in exchange for the surplus products of the early planters, he brought goods from Boston. On these trips he became acquainted with Walter Palmer, who was the companion of William Chesebrough and a few others in establishing a settlement on Wequetequock Cove which later became Stonington. He also became acquainted with Palmer's daughter Hannah, whom he married, and desiring to make this settlement his permanent home, he bought a tract of land on the east side of Mystic River, which embraced the present site of Elm Grove Cemetery of Stonington, on which he erected a dwelling house of primitive dimensions, but continuing his coasting trade. In 1662 after he was the father of two children, he loaded a cargo of meat stock, sheep and poultry and set sail for the West Indies, a voyage from which he never returned. It was believed that his vessel met with a fierce storm at sea and that the entire cargo and crew were lost. After eight years of waiting and hoping, the General Court of Connecticut declared him legally dead, and gave his widow permission to remarry. She married 2nd December 27, 1671 Roger Sterry; he died before 1680, and she married 3rd John Fish as his third wife.

I. Thomas Hewitt, b. England, lost at sea 1662, m. Apr. 26, 1659 Hannah Palmer (Walter[1]), b. Charlestown, Mass. June 15, 1634, d. Stonington, Conn. ca. 1700. Children: 1st - Thomas Hewitt, b. May 2, 1660, m. Lydia Utley, d. June 3, 1686 - one child, Thomas[3] Hewitt, b. Feb. 3, 1685, m. Persis Cleveland, b. Chelmsford, Mass. Apr. 21, 1683, on Oct. 24, 1706 and had 6 children; (2) Benjamin Hewitt, b. 1662; 2nd - Hannah Sterry,

b. Aug. 18, 1672, m. ca. 1688 William[2] Billings; Samuel Sterry, b. 1674, m. 1st in 1703 Hannah Rose, who d. July 19, 1724, and he m. 2nd Mehitable Starkweather, Feb. 8, 1725; he had 5 children by the 1st marriage and 11 by the 2nd.

II. Benjamin Hewitt, b. a. 1662, m. Sept. 24, 1683 Marie Fanning (Edmund[1]), b. Groton, Apr. 28, 1665. He had the title of lieutenant in the military. He d. April 26, 1725 in his 62nd year; she d. Dec. 14, 1743 in her 78th year; both are buried in the Old Plains Cemetery, North Stonington. Their children:

(1) Benjamin, b. Aug. 10, 1684, bap. July 24, 1692, m. Mar. 3, 1707 Ann[3] Palmer (Gershom[2], Walter[1]), bap. May 20, 1682 - 10 children.

(2) Israel, bap. July 24, 1692, m. Anna Breed (John[3], Allen[2], Allen[1]), Mar. 8, 1714, and had 6 children.

(3) Tabitha, bap. July 24, 1692, living 1725.

(4) Mary, bap. Aug. 12, 1694, m. James[3] Billings, Mar. 17, 1715.

(5) Joseph, bap. Dec. 13, 1696, m. Oct. 5, 1720 Mary Chesebrough, dau. of Samuel[3] Chesebrough and his wife Priscilla Alden, granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, and had 10 children.

(6) Elkanah, bap. May 7, 1699, m. Temperance Keeney in 1722 and had 8 children.

(7) Hannah, bap. June 29, 1701, m. Dec. 26, 1720 Increase[3] Billings (Ebenezer[2], William[1]) and gave him 8 children; she d. Dec. 17, 1748, and he m. 2nd July 26, 1751 Sarah (Perkins) Stoddard, but had no children by her.

(8) Henry, bap. July 30, 1704, m. Joanna[5] Denison (Joseph[4], George[3], William[2], John[1]), b. Jan. 28, 1718, on Dec. 25, 1735, and had 10 children.

(9) Content, bap. Apr. 3, 1708, m. 1st June 14, 1727 Rev. Ebenezer Russell, he d. childless May 22, 1731 and she m. 2nd Dea. Joseph[6] Denison (Joseph[5], George[4], Capt. George[3], William[2], John[1]). She d. childless Sept. 20, 1749 and he m. 2nd Mrs. Bridget Wheeler, dau. of Thomas Noyes, on Apr. 23, 1751. Bridget's first husband, Isaac Wheeler, was drowned in Lantern Hill Pond. Joseph and Bridget had 11 children. He d. Feb. 15, 1795.

(10) Thankful, bap. June 3, 1711, d. Feb. 6, 1720 in her 10th year and was bur. in Old Plains Cem., No. Stonington.

The Palmer Family

The name "Palmer" goes back to the Crusades, when the knights who were pilgrims to Palestine in the Middle Ages, came home bringing palm leaves as tokens of their pilgrimage. From this there grew up a group of religious enthusiasts, who were pledged to eternal poverty, and spent their lives visiting one shrine after another living on alms, and bearing palm leaves as a symbol of their devotion and asceticism. Being palm bearers, they eventually became known as "palmers". This was the origin of the surname "Palmer", but by the 16th century the ascetic significance of the name had largely disappeared, and there were many inhabitants of England of numerous types of occupation and various classes of society who bore the name, and a number of them came to this country at an early day. Abraham was a merchant of London before coming to this country, but gave it up to come to America with his brother Walter, and both were first settlers at Mashawum, now Charlestown with seven others in the early spring of 1629. Walter, the brother with whom we are chiefly concerned formed a close friendship there with William Chesebrough, the founder of Stonington, a friendship which lasted throughout life. They became freemen May 18, 1631, and held various local offices, and in 1643 the two friends removed to Plymouth Colony, to the settlement known as Rehoboth, where Walter was a first deputy to the Plymouth Court, and was repeatedly selectman, and held other local offices. John Winthrop, Jr., the governor of Connecticut was establishing a settlement at Pequot, now New London, and urged Chesebrough to join him. But Chesebrough was not satisfied with New London, and started back to Rehoboth. On the way back he decided that a site on Wequetequock Cove was where he wanted to settle. Chesebrough removed his family to his chosen spot in 1649 and persuaded Walter Palmer to join him there, which he did in 1652 becoming firmly established by July of 1653.

I. Walter[1] Palmer, supposed to have come from some village in Nottinghamshire, England and with his brother Abraham a first resident of Charlestown. His brother was keeper of the town books and lists a number of grants of land for Walter in and around Charlestown. But as stated above in 1643 he removed with Chesebrough to Seacuncke, later Rehoboth, in Plymouth Colony, and afterwards in 1652 joined Chesebrough at Wequetequock Cove, now Stonington, and became a large land owner and influential man. Walter was married in England where several of his children were born, to Ann (called Elizabeth), surname not known; he m. 2nd at Roxbury in 1632 Rebecca Short by whom he had several other children. Walter and his second wife as well as his daughter Grace joined the church in Charleston June 1, 1632; he was a very religious man, the first meeting of the church in Stonington being held at his house Mar. 22, 1657. Walter d. at Stonington, Nov. 19, 1661, his will being

May 19, 1858, is filed in Suffolk Co. Court, Stonington having been thought a part of Mass. at that time. He names son John, dau. Grace and her two children, sons William, Gershom, Elihu, Nehemiah, Moses, and daughters Hannah and Rebecca.

Children

1. Grace, b. England 1608, m. Apr. 23, 1634, Thomas Miner. They remained in Charlestown until 1636, where their son John was born, after which they removed to Hingham where 4 more children were born. In 1645 they joined the first planters of New London, and in 1652 preceded Walter to Stonington, where they became a prominent family.

2. William, b. England, remained at Charlestown with his brother John. Soon after his father's death he came to Stonington, residing finally at Killingworth, Conn. His brother Gershom inherited his property, which shows that he had neither wife nor children.

3. John, also lived and died a bachelor.

4. Jonas came with his father and mother to Charlestown in 1629, where he lived until 1667 and m. Elizabeth Grissel. He removed to Rehoboth where he remained. He had 6 children; m. 2nd Abigail Titus.

5. Elizabeth, b. England, m. 1st Thomas Sloan and 2nd Mr. Chapman - no children.

2nd Wife

6. Hannah, bap. Charlestown, June 15, 1634, came with father to Stonington via Rehoboth, m. 1st Thomas Hewitt, Apr. 26, 1659 by whom she had Thomas and Benjamin Hewitt; m. 2nd Roger Sterry, Dec. 27, 1671, by whom she had Hannah and Samuel Sterry; m. 3rd John Fish.

7. Elihu, bap. Charlestown Jan. 25, 1636, came to Stonington and d. Sept. 5, 1668 aged 29, leaving his property to his (nephews.

8. Nehemiah, b. Nov. 23, 1637, came to Stonington and m. Hannah, dau. of Thomas and Dorothy (Lord) Stanton, Nov. 20, 1662 and had 7 children.

9. Moses, b. Jan. 6, 1640, also came to Stonington via Rehoboth, m. Dorothy Gilbert and 5 children. He was a deacon of the First Church and a prominent citizen.

10. Benjamin, b. Charlestown May 30, 1642, came to Stonington via Rehoboth, joined the church and became a large landowner. He m. and brought wife home (name not known), d. Apr. 10, 1716 aged 74. He deeded his land to 2 nephews, so had no children.

11. Gershom, b. Rehoboth, m. 1st Ann Denison, dau. of Capt. George and Ann Borodel Denison, Nov. 28, 1667 and had 10 children; m. 2nd Elizabeth, widow of Maj. Samuel Mason.

He was a deacon of the Stonington First Church and held various civic offices.

12. Rebecca, b. Rehoboth, came to Stonington, m. Elisha Chesebrough, son of William and Ann (Stevenson) Chesebrough, Apr. 1, 1670, and Rebecca m. 2nd John Baldwin of New London July 24, 1672. She had 1 child by 1st marriage - Elisha Chesebrough, b. Dec. 3, 1668, and by 2nd marriage Rebecca, Mary, Sylvester, Sarah, Jane, Theophilus Baldwin.

The chief interest of the Palmer family in connection with the Billings family is in the marriage of Hannah^2 Palmer with Thomas^1 Hewitt, whose granddaughter Mary^3 Hewitt married James^3 Billings, which makes Walter Palmer a direct immigrant ancestor in the Billings line. There are, however, other Palmer-Billings marriages that are of minor interest:

(1) Benjamin^5 Billings (James^4, James^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1) m. Nov. 7, 1766 Ruhamah^5 Palmer (Christopher^4, George^3, Gershom^2, Walter^1), b. Stonington Sept. 7, 1747, and they had Perez Billings b. 1767, Ezra Billings, b. Oct. 5, 1768, and Lydia Billings, b. Aug. 5, 1770 - a family of particular interest in Saratoga County, N. Y. in the era directly following the Revolution.

(2) Joseph^4 Palmer (Joseph^3, Nehemiah^2, Walter^1), b. Stonington Mar. 14, 1690, m. 1st Mar. 12, 1711 his cousin Mary^3 Palmer, dau. of Gershom^2 and his wife Ann (Denison), bap. May 20, 1682, d. Voluntown Jan. 13, 1777 aged 87, and he m. 2nd Hannah Billings ((unidentified) - 12 children by 1st wife.

(3) Dr. Nathan^4 Palmer (Justice Daniel^3, Nehemiah^2, Walter^1), b. Oct. 26, 1711, a prominent physician of Stonington, m. Apr. 21, 1735 Phebe^4 Billings (Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Apr. 4, 1714, d. Apr. 3, 1792 aged 78; he d. Mar. 28, 1795. Both are buried in Palmer Burying Ground at the head of the Cove - 13 children.

(4) Joseph^4 Palmer (George^3, Dea. Gershom^2, Walter^1), b. Aug. 16, 1716/7, whose mother was Hannah^4 Palmer (Lt. Joseph^3, Nehemiah^2, Walter^1), m. 1st July 10, 1737 Hipporah^4 Billings (James^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Oct. 3, 1715, d. 1765/6, he m. 2nd Mrs. Elizabeth (Stevens) Stewart. 9 children by 1st marriage and 1 by 2nd.

The Fanning Family

This family is of ancient Irish origin. The name was originally Fanyn, the addition of the "g" being a corruption. Several explanations have been given for the origin of the name. For instance there is the Irish word "fan" which means a slope; in Anglo-Saxon there is the word "fann" which comes from the Latin "vannus" and the French "van" which come from a root word meaning "to blow" - the same as our word "fan." There is also the Anglo-Saxon word "fenn", a bog. But none account for the second syllable of the name. A number of considerations seem to indicate that the family is of Norman origin, and in this connection we have the word "fanon" meaning a military ensign or flag. The name "Fanyn" first appears at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion in the 12th century, and since those who bore the name were always mixed up in some sort of warfare, what more natural than that the family should have a name derived from a military symbol. From the time of the above mentioned invasion the name Fanyn, becoming Fanning, is found in the land records of the counties of Limerick, Clare, Kilkenny and Tipperary. The fortunes of the family from which the American family is descended seem to have been tied up with these of the Desmond family Richard Fanning was an officer under Thomas, 9th Earl of Desmond during the War of the Roses and died of wounds at the battle of Wexford in 1462. The Desmonds were staunch supporters of the House of York and Earl Thomas was a chief advisor of King Edward IV. Another Richard Fanning was an officer slain at the battle of Mourne Abbey in August 1521, a battle which was disastrous for the Desmonds. A Thomas Fanning was treasurer of the 16th Earl of Desmond, Gerald More, who was said to be the most powerful subject in the British Isles. But the Desmond fortunes changed, engaged in rebellion, the Earl was wounded and taken a prisoner in a battle near Lismore in 1573, later released by Queen Elizabeth, but again declared a rebel the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir William Pelham came to Limerick, gathered an army and marched against Fanningstown, the stronghold of the Desmonds and reduced the territory to desolation. The Earl fled to the mountains of Kerry, but was later apprehended and in November 1583 killed and decapitated. His vast territories were confiscated and divided up among officers of the British army. Clement Fanning claimed Fanningstown as heir-at-law, caliming that it was not held directly from the Earl of Desmond. But he was unsuccessful and it was granted to Edward Mainwaring of Cheshire.

From this point we are able to trace the forebears of the American family. This Clement Fanning who protested the loss of Fanningstown was the sheriff of Limerick in 1551, in 1554 went on a mission to Paris for some merchants of Limerick, was mayor of Limerick 1557-8, and in 1559 represented Limerick in the Irish parliament. Clement's son Patrick was sheriff of Limerick 1576; he died June 1, 1612, and was at that

time in possession of some lands in County Clare. Clement Fanning, his son and heir sold these lands. The latter was elected sheriff of Limerick in 1595, and mayor in 1610. He had sons Simon, Edward and Francis, all of whom held civic offices with honor. Francis, the youngest son, served as sheriff in 1632-3 and as mayor of Limerick in 1644. But his estates were forfeited in the confiscations that resulted from the Cromwell revolt of 1652, and he was sentenced to transplanting to Connaught - a barren and thinly inhabited region. His son Edmund, not willing to take the transplanting, came to America and surely very shortly after landing turned up at Pequot, now New London. He became associated with Governor Winthrop, who placed him on Fisher's Island, which now belongs to New York. There are entries for him there in 1655 and 1657, but he returned to New London previous to 1662. He was awarded 50 acres of land in 1664 on the west bank of the Mystic River 2 miles above Old or Upper Mystic, now the town of Ledyard. This farm with later additions has remained in the family for 150 years. He received other grants and made purchases until he became a very large landowner, and was able to provide each of his sons with a farm. The property was on both sides of the Mystic River, so that part of it was in Groton, but he himself became a resident of Stonington, His home farm consisted of a 100 acre grant from Stonington February 3, 1667. He received other grants from Stonington, one of which was to compensate him for a loss of a part of his New London grant which proved to overlap that of Joshua Hempstead, which he ceded to the latter.

While Edmund may have been and probably was a Catholic in Ireland, he did not adhere to that religion in this country, which is proved by the fact that he was made freeman by the General Court at Hartford April 27, 1674, an honor which he could have received only by being an adherent to the established First Church (Congregational). In this connection, he contributed to the minister's fees in New London £1-2s-6d in 1664, and October 6, 1666 £1-5s-2d-0qr. He did not contribute in 1667, which would indicate that transferred his residence to Stonington about that date. He had a prominent part in the building of the Meeting House at Stonington, which was first organized in June 3, 1674, and the work apportioned on September 6, 1677. There is no record of his having joined the church, but at least one child, Mary, was baptized in the First Church of Stonington, and his wife Ellen, joined the Stonington Church after his death October 2, 1684. He took a prominent part in all civic affairs; he served in King Philip's War in 1675-6 as well as his sons Edmund, Thomas and John. He received a grant of land on account of his service, but it was not conveyed until after his death in March 1706, which was received by his heirs. In February 26, 1673 he was made constable and surveyor of highways in 1680. He died intestate in December 1682. He had evidently provided for the four older sons who signed off in favor of Ellen and the youngest son

James on the home place. There is no record of the death of his widow, whom he married in Ireland and whose maiden name is not known, but it must have been before January 1692/3 when the home farm was sold by her sons Thomas and James. Both Edmund and Ellen are probably buried in the old Fanning Burying Ground on the Groton farm, but with unmarked stones.

I. Edmund[1] Fanning, b. a. 1620 in Ireland, m. there a. 1649 Ellen -------, d. Dec. 1682. Children:

(1) Edmund[2], b. a. 1649 in Ireland.

(2) Margaret, prob. b. Pequot a. 1653, drowned Apr. 29, 1664 in Quiambog Cove, Stonington, and buried on the 30th.

(3) Thomas, b. Fisher's Island a. 1655.

(4) John, b. Fisher's Island a. 1657.

(5) William, b. Fisher's Island a. 1659, was killed at Pequetenock by Indians, d. unm. His name appears on a deed given by Owaneco, Sachem of the Mohegans, to Joseph Morgan June 25, 1686 at Preston, Conn., and acknowledged the same day at Stonington before Samuel Mason, Assistant. He was also a witness to a deed on the New London records Feb. 11, 1681, and he is mentioned again on June 10, 1704. He had a grant of 50 a. of land from Stonington Aug. 10, 1683, which went to his brother John Jan. 24, 1718, which would place his death previous to this date.

(6) James, b. New London (Groton) a. 1663. He received his portion of his father's estate in 1683, but sold it shortly afterward. He had received a grant of 50 a. Apr. 29, 1690, was granted an earmark for his cattle Mar. 4, 1688. His name disappears from the records after 1693, and it is supposed that he was lost at sea, since his brother John collected some wages that were due him from a voyage with Mr. Hallam in 1705, £02-10s-0d.

(7) Mary, b. New London (Groton) Apr. 28, 1665, bap. at Stonington Oct. 29, 1682.

II' Edmund[2] Fanning (Edmund[1]), b. a. 1649 in Ireland, m. Stonington Aug. 13, 1678 Margaret[2] Billings (William[1]), b. Stonington a. 1661. He resided at Groton on a farm given him by his father, d. Groton a. 1715; she d. -------, both prob. bur. in Fanning Burying Ground. Issue:

(1) William[3], b. Groton (now Ledyard) Mar. 26, 1680, bap. Stonington Aug. 18, 1695; no further record.

(2) Edmund[3], b. Groton, prob. 1682, bap. Stonington Aug. 18, 1695, m. 1st a. 1710 at Preston, Hannah Parke

(sister of Deborah Parke, who m. his cousin John[3] Fanning (John[2], Edmund[1]); she d. bet. 1732 and 1735, and he m. 2nd June 11, 1735 Hopestill (Elliot) Coates. He d. Mar. 1768, she d. June 1772. Children all by Hannah - Zerviah, William, Freelove, Fear, Abigail, Edmund, Deborah.

(3) Jonathan[3], b. Groton 1684 (g. s.), bap. Stonington Aug. 18, 1695, m. May 17, 1714 Elizabeth May. He d. Apr. 28, 1766, she d. July 24, 1772. Children - Elizabeth, Jonathan, Margaret, David, Anna , Mary, Hannah.

II" Thomas[2] Fanning (Edmund[1]), b. a. 1655, m. Stonington Oct. 19, 1684, Frances Ellis, dau. of Richard and Susannah (Chapman) Ellis. He was in the Narraganset War and received 2 grants of land on account of it. He d. Apr. 27, 1704, she d. ------

Children

(1) Thomas[3], b. Stonington Apr. 20, 1685, bap. Nov. 20, 1687. The last date for him in the Stonington records is 1710; he may have gone to Canada..

(2) Frances[3], b. Stonington Aug. 19, 1689, bap. Aug. 12, 1694, m. Stonington Feb. 1, 1726/7 Timothy Van Pelt, formerly of N. Y., and had Timothy and perhaps others. They resided at Voluntown Mar. 1727, Lebanon May 1731, no further record.

(3) Catherine[3], b. Stonington a. 1692, bap. Aug. 12, 1694, m. prob. --------- Ranger, and 2nd at Stonington Apr. 3, 1751, Joseph Page, son of John Page of Watertown, Mass., b. Feb. last day, 1679/80; he m. 1st Widow Mary Minor, Mar. 7, 1712/13, who d. 1750.

(4) James[3], b. Stonington Apr. 30, 1695, bap. Aug. 12, 1695, m. 1st at Smithtown, L. I. in 1718 Hannah Smith, dau. of Richard and Hannah (Tooker) Smith, b. 1703; she d. on a passage home from England 1750, and he m. 2nd Stonington Feb. 25, 1752 Thankful (Hinckley) Chesebrough, dau. of Samuel and Martha (Lathrop) Hinckley, b. Mar. 22, 1712. Thankful had m. 1st Jedediah Thompson, and 2nd Joseph Chesebrough, so James Fanning was her 3rd husband; she had six children by Chesebrough. James was a captain in the French and Indian War in 1746, d. Southold, L. I. June 1779, Children by 1st wife - James, Thomas, Phineas, William, Katharine, Bethia, Richard, Gilbert, Richard again, Edmund, Hannah, Sally; by 2nd wife Katharine (again.

(5) Richard[3], b. Stonington June 9, 1698, bap. Sept. 19, 1698, m. Stonington Jan. 18, 1724/5 Hannah Kegwin, eldest dau. of John and Hannah (Brown) Kegwin, b. Stonington Sept. 15, 1701. He was a farmer and lived Stonington, Voluntown, Lebanon, and Plainfield, Conn., where both d. and were bur. Children - Thomas, Nathan, Mary, Content, Gatliff, Richard, James, a dau. who d. in infancy, Catherine.

II"'John[2] Fanning (Edmund[1]), b. 1657, m. New London 1683 or 4, Margaret Culver, dau. of (prob.) Edward and Ann (Ellis) Culver, b. New London 1655 or 1658. John located on Fort Hill, Groton, was a volunteer in the Narraganset War and received a grant of land. He d. bet. the 1st and 15th of February, 1738/9; his widow d. previous to the 16th of June, 1740. Both are prob. interred in the Fanning Burying Ground. Children:

(1) Mary[3], b. Groton, bap. Stonington Aug. 26, 1686, m. Samuel Fox, who d. 1752; his will dated Feb. 16, 1748 and proved Mar. 25, 1752 mentions wife Mary, eldest son Samuel whom he makes executor, youngest son John, and dau. (Mary.

(2) John[3], b. New London a. 1688, m. Groton a. 1716 Deborah Parke, dau. of William and Hannah (Frink) Parke and sister of Hannah Parke who m. his cousin Edmund[3], b. Preston Aug. 5, 1696. John d. intestate Dec. 1718, and Deborah m. 2nd May 14, 1722 Benajah Williams, son of Capt. John and Martha (Wheeler) Williams, b. Aug. 28, 1700, and they had issue Joseph, Jabez, Prudence, Desire, Benajah; they resided Crum Elbow, Duchess Co., N. Y. John[3] and Deborah had John[4], b. Groton 1717 or 1718; Thomas[4], b. Groton 1719.

(3) Margaret[3], b. New London a. 1692, m. 1st Groton a. 1720 an Avery, perhaps Benjamin and had one son Daniel who was killled by Indians. Avery d. early and Margaret m. 2nd bef. 1738 Jadediah Ashcraft, who d. June 1772; in his will dated May 31, 1772 and proved June 22, 1772 left everything to Margaret. She d. Groton bet. Nov. 1773 and Mar. She was declared insolvent.

(4) Prudence[3], b. New London a. 1694, m. Groton aft. 1743 Jacob Parke, son of Nathaniel, but they had no issue. He had m. 1st Martha Geer, and had 3 children to whom Prudence became stepmother - Jacob, Timothy, and Martha Parke. He d. Oct. 13, 1752; date of her death unknown.

(5) Thankful[3], b. New London a. 1696, m. 1st Groton 1733 John Martyn - one child Katherine, b. 1735, d. Dec. 10, 1741 in her 7th year and bur. in the Packer Burying Ground. Tradition says he "ran away" previous to 1738 but left considerable possessions. She m. 2nd ------- Talley of Stonington, who d. soon and she m. 3rd Capt. James Packer of Groton, son of John and Rebecca (Latham) Packer, b. Sept. 11, 1681. His first wife was Abigail -------, who d. Nov. 16, 1722 in her 40th year. Capt. Packer d. Apr. 24, 1765 in his 84th year and was bur. beside his 1st wife. Thankful d. 1780.

(6) William[3] b. New London a. 1700, m. a. 1720 Esther ------- b. New London (Groton). He was a yeoman at Groton and afterwards Stonington; made a transfer July 7, 1721, which is about the only record of him in Groton. He was prob.

the William Fanning whose name appears in New London records in 1733/4 and 1753. He was of Stonington, living just west of Billings Lake, name appearing in transfers in 1754, 1757, 1762, the last to son-in-law Christopher Billings; he d. Stonington Mar. or Apr. 1779, an administrator of his estate being appointed May 4, 1779 - Gershom and Benjamin Billings, the bond being signed by Sanford Billings and witnessed by Caleb Hakes and Elnathan Rossiter - Inventory £382-5s-10d, taken May 18, 1779 by appraisers Henry Hewitt and Abel Spicer, mostly of household furniture and chattels, no real estate. The date of Esther's death is not known, but it was before 1779.

Children

(a) Anna[4], b. a. 1723, m. Westerly, R. I. 14th of November, 1742 Christopher[4] Billings (Ebenezer[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Stonington Feb. 10, 1723. Anna d. early and Christopher m. 2nd Abigail, dau. of Joseph and Hannah (Coates) Babcock. Anna and Christopher had Marcy, Daniel, Christopher, Nathan, Margaret, Lydia. By Abigail he had Anne, John, Joseph, and Jonas. (b) Margaret[4], b. 1727, m. 1741 James[4] Billings (James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Stonington Sept. 20, 1719; Margaret d. Stonington Mar. 27, 1752, date of his death not known, both bur. in the Plains Cem. No. Stonington. Issue - Jonas, Benjamin, Alpheus, Amos, James. (c) Esther[4], b. a. 1729, m. Stonington Nov. 15, 1749 Gershom Brown prob. b. Stonington Aug. 29, 1729, son of Humphrey and Tabitha (Holdridge) Brown, brother of Humphrey Brown who m. Mary[4], dau. of Jonathan[3]. Esther and Gershom had no issue.

II'V Mary[2] Fanning (Edmund[1]), b. New London (Groton) Apr. 28, 1665, bap. at First Congregstional Church of Stonington Oct. 29, 1682, m. Stonington Sept. 24, 1684 Lt. Benjamin[2] Hewitt (Thomas[1]); he d. Apr. 26, 1725; she d. Dec. 14, 1743. Their children - Benjamin, Israel, Tabitha, Mary who m. James[3] Billings, Joseph, Elkanah, Hannah who m. Increase[3] Billings (Ebenezer[2], William[1]), Henry, Content, Thankful.

BILLINGS PARTICIPANTS IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

Benjamin (Capt. Roger^3, William^2, William^1), b. Oct. 10, 1743, m. Feb. 25, 1770 Priscilla Huntington, both of Norwich; service in the 1st Reg. of the Campaign of 1762, Maj.-Gen. Phineas Lyman of Suffield, 3rd Company of Maj. John Durkee of Norwich, Apr. 2 to Dec. 9, 1762.

Christopher (Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Feb. 1723, m. 1st at Westerly, R. I. Nov. 14, 1742 Anna^4 Fanning and 2nd Abigail^3 Babcock; service in the 1st Reg. of the Campaign of 1757, Col. Phineas Lyman of Suffield, 12th Company of Capt. Benadam Gallop of Groton, Feb. 26 (to Nov. 15.

Ebenezer (Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Jan. 1, 1684, d. July 20, 1760, m. Apr. 2, 1706 Phebe^4 Denison; he was made lieutenant Oct. 14, 1731 in the 2nd Stonington Company, deputy from Stonington in 1721 and 1722; his service was in the 1st Reg. in the Campaign of 1755, Maj.-Gen. Phineas Lyman of Suffield, 3rd Company of Maj. Robert Denison, Capt. Ebenezer Billings, Jr., this Ebenezer 1st Lt. Apr. 2 to Dec. 10, 1755.

Ebenezer (Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1) of Stonington, b. Mar. 20, 1710/11, d. July 3, 1759, m. 1st Nov. 1733 Mary^4 Noyes and 2nd Sarah^4 (Chesebrough) Geer, she m. 3rd Capt. John Denison. His service was as Capt. in the same Reg. in which his father was 1st Lt.; he also was Capt. in the 1st Reg. of the Campaign of 1756, Maj.-Gen. Phineas Lyman of Suffield, 8th Company, Capt. Ebenezer Billings of Stonington from Mar. 26 to Oct. 28.

Ebenezer (Ebenezer^4, Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Feb. 26, 1739/40; his service was as a private in the same Reg. and Company in which his father was Capt., from Apr. 1, 1756 until his death Oct. 13, 1756.

Increase (Ebenezer^2, William^1) of Stonington and Preston, b. May 1697, d. Preston Oct. 12, 1777, m. 1st Dec. 26, 1720 Hannah^3 Hewitt and 2nd July 26, 1751 Sarah (Perkins) Stoddard, widow of Robert Stoddard; service in a Reg. in the pay of N. Y. for the purpose of building forts and removing encroachments on His Majesty's lands, Capt. Samuel Dimock's Company of Saybrook, service from May 1755 for 42 days (42 days.

Increase (Increase^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Feb. 15, 1724/5; service in 1st Reg. of the Campaign of 1756, Maj.-Gen. Phineas Lyman, 8th Company of Capt. Ebenezer Billings of Stonington, served as Corp. Apr. 12 to Dec. 20, 1756.

Jabez (Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Sept. 29, 1720, m. May 1, 1741 Ruth Shaw, dau. of Daniel Shaw; service as Sgt. in 1st Conn. Reg. in the 3rd Company of Maj. Robert Denison, Capt. Ebenezer Billings, from Apr. 10 to Oct. 26, 1755; also served in the 8th Company Apr. 1 to Dec. 5, 1756; also served in the 12th Company under (Capt. John

Denison of Stonington, Apr. 8 to Sept. 18, 1758; also served in the 5th Company of Capt. John Stanton of Groton in the Conn. Troops commanded by Col. Eleazer Fitch in (1759.

Jahleal (Ens. Increase[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Dec. 30, 1735; service in the 1st Conn. Reg. under Maj. Gen. Phineas Lyman of Suffield, in the Company of Maj. Robert Denison of New London from Apr. 12 to Oct. 15, 1755.

Jesse (James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Apr. 18, 1737, m. Mar. 5, 1761 Grace Breed; served in 1st Conn. Reg. under Maj. Gen. Phineas Lyman of Suffield, in the 8th Company, Capt. Ebenezer Billings of Stonington, Apr. 2 to Dec. 5, 1756; also served in Capt. Baldwin's Company of Militia from Stonington in Corp. Christopher Avery's Regiment on the Alarm for the relief of Ft. William Henry and parts adjacent 1757 - served 16 days.

Peleg (Roger[3], William[2], William[1]), b. June 26, 1738, m. 1771 Mary Stanton; served in Capt. Roger Billings' Company of Preston from Aug. 26 to Nov. 28, 1755.

Roger (William[2], William[1]) of Preston, b. Preston Mar. 9 or 15, 1708, m. July 20, 1729 Abigail[5] Denison; he was 2nd lt. in June 1746 in Capt. Denison's Co. in expedition against Canada, Capt. in May 1751 in 8th Conn. Reg., deputy from Preston May 1747 and later. Served as Capt. of a Company from Preston from Aug. 21 to Dec. 18, 1755.

Samuel (Ens. Joseph[3], William[2], William[1]), b. a. 1718 at Preston, m. Oct. 14, 1744 Grace Minor, killed at Ft. Griswold Sept. 6, 1781; served in the 4th Reg. of Col. Andrew Ward, Jr. of Guilford, 2nd Company of Lt. Col. Stephen Lee of New London, enlisted March 30, 1756; also served in Col. Eleazer Fitch's Reg. , Capt. Zacheus Wheeler' and Capt. Andrew Denison's Company, from Apr. 17 to Nov. 20, 1758. Later on July 1, 1760 he was reported as not having rejoined the regiment or deserted.

Samuel (William[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Stonington Apr. 11, 1729, m. Aug. 22, 1749 Patience Billings (Rev. William[3], William[2], William[1]), b. June 3, 1731; served in the 1st Reg. of Maj. Gen. Phineas Lyman of Suffield, 3rd Company of Maj. Robert Denison of New London, 1st Lt. Ebenezer Billings of Stoning, from Apr. 10 to Oct. 28, 1755; also served in Col. Phineas Lyman's Reg. in the 7th Company of Capt. Adonijah Fitch of New London from Mar. 3 to Nov. 30, 1757; also served 16 days in the 12th Company of Militia under Capt. Benadam Gallop of Preston at the alarm of Ft. William Henry.

Samuel (Samuel[4], Samuel[3], John[2], Nathaniel[1]) of Somers, b. Oct. 29, 1733, d. Dec. 18, 1817, m.1st Mary ----- who d. Nov. 28, 1768, 2nd Irene -------, who d. Mar. 28, 1828;

served in the 3rd Reg. of Col. Ephalet Dyer of Windham, 4th Company of Capt. Benjamin Allyn of Windsor, 1st Lt. Samuel Billings of Enfield Sept. 4 to Dec. 8, 1755; also served in the 1st Reg. of Maj. Gen. Phineas Lyman of Suffield, 9th Company of Capt. David Parsons of Enfield, joined the expedition Apr. 5, 1759.

Thaddeus (Samuel^4, Samuel^3, John^2, Nathaniel^1 of Concord) of Somers, b. Jan. 23, 1735, m. Eunice ------ a. 1755, d. Aug. 2, 1830; served in Capt. Samuel Stoughton's Company of Windsor under the command of Col. Samuel Chapman of Toland at the alarm for the relief of Ft. William Henry and parts adjacent, after the first term of service refused to rejoin the company.

William (William^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Aug. 25, 1736; reported Clark of the 2nd Company of Maj. Robert Denison of New London in the 1st Conn. Reg. from Apr. 10 to Oct. 21 when he became Sgt. to Dec. 10, 1755; he also joined the 8th Company of Capt. Ebenezer Billings from Mar. 26 to Dec. 5, 1756 as Lt.; he also served in Col. Phineas Lyman's Reg., 12th Company of Capt. Benadam Gallop as Lt. from Feb. 28, to Dec. 2, 1757.

William (Roger^3, William^2, William^1), b. Mar. 8, 1734, d. Domica, W. I. Jan. 1774, m. Norwich Apr. 12, 1757 Mery (Leffingwell) Richards; served in Col. Jonathan Bagley's Reg. Lt. Col. Nathan Whiting of New Haven, Maj. Matthews of N. Y., Maj. Nathan Payson of Hartford, Ebenezer Dyer of New Haven Fort Maj., from Nov. 29, 1755 to Jan. 13, 1756; further service Apr. 5 to Dec. 3, 1756, reported sick at (Albany.

William (Rev. Wm.^{3}, Wm.^{2}, Wm.^{1}), b. Mar. 18, 1725, d. Nov. 28, 1813; served in the N. Y. Reg. of Col. Ebenezer Fitch of Windham for duties in N. Y. from the last day of Oct. to the 1st or 2nd of Dec., 32 days as Sgt.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD - BILLINGS PARTICIPANTS

The Revolutionary War period is both an inspiring one and a discouraging one in the history of the Billings family - inspiring because of the patriotic devotion displayed, and discouraging because of the suspension or loss of records needed to link up the generations before and after. As stated previously, there were four distinct Billings families represented in New England, three of which are closely related and the fourth possibly. These four were Nathaniel centered in Concord, Roger centered in Dorchester (now a part of Boston), Richard centered at Hadley, and William centered at Stonington, Connecticut. Dr. Harold Ward Dana in an article in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 97, p. 347, states that there definitely was a fifth such family headed by John, who was in the employ of John Winter at Richmond Island, Maine in 1635, owned the end of Kittery Point in 1639, was mentioned in Portsmouth in 1640, received a grant of land from Gorges in 1645, died 1646, his widow marrying second Rice Thomas. He states further that Stackpole in his History of Kittery, gives seven generations from this John. Two descendants of Nathaniel came to Deer Isle, Maine in the early part of the 18th century - John^{4} and Joseph^{4}. Dana gives a pretty good idea of where the descendants of Nathanie were at the time of the Revolution. Nathaniel had sons Nathaniel and John, only the latter of whom had a surviving male descendant, namely Samuel^{3} who had sons John^{4}, Joseph^{4}, Samuel^{4}, Jonathan^{4}, Timothy^{4}, James^{4} who died unparried in 1748. John^{4} had sons John^{5} of Deer Isle, and Isaac^{5} of Concord who had one son James^{6} not accounted for; Samuel^{4} removed to Somers Connecticut and had sons and grandsons there; Timothy^{4} had a son Timothy^{5}, who had a son Timothy^{6} who was a sea captain and died in Havana, Cuba leaving no son; Jonathan^{4} only remained in the environs of Concord.

Of the 147 names of Billings participants in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors, some are recognizable as duplicates due to a man's having served for more than one short period, or to the fact that a man's name was spelled two different ways in the records. Eliminating as far as possible these duplications, there were approximately 80 Billings participants in Massachusetts, about 15 of whom can be recognized as descendants of Richard of Hadley, about 15 as descendants of Nathaniel, and the other 50 as descendants of Roger. In the small surrounding states of Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont there are reported five or six Billings participants from each, making about 20 more from these three immigrant families, two or three of whom are possibly from William of Stonington.

In Connecticut Men in the Revolution, the official register of the various regiments giving the names of the men who served in each, there are thirty Billings names given as participants, all but two or three of which can be recognized as

descendants of William of Stonington. An analysis of these names yields the following:

Andrew (Corp.) (Ens. Stephen^4, Increase^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Aug. 3, 1763; killed at Ft. Griswold in Benedict Arnold's attack upon New London, Sept. 6, 1781.

Benajah (Samuel^4, William^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Oct. 20, 1759, m. Lucy Smith of Stonington; served in the 1st Reg. of the Conn. Line, Col. Jedediah Huntington, Capt. James Eldridge's Company from May 1, 1777 for 3 years, discharged May 1, 1780.

Benjamin (Capt. Roger^3, William^2, William^1), b. Preston Oct. 16, 1743, m. Feb. 23, 1770 Priscilla Huntington, both of Norwich; service in the 3rd Battalion of Wadsworth's Brigade, Col. Samuel Selden, Capt. Huntington's Company of Norwich, 1776, reported sick at Stamford Nov. 9, 1776.

Benjamin (Tristram^4, William^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. a. 1742 at Groton; Sgt. in Capt. Benajah Leffingwell's Company of Norwich, 1777.

Benjamin (James^4, James^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Nov. 4, 1744, m. Nov. 1766 Ruhanah Palmer; served as private in the 6th Conn. Reg. of Col. Samuel Holden Parsons, 1775, 2nd Company of Capt. John Tyler and Capt. Elnathan Rosseter of Preston, May 8 to Dec. 16, 1775.

Benjamin (-------^{4},--------^{3}, -------^{2}, William^1), b. Preston 1753, d. Macedon, N. Y. 1828, m. Preston or Groton Welthea Allyn (Robert^5, Robert^4, John^3, Robert^2, John^1); service in the 8th Reg. of Militia at N. Y., 1776, Lt. Col. Oliver Smith, Capt. Thomas Wheeler, Corp. from Sept. 8 to Nov. 17, 1776; also served in Col. Jonathan Latimer's Reg. of Militia, Capt. Jonathan Calkin's Company at Saratoga from Aug. 24 to Oct. 30, 1777, in this engagement was Sgt.

Benjamin (Benjamin^4, Benjamin^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. at New London Aug. 28, 1763, d. July 22, 1784; reported as Ens. of Militia at Norwich in 1780.

Benjamin (Samuel^4, Joseph^3, William^2, William^1), b. Montville d. Sharon, Vt.; service in 6th Reg. of Col. Samuel Holden Parsons, 5th Company of Capt. James Chapman from Oct. 8 to Dec. 10, 1775.

Christopher (Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Feb. 10, 1723, m. Nov. 14, 1743 Anna Fanning, who d. Nov. 16, 1758, m. 2nd Abigail Babcock; served in first call for troops in the 3rd company of the 6th Reg., Col. Parsons, Capts. Samuel Prentice and James Eldridge, recruited in Apr., May 1775, remained at New London until June 17 and then marched to Boston camps where they took post at Roxbury and remained until term of expiration, December 10; reorganized under Col. Parsons for service in 1776. Christopher removed to Hartford, Washington County, N. Y., and from there served three terms of service in the New Hampshire troops from which he was reported missing on the retreat of July 1778.

Daniel (John^4, Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington May 19, 1749, d. Lanesborough, Mass. Feb. 3, 1817, m. at Groton Mar. 14, 1789 Catherine (Eldridge) Geer; served in 6th Reg. Conn. Line, Col. Parsons, 1775, 3rd Company under Capts. Samuel Prentice and James Eldridge as Sgt. from May 5 to Dec. 10, 1775; and again in Col. Parsons 10th Continental Reg. in 1776 as Ens.

Ebenezer (Capt. Ebenezer^4, Ebnezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Feb. 26, 1739/40; served as fifer in the first call for troops, 6th Reg., Col. Parsons, 1775, 3rd Company, Capts. Prentice and Eldridge, from May 5, to Dec. 10.

Ebenezer (Capt. Sanford^5, Ebenezer^4, Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Jan. 21, 1761, d. Apr. 7, 1787; private in the 3rd Reg. Conn. Line, Capt. Eels (Middletown), enlisted May 22, 1777 for 3 years, prom. to Corp., reduced Oct. 1, 1778, deserted May 6, 1779.

Elisha (Ebenezer^4, Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Aug. 6, 1750, m. Oct. 4, 1778 Lucretia Stanton; served in 6th Reg. Col. Parsons, 3rd Company, Capts. Prentice and Eldridge, from May 5, to Dec. 10, 1775.

Ezekiel Billings (This must be a mistake as there was no Ezekiel Billings reported in any record from Groton; must have been Ezekiel Bailey, who is reported in Groton records as he and his wife having owned the covenant Mar. 22, 1761, and he killed at Ft. Griswold Sept. 6, 1781, and his heirs granted property in Western Reserve with other war sufferers.)

Freegrace (Thaddeus^5, Samuel^4, Samuel^3, John^2, Nathaniel^1 of Concord), b. Somers, Conn.; service in 3rd Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Conn. Troops under Col. Sage, reported missing in Battle of Long Island Aug. 27, 1776 - in the History of Enfield and Somers by Francis Olcott Allen it is stated that he died of sickness during the Revolution.

Henry (Capt. Roger[3], William[2], William[1]), b. Apr. 9, 1746, d. at Port-à-Paix, Haiti in 1797, m. at Norwich Mar. 19, 1770 Lucretia Leffingwell, she m. 2nd Thomas Brown of Hebron. Henry was a Capt. in the beginnings of the U. S. Navy; his record is found in Privateer Service, 1775 - 1783: p. 593, Brig-of-War Defence, H. Billings 2nd Lt., from which he resigned to become Commander of (p. 605) the Sloop Trumbull with 10 guns and 50 men, May 20, 1777. In Nov. 18, 1778 he was made commander of the Ship Gov. Trumbull which made some small captures, but itself was captured Apr. 5, 1779 by the British ship Venus and taken in to St. Kitts. His successes in capturing both shipping and supplies was a source of great annoyance and embarrassment to the British commanders.

James (James[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Oct. 11, 1751 at Stonington, d. Nov. 1829 at Clarkson in Monroe County, N. Y., m. Sept. 15, 1770 Sarah Fitch, dau. of Theophilus Fitch, b. Mar. 30, 1748 at North Stonington. His service was in the 6th Reg. of Col. Samuel Holden Parsons of New London, in the 3rd Company of Capt. Samuel Prentice and Capt. James Eldridge of Stonington, May 6 to Dec. 10, 1775; enlisted also in the 1st Reg. of the Conn. Line, 1777 - 1781, Col. Jedediah Huntington of Norwich, Capt. William Belcher's Company, Feb. 6, 1777 to Feb. 6, 1880. He received a pension in Genesee Co., N. Y. of $96.00 per year, receiving in all $1,087.25 up to the time of his death in Nov. 1829, aged 88.

Jehiel (Rev. Increase[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Dec. 30, 1735; served in Wyoming Valley, now Pennsylvania, in Capt. Samuel Ransom's Company, from Jan. 1, 1777 to May 31, 1777.

Jesse (Capt.) (James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Apr. 18, 1737, m. Apr. 5, 1761 Grace Breed; he was made Capt. Oct. 21, 1778 in the 25th Conn. Reg. of Militia.

John (Roger[3], William[2], William[1]), b. Preston Dec. 15, 1732, m. Stonington July 19, 1757 Eunice Gallup, was killed at Ft. Griswold Sept. 6, 1781.

John (Samuel[4], Joseph[3], William[2], William[1]) b. Montville, Nov. 10, 1751, d. Royalton, Vt. Aug. 22, 1832, m. at New London Oct. 10, 1772 Olive Noble; served in the 6th Conn. Reg. of Col. Samuel Holden Parsons, 5th Company of Capt. Joseph Chapman and Capt. Christopher Darrow, May 1 to Dec. 10, 1775. He removed to Royalton, Vt. in 1778 where he served one or two short terms with the troops there.

Joseph (John[4], Roger[3], William[2], William[1]), b. Apr. 6, 1759, m. Preston Nov. 15, 1781, Sarah Belcher; served in the 6th Conn. Reg. under Col. Samuel Holden Parsons, 2nd Company of Capt. John Tyler of Preston and Capt. Elnathan Rosseter, May 12 to Dec. 10, 1775; also served in the 1st

Reg. of the Conn. Line, Col. Jedediah Huntington of Norwich, in the Company of Capt. James Eldridge, from Apr. 1, 1777 until the close of the war, promoted from Corp. to Sgt. May 1, 1779, discharged June 1, 1880; pensioned in the Act of 1818, then living in Vermont.

Matthew (Samuel[4]. Joseph[3], William[2], William[1]), b. Montville a. 1746; served in the 6th Reg. under Col. Parsons from May 7 to Oct. 8, 1775, pensioned by the Act of 1818 then residing in Ontario County, N. Y., aged 70, $96.00 per year, received $486.32, died May 9, 1823.

Nathaniel (Capt. William[4], Roger[3], William[2], William[1]), b. Sept. 17, 1758 at Norwich; served in the 4th Battalion of Brig.-Gen. James Wadsworth of Durham, N. Y., Col. Samuel Seldon, Capt . Joshua Huntington's Company of Norwich, (1776.

Peleg (Roger[3], William[2], William[1]), b. June 26, 1738, m. 1771 Mary Stanton; served in the 6th Conn. Reg. under Col. Parsons, 7th Company of Capt. Edward Mott of Preston from May 6 to Dec. 12, 1775; also served in the 3rd Reg. of the Conn. Line with Col. Samuel Wyllys, Capt. Clift of Plainfield, from Mar. 20, 1778 for 8 months, discharged Jan. 1, 1779; also served in Col. Jonathan Latimer's Reg. of Militia at Saratoga, Capt. Jonathan Calkin's Company, from Aug. 24 to Oct. 30, 1777; also served in the 5th Reg. of Conn. Line under Lt.-Col. Isaac Sherman of New Haven from Jan. 1 to Dec. 26, 1781.

Randall (Samuel[4], William[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. July 25, 1753, m. May 3, 1778 Lucy Baldwin; served in the 6th Conn. Reg. under Col. Parsons, 3rd Company of Capt. Samuel Prentice and Capt. James Eldridge of Stonington, from May 7 to Dec. 10, 1775; also served in the Militia Reg. under Col. Jonathan Latimer at Saratoga, Aug. 24 to Nov. 1, (1777.

Roger (Capt.) (William[2], William[1]), b. Preston Mar. 9 or 15, 1708, m. July 20, 1729 Abigail[5] Denison; he was 2nd Lt. in Capt. Denison's Company in an expedition against Canada and Capt. in May 1751 in the 8th Conn. Reg., deputy from Preston in 1747 and later. He turned out at the first call for troops in 1775 as a captain from Preston for the Lexington Alarm.

Roger (Roger[3], William[2], William[1]), bap. Apr. 8, 1750; served in the 6th Conn. Reg. under Col. Parsons, 7th Company of Capt. Edward Mott of Preston as private from May 6 to Sept. 21, 1775.

Roger (John[4], Roger[3], William[2], William[1]), b. Apr. 6, 1759; served with Lt.-Col. Thomas Knowlton's Rangers, taken prisoner at the surrender of Ft. Washington on New York Island Nov. 16, 1776.

Rufus (John^4, Roger^3, William^2, William^1), b. Dec. 16, 1763; served in the Reg. of Militia under command of Lt.-Col. Nathan Gallop, stationed at Fort Griswold, Groton, Capt. John Williams' Company, July 11, 1779 and after.

Samuel (Joseph^3, William^2, William^1), b. Montville a. 1718, m. Oct. 14, 1744 Grace Minor; served in the 1st Conn. Line in the Reg. of Col. Jedediah Huntington of Norwich, Company of Capt. James Eldridge of Stonington, Jan. 15, 1777 for 3 years, discharged Jan. 15, 1780; killed at Ft. Griswold Sept. 6, 1781.

Samuel (Increase^4, Increase^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington 1747, d. Plains, Westmoreland Co., Pa., July 1, 1803, m. Sarah Keach; served in Wyoming Valley in the Company of Capt. Samuel Ransom; also served there in Capt. Simon Spalding's Independent Company from Jan. 1 to Sept. 12, 1777. His wife and two sons, Jasper and Cain, remained in the fort while the battle of Wyoming Valley was (going on.

Samuel (Samuel^4, William^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Aug. 31, 1757; served in the 2nd Reg. of the Conn. Line, Formation of 1777-1781, Col. Charles Webb, from July 1 to Dec. 13, (1780.

Sanford (Capt.) (Ebenezer^4, Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Apr. 22, 1736, d. Apr. 25, 1806, m. Jan. 24, 1760 Lucy^4 Geer; he was Lt. in May 1771 in the 2nd Stonington Company; served in the 8th Reg. of Militia at N. Y. 1776, Capt. Wheeler's Company, Sanford 2nd Lt.; also served with the State of Conn. Troops in R. I. 1777, in the 4th Battalion of Col. John Ely, Lt.-Col. Samuel McLellan, Maj. Benj. Clark, Capt. Jeremiah Holsey, Sanford Billings 1st Lt.; also served in the Reg. of Minute Men and Volunteers with Col. Wells when on Dec. 9, 1780 at Horseneck they were attacked by the enemy and prisoners taken of 1 Capt., 2 Lts., 3 Ens., 20 privates, Sanford Billings Lt.

Stephen (Ens.) (Increase^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Mar. 23, 1723, m. 1st at Stonington Dec. 4, 1746 Bridget^5 Grant and 2nd at Groton Dec. 12, 1764 Mary^6 (Avery) Ledyard and 3rd Apr. 9, 1789 Martha(Wheeler) Denison; he was Ens. in May 1760 in the 3rd Groton Company, and deputy from Groton Oct. 1774 and later. His various services were: (1) in 6th Conn. Reg. of Col. Parsons, 10th Company of Capt. Abel Spicer, as Sgt. May 8 to Dec. 18, 1775; (2) in the 7th Reg. of the Conn. Line under Col. Heman Swift of Cornwall, Stephen was commissioned 2nd Lt. Jan. 1, 1777, promoted to 1st Lt. Jan. 25, 1778, promoted to Capt. Lt. Sept. 19, 1780, promoted to Capt. Oct. 5, 1780, continued in service in 1781; (3) in charge of a company in the same Reg. 1777-1781. retired by consolidation Jan. 1, 1783; (4) in 8th Reg. of Foot after this. He was admitted a member of the Society of Cincinnati, (1783.

Stephen, Jr. (Stephen[4], Increase[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), of Groton, b. Stonington Dec. 8, 1750, d. Montville 1798, m. 1st Oct. 6, 1774 Cynthia[5] Hewitt, and 2nd Mar. 24, 1787 Anna Raymond, who m. 2nd George Denison; he served in the 7th Reg. in the Northern Department, in Col. Mott's Battalion, was ensign first and then made Capt. Oct. 18, 1778; he was also deputy from Groton in 1778 and later.

Thaddeus (Samuel[4], Samuel[3], John[2], Nathaniel[1] of Concord) of Somers b. Jan. 23, 1735, m. Eunice ------ a. 1755, d. Aug. 2, 1830; served in 3rd Reg. Conn. Line, Formation of 1777-1781, Col. Samuel Wyllys, Capt. Thomas Abbe's Company from Enfield, from Apr. 1, 1777 for 8 months, discharged Dec. 1777; he had previously served in the 3rd Battalion of Brig.-Gen. James Wadsworth's Brigade under Col. Comfort Sage, serving at N. Y. C. and L. I., caught in the retreat from the City Sept. 15, 1776, engaged later at the Battle of White Plains Oct. 28, 1776, term expired Dec. 2, 1776; the Capt. of the Company was Hezekiah Parsons of Enfield.

William (Capt.) (Rev. William[3], William[2], William[1]), b. Mar. 18, d. Nov. 28, 1813; served in the Provisional Regiment in the pay of Col. Samuel McClellan's Reg. of Militia, Capt. Eleazer Prentice's Company, from Sept. 3 to Dec. 1, 1782.

William (Capt.) (Roger[3], William[2], William[1]), b. May 8, 1734, d. at Dominica, W. I. early in Jan. 1779; served as Landsman on the Ship Oliver Cromwell with Timothy Parker of Hartford Commander, from Sept. 1778 to Aug. 1779.

There were two Billings entries in Connecticut in the Adjutant General's Report of the Pensioners of 1840:

(1) John S. (Stephen[4], Increase[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. North Groton Aug. 1, 1762, d. Aug. 23, 1842 in Windham, m. Nov. 3, 1785 Phebe[5] Spicer. John Stanton Billings was not given in Conn. Men in the Rev. Official Lists, and the reason was given in the Spicer Genealogy in that he ran away from home at the age of 15 and enlisted as a fifer in Chatham, N. J. June 1, 1776 in Capt. Sylvanus Seeley's Company attached to Col. Ephraim Martin's Reg. While engaged at Flat Bush, L. I. in May 1777, he was wounded by a musket ball just above the left ankle, which passed between the bones and severed the large tendon. He was in the hospital until his term of enlistment expired. He then came back to New London and enlisted on board a privateer. He was always lame and suffered much pain.

(2) Lucretia Billings, aged 91, was the wife of Elisha Billings given as a soldier above, whom she, Lucretia Stanton, m. Oct. 4, 1778, obviously outliving him many years.

THE FORMAL CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION

After the successful termination of the siege of Yorktown Oct. 7, 1781, the main portion of the Army returned to the Hudson River, and the general rendezvous for the troops was between Newburgh and West Point, Washington making his headquarters in the Hasbronck House in Newburgh. When it was certain that the war had been won, a general rejoicing was ordered and held along this region exactly eight years from the date of the Battle of Lexington, Apr. 19, 1783. The principal ceremony was held on the steps in front of the public building at Newburgh at which a proclamation of cessations of hostilities was read followed by three huzzas, after which a prayer was offered to the Almighty Ruler of the world followed by an anthem with instruments and voices. The Billings family feels particularly honored in that the anthem sung was composed by a member of the family, one William Billings (William[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Roger[1]), b. Boston Oct. 7, 1746, d. Boston in 1800, m. (1) Dec. 13, 1764 Mary Leonard and (2) Lucy Swan, had six children. While his compositions do not fulfill what are considered technical requirements, he is credited with introducing the use of the pitch-pipe and the violin -cello, and of introducing part singing in church music, choir singing. He was intensely patriotic and certain of his songs were used as rallying songs for the army. He is also credited with starting the first and longest lived musical society in America in his studio at Stoughton, Mass. Below we give his anthem called "Independence", which as stated above was sung at the closing ceremonies at Newburgh told above. Of course, this was not all of the jubilee; there was the 13-gun salute from West Point and a feu-de-joie the entire length of the line, the soldiers lining thebanks on both sides of the Hudson with guns brightly burnished, but with uniforms still motley and ragged I fear, the familiar fife and drum beating giving a thrilling accent to the ceremonies.

Independence

Composed by William Billings.
Boston, New England, 1778

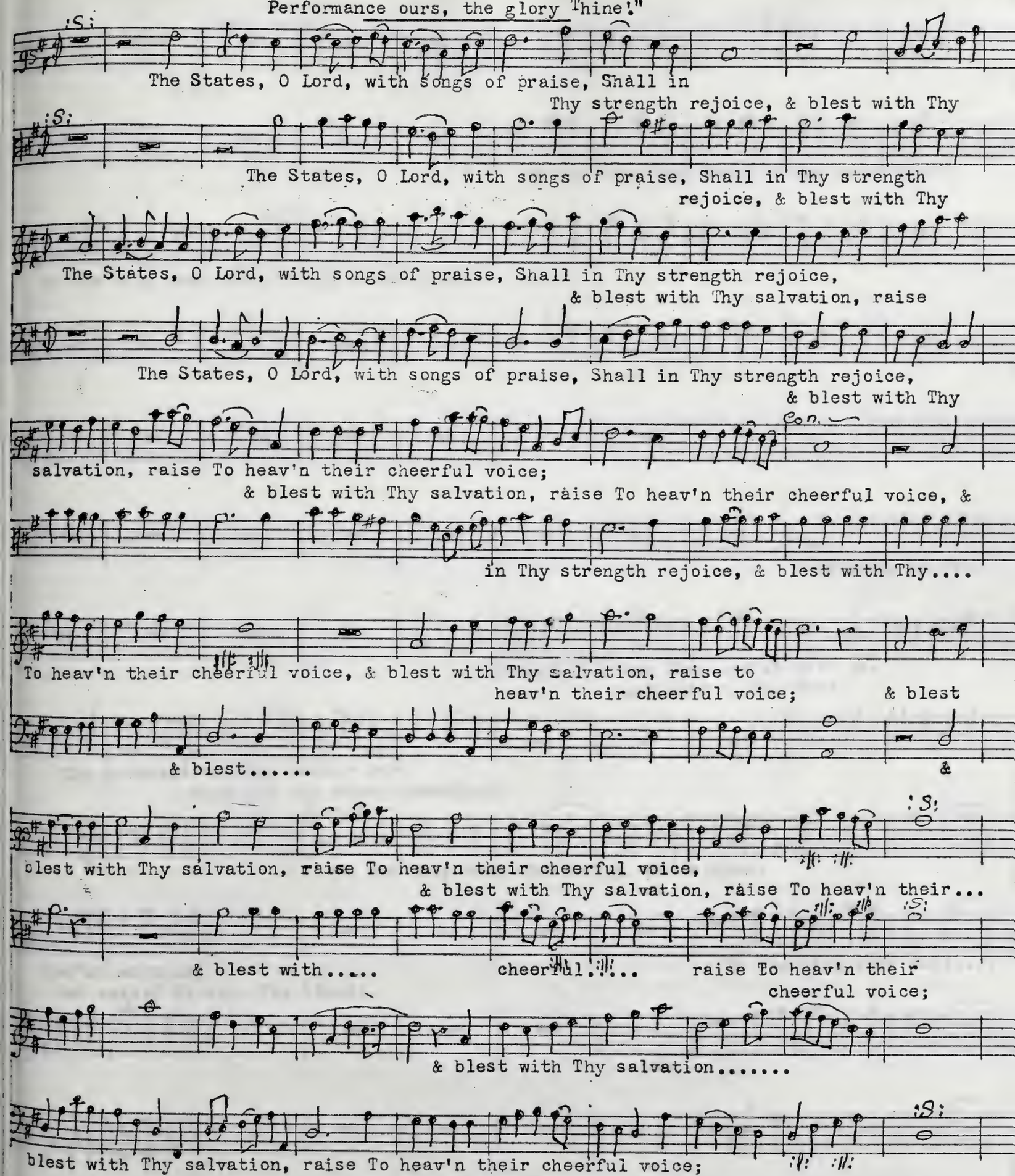
The States, O Lord, with songs of praise
Shall in Thy strength rejoice,
And blest with Thy salvation raise
To Heaven their cheerful voice
To the King they shall sing Hallelujah!
Thy goodness and Thy tender care
Have all our foes destroyed;
A covenant of peace Thou madest with us
And sealed it with Thy blood.
To the King they shall sing Hallelujah!
And all the continent shall sing
Down with this earthly king!
No king but God!

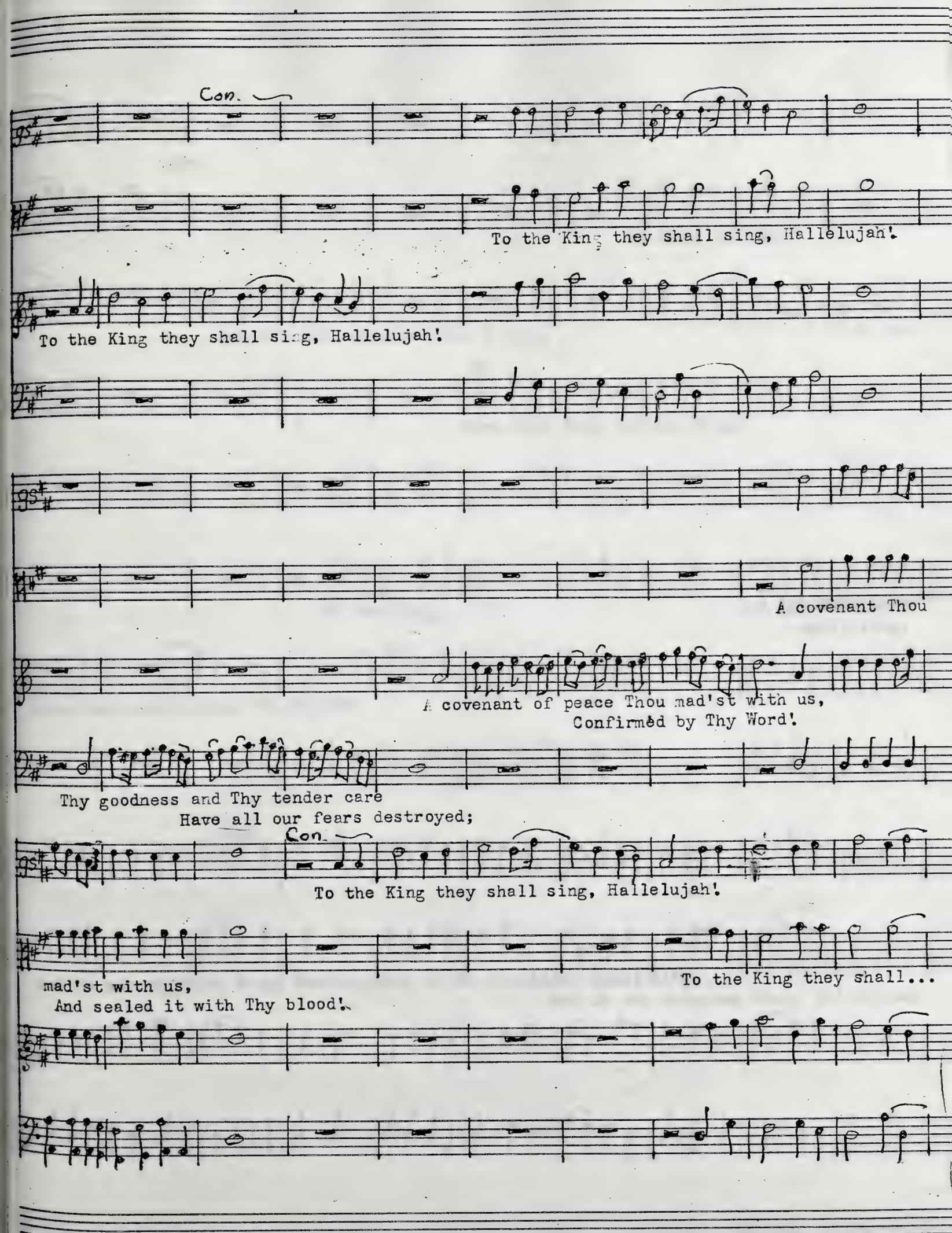
To the King they shall sing Hallelujah!
And the continent shall sing,
God is our gracious king! Hallelujah!
They shall sing to the king, Hallelujah!
Let us sing to the King, Hallelujah!
God is the King! Amen!
The Lord is His name! Amen!

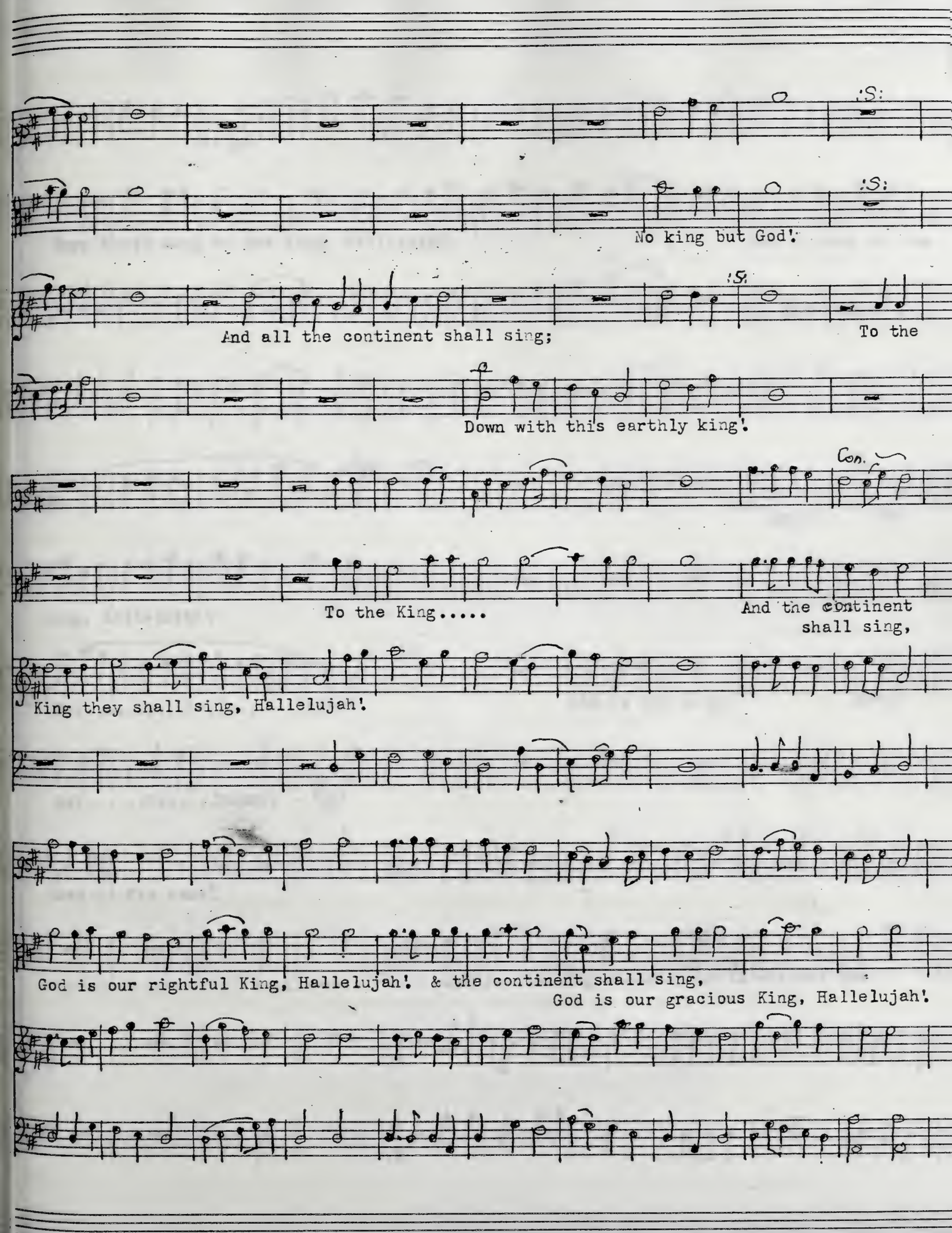
May his blessing descend,
World without end,
On every part of this continent!
May harmony and peace
Begin and never cease,
And may the strength increase
Of the continent!
May American wilds
Be filled with His smiles,
And may the nations bow
To our royal King.
May Rome, France, and Spain,
And all the world proclaim
The glory and the fame
Of our royal King.
God is the King! Amen!
The Lord is His name! Amen!
Loud, loudly sing,
That God is the King!
May His reign be glorious,
America victorious,
And may the earth acknowledge
God is the King!
Amen! Amen! Amen!

INDEPENDENCE, composed by WilliamBillings, published in 1778 in The Singing Master's Assistant, printed by Draper & Folsom, Boston, New England, and sung at the ceremonies formally closing the Revolutionary War at Newburgh, N. Y., April 29, 1783

"Majestic God, our Muse inspire,
And fill us with serafic fire;
Augment our swells, our tunes refine;
Performance ours, the glory Thine!"




Con.
To the King they shall sing, Hallelujah!
To the King they shall sing, Hallelujah!
A covenant Thou
A covenant of peace Thou mad'st with us,
Confirmed by Thy Word!
Thy goodness and Thy tender care
Have all our fears destroyed;
Con.
To the King they shall sing, Hallelujah!
mad'st with us,
And sealed it with Thy blood!
To the King they shall...


:S:
:S:
No king but God!
:S:
And all the continent shall sing;
To the
Down with this earthly king!
Con.
To the King.....
And the continent shall sing,
King they shall sing, Hallelujah!
God is our rightful King, Hallelujah! & the continent shall sing,
God is our gracious King, Hallelujah!

They shall sing to the King, Hallelujah!

Let us sing to the

Con.

Amen!

The

King, Hallelujah!

Hal.....le.....lujah!

God is the King,

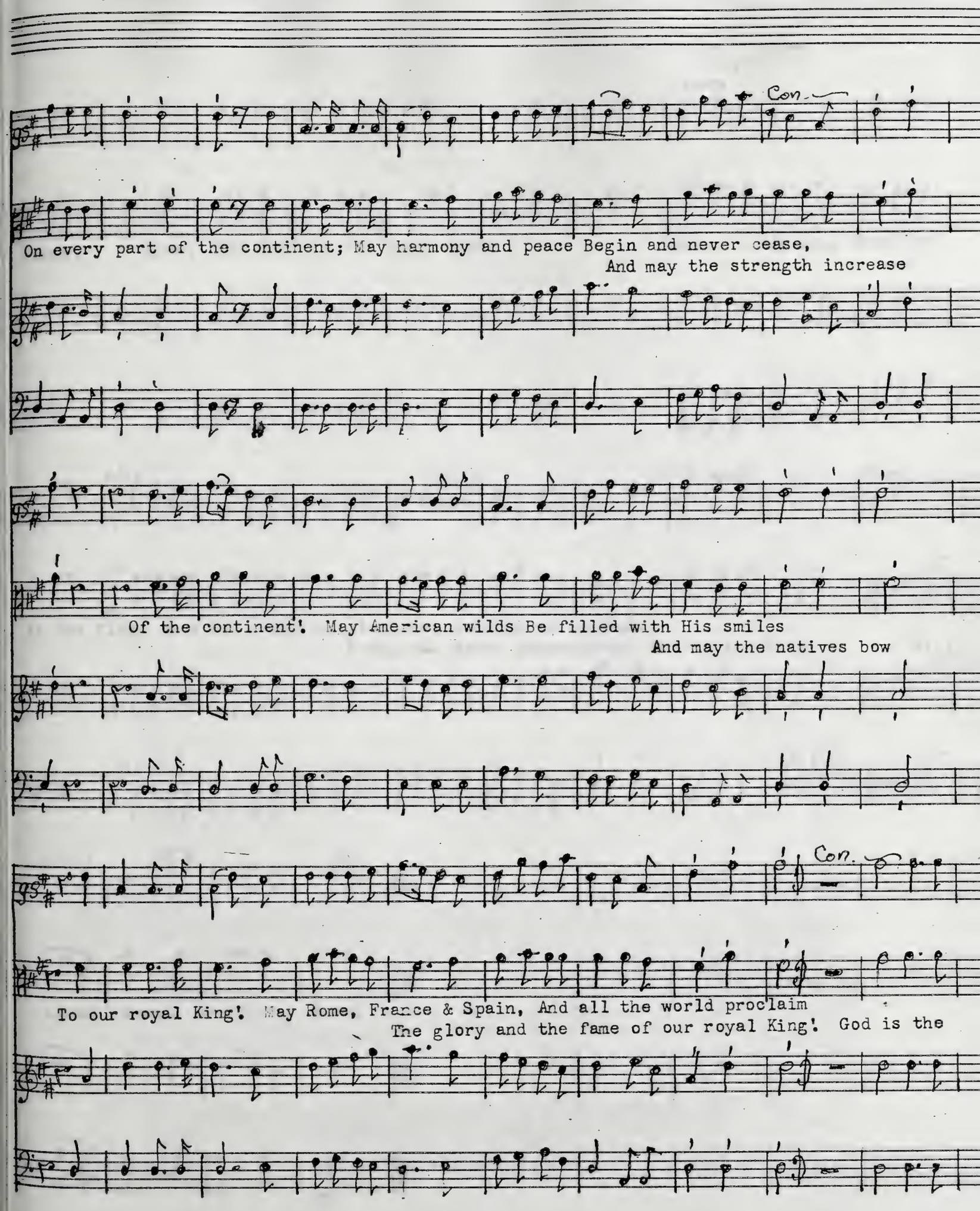
Amen!

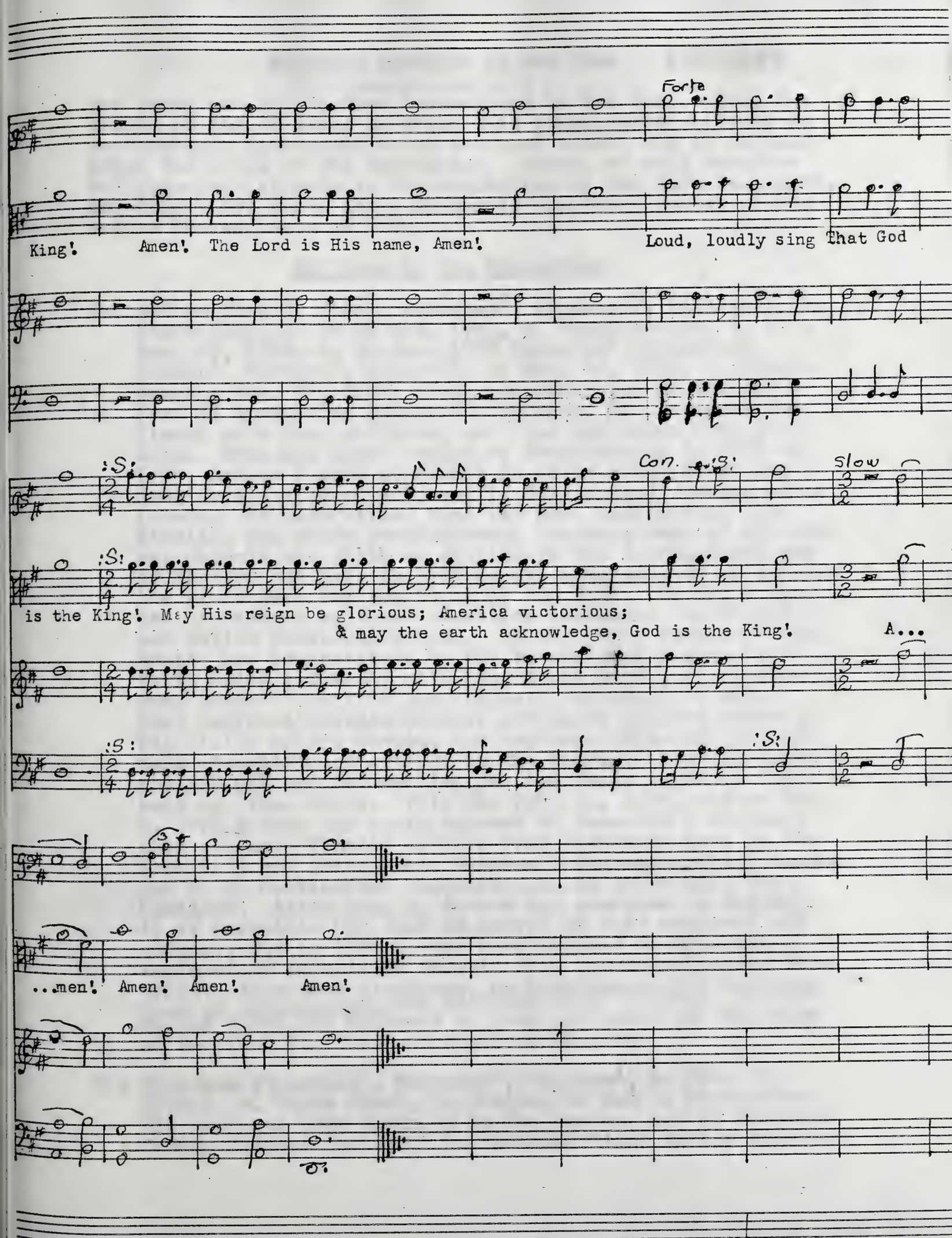
Hal.....le.....lujah!

Lord is His name!

A.....men!

May His blessing descend, World without end,


Con.
On every part of the continent; May harmony and peace Begin and never cease,
And may the strength increase
Of the continent! May American wilds Be filled with His smiles
And may the natives bow
Con.
To our royal King! May Rome, France & Spain, And all the world proclaim
The glory and the fame of our royal King! God is the


Forte
King! Amen! The Lord is His name, Amen! Loud, loudly sing That God
:S:
Con.
:S:
Slow
:S:
is the King! May His reign be glorious; America victorious;
& may the earth acknowledge, God is the King!
A...
:S:
:S:
...men! Amen! Amen! Amen!

BILLINGS PIONEERS IN NEW YORK 1515611

Our scene now shifts from Connecticut to New York, since the branch of the Billings in which this genealogical history is particularly interested moved westward slowly and by degrees after the close of the Revolution. First, we will consider Billings participants in the Revolution in New York Regiments, and then those whose names appear in the first census of the United States taken in 1790.

Billings in the Revolution

(1) Andrew (Maj.) (John[4], Ebenezer[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Stonington, 24 or 25 Nov. 1743, d. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Apr. 28, 1808, m. in Aug. 1778 Cornelia[4] Livingston (James[3], Gilbert[2], Robert[1]), b. Dec. 16, 1751, d. Poughkeepsie Nov. 18, 1820, great granddaughter of the 1st. Lord of Livingston Manor,-and widow of Dr. Lawrence Van Kleeck with four children, and they had seven more children. From his first coming to Poughkeepsie in 1773 or 1774, Andrew became prominent in civic affairs; he was a jeweler and silversmith, and in this respect became quite famous. He made silver cups for Gen. Washington, Lord Sterling and other Revolutionary leaders; some of his silver objects are still on display in the Albany Institute of History and Art; in 1778 he was commissioned to engrave the great seal for the State of New York. He was a member of various cultural societies including the Masons and Christ Episcopal Church. At the first rumors of war, Andrew was commissioned by the Provisional Congres of N. Y. to raise a Company with himself as Capt., which Company became a part of Gen. Richard Montgomery's Reg. This regiment invaded Canada, and their gallant general was killed before Quebec, the regiment defeated. Their term of enlistment expired in the midst of the fighting, and the men had to reenlist or find their way home the best way they could. This was Dec. 31, 1775, and on Feb. 6, 1776 Andrew was again ordered to assemble a company; this company finally marched from Highlands fort to New York City and joined Col. Ritzema's Regiment, which became 3rd N. Y. Continental Regiment Nov. 21 under Col. Van Cortland. After Aug. 1, Andrew was promoted to Major. It is uncertain how long he served in this regiment and company, but in 1778 he was commissioned to organize a regiment of Associated Exempts from the Poughkeepsie District. After his discharge, he returned to his occupation of silversmith, and numerous civic duties. In 1784 he was given the contract to make new seals for the City of New York for which he received £15.10s.

(2) Increase (Increase[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1], b. Feb. 15, 1724/5, m. Phebe Stark, b. Groton; he was b. Stonington. His services were given as in The Levies, and in Dutchess County Militia for which he received "Land Bounty Rights."

After the Revolution he was of Westmoreland Co., Conn. (now Penn.), having sold his land in Groton Mar. 18, 1780 to Silas Spicer. Part of Westmoreland Co. was given to Luzerne Co., and Apr. 6, 1786 he drew Lot #20 in Putnam Tsp. of Luzerne Co.

(3) James (unidentified); served two terms in the Tryon Co. Militia, 3rd Reg. under Col. Frederick Fisher. This could be James (Isaac^5, John^4, Samuel^3, John^2, Nathaniel^1 of Concord), b. Lincoln, Mass. Dec. 6, 1756, who disappeared from the Lincoln records and it was not known what became of him. This supposition is partially corroborated by the fact that he had a son Caleb, and this Billings family is the only one in which the name "Caleb" occurred. On the other hand there are a number of James in the William of Stonington family, and this could be an unscheduled member of that family. Lack of sufficient records make it impossible to place this soldier. In the first census of the U. S. in 1790, he is given in the Town of Mohawk in Montgomery Co. with a wife, 2 sons and 3 daughters, and in the 1800 Census in the Town of Florida in Montgomery Co. with a wife, 2 sons, and 4 daughters. In his will dated Nov. 11, 1820 and probated July 4, 1821, his wife is dead and he mentions one son, Caleb, whom he makes an executor, and four daughters - Nancy, Fanny, Elizabeth Billings and Phebe Greenman and her daughters Nancy (and Elisa.

(4) John (John^4, Roger^3, William^2, William^1), b. Preston Oct. 4, 1761. His services were in Dutchess Co. Militia, first with Col. William Humphrey, and second with Col. Jacobus Swartwout; and for these services he got "Land Bounty Rights." In the 1790 Census, he is given in Beekman Precinct of Dutchess Co. with a wife, 4 sons and 2 daugh- (ters.

(5) William (unidentified), served in the 1st Reg. of Tryon Co. Militia under Col. Samuel Campbell.

1790

An analysis of the first census for New York indicates that along with many other families, some members of the Billings families were trekking westward. Many, but not all, can be placed as to family. We find the following:

(1) Aholieb (unidentified), in Albany Co., Cambridge Tsp. (now Washington Co.), with a wife and 8 children. Other Billings of Cambridge Tsp. are from the Richard of Hadley family, and it is assumed that this one is from that fami- (ly also.

(2) Andrew (John^4, Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Nov. 24 or 25, 1743, d. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Apr. 28, 1808, m. Aug. 1778 Cornelia (Livingston) Van Kleek in Dutchess Co., Poughkeepsie Precinct, with a wife, 4 sons,

5 daughters, 2 slaves.

(3) Benjamin (James^4, James^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Nov. 4, 1744, m. Nov. 1766 Ruhamah Palmer; in the 1st Census he is in Ballston Tsp. in Albany Co. (now Saratoga Co.) with a wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters; this is one more of each than he had in Stonington. In 1800 he seems to have lost two sons, but still has the two daughters. The two older sons Perez and Ezra are given with families of their own.

(4) Daniel (poss. Christopher^4, Ebenezer^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. July 23, 1745; Rye Tsp. of Westchester Co. with a wife, 2 sons, 2 daughters, and 1 slave.

(5) Ebenezer (Ebenezer^4, Ebenezer^3, Samuel^2, Richard^1 of Hadley), b. Jan. 17, 1736, m. May 31, 1753 Mary Mattoon; Cambridge Tsp., Albany Co. (now Washington Co.) with a wife, 4 sons and 5 daughters.

(6) Ebenezer (unidentified), Stephenstown, Albany Co. (now Rensselaer Co.) with a wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters.

(7) Ebenezer, Jr. (Ebenezer^5, Ebenezer^4, Ebenezer^3, Samuel^2, Richard^1), dates of birth and marriage unknown; in Cambridge Tsp., Albany Co. (now Washington Co.) with a wife and 1 daughter.

(8) Elijah (Ebenezer^4, Ebenezer^3, Samuel^2, Richard^1), Aug. 16, 1739 at Hatfield, Mass., m. May 13, 1761 Rebecca Baker; Cambridge Tsp., Albany Co. (now Washington) with a wife, and 2 sons and 1 daughter.

(9) Henry (unidentified); East Ward, N. Y. C. with a wife and 1 son.

(10) James (unidentified); Mohawk Tsp., Montgomery Co. with a wife, 2 sons and 3 daughters.

(11) Jesse (James^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), b. Stonington Apr. 18, 1737, m. Mar. 5, 1761 Grace Breed, cousin of Ebenezer Breed of Breed's Hill (Bunker Hill) and dau. of John and Mary (Prentice) Breed, b. June 2, 1740, d. Old Saratoga, N. Y.; Saratoga Tsp. of Albany Co. (now Saratoga Co.); with wife, 3 sons, and 3 daughters.

(12) John (John^4, Roger^3, William^2, William^1), b. Preston Oct. 4, 1761; Beekman Precinct of Dutchess Co. with a wife, 4 sons and 2 daughters.

(13) Nehemiah (unidentified); Saratoga Tsp. of Albany Co. (now Saratoga Co.) with a wife and 1 daughter.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BILLINGS III

At this point the Billings Family historian becomes somewhat embarrassed because through lack of authentic records so little is known of this founder of the family in New York and points west. We have the record of his birth at North Stonington, Conn. Oct. 11, 1751, his mother dying five months afterwards. There is no record of his father's having married again, so it is supposed that he was probably reared along with his four brothers, all under ten, by some aunts or uncles. We do know that he was married in North Stonington Sept. 15, 1770 to Sarah Fitch, dau. of Theophilus Fitch*, b. Mar. 30, 1748 (E. E. B. P.)

*This Theophilus Fitch is undoubtedly a descendant of the ancient and honorable family of Fitch which dates back in the County of Essex, England to 1400 A. D. His great grandfather, Thomas Fitch, of Bocking, Essex County, England, had seven sons and three daughters, of which four sons came to America. James was the first to come at the age of 16 about 1638, and became a well-known minister of the church, first of Saybrook and afterwards of Norwich, Conn. Sons Thomas, Samuel and Joseph probably came together, bringing with them their widowed mother between 1645 and 1650. Thomas and Joseph were two of the founders of Norwalk, Conn., and Samuel was engaged to teach the school at Hartford. Thomas of Norwalk, b. Oct. 14, 1612 in Bocking, m. Nov. 1, 1632 Anne Stacie, had 2 sons and 4 daughters, one son being John, b. Bocking 1633, m. Dec. 3, 1674 Rebecca Lindall. John and Rebecca had son John, b. Sept. 29, 1677, who m. Lydia Bushnell. We learn from John's will dated Aug. 25, 1740 and proved Feb. 8, 1760 that he had three sons and two daughters, one of which was Theophilus, who must havebeen born between 1700 and 1710, m. Lydia Kellogg about 1735, and had ten children, the 7th of which was Sarah (her birth given in History of Norwalk as Jan. 9, 1748/9, and by E. E. B. P. from g. s. (now removed) as Mar. 30, 1748, and her baptism in Stonington First Church as May 1, 1748.) Just when and why Theophilus removed to Stonington is not known, but he is listed in the 8th Stonington Company of Capt. Ebenezer Billings in the French and Indian War, from Apr. 3 to Oct. 14, 1756; also served 10 days in the Company of Militia of Capt. John Baldwin in 1757. A Theophilus Fitch served in the so-called "navy" in the Revolutionary War, but this was probably Sarah's brother rather than her father, her brother Theophilus b. Sept. 1, 1751. Theophilus Sr. d. of a fever Mar. 3, 1783 and is buried at New Canaan, Conn.

Some papers collected by Mr. and Mrs. Patterson throw some light on the Revolutionary record of James not entirely revealed in the official records of Connecticut:

State of New York)
County of Genesee) S. S.
Be it remembered that on this eighth day of May, One Thousand,

Eight Hundred and Eighteen, before me, the subscriber, a Judge of the Court of Commons in said County of Genesee, personally appeared James Billings, who being by me first duly sworn according to law on his oath, makes the following declaration, in order to obtain the provision made by the late act of Congress, entitled An Act to Provide for Certain Persons Engaged in the Land and Service of the United States in the Revolutionary War:

That he, the said James Billings is sixty-six years of age and now resides in the Town of Murray, in the said County of Genesee. That in May 1775 at Stonington, Connecticut, he enlisted for six weeks as a private soldier in the Company commanded by Captain James Eldridge of Colonel S. H. Parsons' Regiment in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army: That from the said time of his enlistment he was in active service at Roxbury, Massachusetts till the time of his entirement was almost complete, when he enlisted for one year as a private soldier in the Company commanded by the same captain and in the regiment of the same colonel, and that he was marched to the City of New York where he was in continued active service one year and was then regularly discharged: That late in the fall or early in the winter of the year 1776 he again enlisted for three months with the company commanded by Captain Oliver Grant, Colonel Ely's Regiment, that he continued service at Providence, Rhode Island from the time of this last enlistment till February 5, 1777, when he enlisted for three years as a private soldier in the Company commanded by (Captain) William Belcher, (Lt. Colonel) Samuel Prentice, (Colonel) Josiah Starr of the first Connecticut Regiment, and says he was in active service in the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania from the time of said last enlistment till February 6, 1780 when he received the discharge and receipt which accompany this statement.

(This would make James' service for four and a half years, as against three years and eight months for which he is given credit in the Official Connecticut Records.)

State of New York)
County of Monroe) S. S.
Be it known that before me, Samuel Mead, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared James Billings and made oath in due form of law that he is the identical James Billings, late a private in the Army of the Revolution, is inscribed on the Pension List Roll of the New York Agency at the rate of Eight Dollars per month to commence on the Eighth Day of May, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighteen. Given at the War Office of the United States the Twenty-fifth Day of May, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Nineteen.

I. L. Edwards
In the absence and on behalf of the Secretary of War

Application for a new certificate in favor of James Billings on the 12th Day of January, 1829

In his statement made at the above time, the deponent said that on the first day of September 1828, at or near the Town of Clarkson, County of Monroe, State of New York, he lost his papers and they cannot be found. To the Secretary of War the subscriber would respectfully represent that he is a pensioner of the Act of the 18th of March, 1818, that his pension certificate he thinks was No. 11062, which he has lost as stated; and the deponent further says he has no family, that he lives with his son, Walter Billings of Clarkson, formerly Murray; that he has not given any property to the said Walter Billings, nor has he received any bond for his maintenance; that he is a farmer by occupation and although he has health very well is not able to do any labor. (Note: Said application was granted.)

State of New York)
County of Monroe) S. S.

That he, James Billings, is entitled to a pension of Eight Dollars per month on account of wounds and disabilities received or of service rendered to the United States during the Revolutionary War, that he served in Captain Ebenezer Perkins' Company of Infantry in the First Connecticut Regiment. That he now resides in Clarkson and has resided there for the space of nineteen years past and that previous thereto he resided in Coeymans, New York.

Sworn and subscribed to this Fourth Day of September, 1829, before me, Samuel Mead, J. P.

His
James X Billings
Mark

I certify that the reason offered by James Billings why he did not write his name to the annexed instrument was that he had lost the use of his arms by rheumatism.

Samuel Mead, J. P.
September 4, 1829

State of New York)
County of Monroe) S. S.

Be it known that on the 9th Day of September, 1829, before me the subscriber, a notary public in and for the said County, personally appeared Henry Butler, the attorney named in the annexed Power of Attorney, and made oath that the same was not given him by any sale or transfer of mortgage of the pension therein authorized to be received by him.

Sworn to and subscribed this year and day
Samuel Mead, Justice

Branch Bank of the United States,
City of New York
September 9, 1829
Received of Isaac Lawrence, President Agent for paying pen-
Forty-Eight Dollars ----------$48.00 (sions
Being for six months' pension due James Billings from the Fourth Day of March, 1829, to the Fourth Day of September, 1829, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

Henry Butler, Jr.

Report of Payments

Treasury Department
Auditor for the Interior Department
April 30, 1913

L. C. Patterson,
666 Main Street, East,
Rochester, New York

In reply to your letter in the case of James Billings, private, War of the Revolution, Certificate #11062, New York City Agency, you are informed that the records of this office show last payment to have been made at Eight Dollars per month, to September 4, 1829, to Henry Butler Jr., Attorney for the pensioner who resided in Clarkson, Monroe County, New York, for nineteen years and previous thereto in Coeymans, Albany County, New York. He served in Captain Ebenezer Perkins' Company, 1st Connecticut Regiment. The day of his death is not shown.

Respectfully,
C. C. Shober, Auditor

WAR DEPARTMENT

The records of this office show that James Billings served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the Company desginated at various times as Captain Richard Douglas', Captain Ebenezer Perkins', Captain William Belcher's, Captain Ezra Selden's and the Fourth Company, First Connecticut Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lt. Col. Samuel Prentice, Major David F. Sill and Col. Josiah Starr. He is shown to have enlisted February 6, 1777 for three years, and was discharged February 6, 1780 as a private.

The Revolutionary War Records show that there were seventeen members of the Billings and Hewitt families enlisted and served in the Revolutionary War from the Town of Stonington, Connecticut, all of them brothers, uncles and cousins of James Billings.

Revolutionary War records of the State of Connecticut show that there were thirty members of the Billings family closely related to James Billings who enlisted and served in the Revolutionary Army.

Here again we come to a dark chapter in the history of James Billings III. No records are available to indicate what occurred between 1780 and 1800. Information about his children leaves much to be desired:

V. James[5] Billings (James[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. Stonington Oct. 11, 1751, d. Nov. --, 1829, m. Sept. 15, 1770 to Sarah Fitch, b. Mar. 30, 1748/9, d. bef. 1829.

Children

1. James IV, b. 1774, d. 1831, m. 1806 Mary Townsend
2. Thomas d. Mar. 21, 1844
3. Experience m. Jonathan Braman of Berne, Albany Co., N. Y.
4. Sarah, b. Nov. 2, 1781, d. Sept. 2, 1848, m. Gideon Mosher, b. Dec. 25, 1777, d. July 1, 1863, m. 1799.
5. Walter, b. July 3, 1784 at Coeymans, N. Y., d. Clarkson, N. Y. Jan. 7, 1857, m. Sept. 19, 1808 Nancy Gillis, dau. of John Gillis of New Scotland, Albany Co., b. Mar. 5, 1785, d. Nov. 26, 1854.

We know that James III was discharged from the army Feb. 6, 1780; he is not given in the 1790 Census, the 1st Census of the U. S.; the Census of 1800 gives him at Coeymans, Albany Co., N. Y. with 1 male over 45 (himself); 1 male between 16 & 26 (James IV); 1 male 10 to 16 (Thomas); 1 male under 10 (Walter); and 1 female over 45 (wife Sarah); his daughters being already married. No deed has been found to his farm in Coeymans Township, so its exact location cannot be determined although he and his son James IV farmed there for possibly 30 years. Why he chose this particular location also is unknown, and a matter of much fruitless speculation. His going to the Town of Murray, Genesee Co. in 1810 is completely understandable. A new territory had recently been opened up there called the Triangular Tract, with the lower point at Le Roy in Genesee Co. and running northward and spreading out to 12 miles along the shore of Lake Ontario, the west of point of which was the promontory called Devil's Nose, which is today a part of the farm of some descendants of Walter Billings. Walter bought July 1, 1810, Lot #10 in the 18th Section of Town #4 of the Triangular Tract containing 107.67 acres, for the consideration of $323.01, which was quite a sum in those days. As Walter was 26 years of age at the time, this must have represented his patrimony, and James must have felt that he had a stake in this farm although his name was not on the deed. James IV was left on the home farm in Coeymans, and Thomas must have been taken care in some fashion although it is not known how. The papers given above tell the story of the remainder of his life. It is not known when his wife died but a descendant of Walter, Matie Savage Schuh, now dedeased told me that she had seen the gravestones of the two James and their wives in the Town Line Cemetery, which must have been either on or close to Walter's farm, about three miles north of the Ridge Road on the east side of the Town Line Road between the Town of Clarkson and the Town of Parma, although the stones of Walter and his wife Nancy are still there

VI. James[6] Billings (James[5], James[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. 1774, d. 1831, m. 1806 Mary Townsend. Like his father, information on this James IV was rather difficult to come by, but bits gradually emerged from which his life story can somewhat precariously be pieced together. It started with a clipping from a Grand Rapids, Mich. paper reporting a reunion of the Baragar-Billings-Clark families which took place at the Y. W. C. A. in Grand Rapids Sept. 11, 1912, at which Dr. Elton P. Billings was the M. C., where the statement was made that five generations of the Billings family involved had fought in some war for the liberation of the U. S. A. This began with the Revolutionary James III, then James IV in the War of 1812, then his son Walter in the Civil War, who besides having been confined in the Andersonville Prison for eight months, had two sons and five sons-in-law in the Civil War and a grandson, Walter Gray of Grand Rapids in the Spanish-American War. This clew led to obtaining the 1812 War record of James IV, which read: "James Billings, Jr. served as a private in the War of 1812 in Capt. William Sherman's Company, 61st Reg. (Carver's) New York Militia. His service commenced Sept. 7, 1814 and ended Dec. 10, 1814. His residence is shown as Coeymans, Albany Co., N. Y." After this, certain Census records yielded some significant information: The 1810 Census gives him in Coeymans Township as a farmer with 1 male 26 to 45 (himself), 2 males under 10 (Alpheus and William), 1 female 16 to 26 (wife Mary), 1 female under 10 (Nancy). The 1820 Census gives him in Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y. with 1 male 26 to 45 (himself), 1 male 10 to 16 (Alpheus), 4 males under 10 (William, John Henry, Charles Townsend, Walter), 1 female 10 to 16 (Nancy), 1 female under 10 (Maria) - his wife must have died previous to this date. The 1830 Census gives him also in Clarkson with 1 male 40 to 50 (himself). 1 male 20 to 30 (William), 1 male 15 to 20 (Charles Townsend), 1 male 10 to 15 (Walter), 1 female 5 to 10 (?) (Maria) (this last must be an error by the census reporter as Maria was the youngest and born in 1816, and would be in the 10 to 15 bracket). At this date Alpheus, John Henry and Nancy were already married. James died a year after this, so there were no further census records for him. The only other proof we have that he was at Clarkson in Monroe County, is the statement that he was a pathmaster there in 1820, the piece of road under his charge "beginning at J. Vandewater's north-west corner, thence east to the town line."

The close connection between the Baragar and the Billings families is interesting in that it seems to have begun in Albany County, both families coming to Monroe County at about the same time, and then most of them going to Allegan County, Michigan. Peter Baragar was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, resigning in 1814, which was the time of

James Jr's service, and it is believed that both families migrated to Monroe County shortly afterwards, although the names do not appear in the records until 1820. The Baragar name is an old one in the Dutch records of New York State, but due to different spellings of the name a family history would be difficult to trace - Barger, Berriger, Beringer, etc. In the Revolutionary records of New York appear the names - William Barager, Walter Baragar, Peter Barger, Peter Barrerger, John Barrager, Henry Berriger, Henry Berriger, Jr., Peter Berriger - all from Duchess County. It is believed that the family started on Staten Island, and then migrated northward to Putnam and Duchess Counties, and then to Albany County, and that one of those in the Revolution was the father of Peter , the head of the family connected with the Billings family. Three Baragar girls married three of James' five sons, and when three of his sons and one daughter migrated to Allegan County, Michigan, the Baragar's went along. In the Old Fennville Cemetery in western Allegan are found the following gravestones: Peter Baragar, d. Mar. 28, 1854, aged 77 years, 5 months and 12 days; Helen Baragar, his wife, d. Apr. 5, 1858, aged 69 years, 10 months and 17 days; John baragar, , son the Jacob Baragar, b. Oct. 14, 1815, d. Mar. 26, 1852; Hannah A., dau. of H. & M. Baragar, d. Mar. 3, 1861, aged 4 months. Jacob Baragar is given as a tax payer of Saugatuck (in 1840.

VI. James[6] Billings (James[5], James[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]), b. 1774, d. 1831, m. 1806 Mary Townsend.

Children

1. Alpheus, b. Jan. 27, 1808
2. Nancy, b. 1809, m. a. 1829 James R. Brown, lived Newfane, Niagara Co., N. Y.
3. William, b. Dec. 27, 1810
4. John Henry, b. Dec. 22, 1811
5. Charles Townsend, b. Dec. 11, 1813
6. Maria A., b. Mar. 23, 1816
7. Walter, b. Apr. 18, 1818

VII - 1. Alpheus[7] Billings, b. Jan. 27, 1808, d. May 14, 1876, m. Oct. 31, 1827 Mary (Polly) Johnson, dau. of Moses Johnson (Mar. 10, 1777 - Aug. 31, 1850) and his wife, Christiana Born (May 7, 1784 - Aug. 2, 1842), (m. Nov. 28, 1802), b. June 14, 1806, d. Oct. 26, 1890. Alpheus was a blacksmith in North Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y., although when he was first married he lived at Gaines in Orleans Co. His children: (1) Lavina, b. Jan. 5, 1830; (2) Betsey Ann, b. Apr. 19, 1832; (3) Mary Melinda, b. July 13, 1834; (4) Christiana Jane, b. Feb. 13, 1837; (5) Helen Maria, b. Apr. 28, 1841, d. Sept. 13, 1845; (6) William C., b. Mar. 12, 1844, killed at the Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 22, 1862. Note: The ancestry of Moses Johnson has not bee determined although it is believed the family came from the northern part of Mass. or the southern part of N. Y. He was b. Mar. 10, 1777, d. Aug. 31, 1850, m. Nov. 28,

1802 Christiana Born, b. May 7, 1794, d. Aug. 2, 1842. Their children: Betsy, b. May 7, 1804; Polly (Mary), b. June 14, 1806; Sibyl, b. Feb. 4, 1808; Eveann, b. Jan. 14, 1810; Lovina, b. Aug. 11, 1811; Rachel, b. June 28, 1813; Morgan and Margaret, b. May 27, 1815; Christiana, b. June 12, 1817; Nathan, b. Oct. 24, 1819; George, b. Apr. 6, 1823; Moses, b. Aug. 27, 1829 (Bible record of Mary Johnson Billings). In the Census of 1810 he is given in Schoharie Co. with 1 male 26 to 45 (himself), 1 female 16 to 26 (wife, Christiana); 4 females under 10 (Betsy, Polly, Sibyl, Eveann). In the 1820 Census he is given in Clarkson Twp. of Monroe Co. with 1 male 26 to 45 (himself); 2 males under 10 (Morgan and Nathan), 1 female 26 to 45 (wife), 1 female 16 to 26 (Betsy), 2 females 10 to 16 (1 in this group must have died), 3 females under 10 (1 in this group must have died). In the distribution of farmers in the Road Districts in Clarkson in 1820 he is given in District #22, which began at S. A. Perry's s. e. corner, thence east to the town line, and his number of days to work was 4, which would indicate that his farm was rather small. The only deed I could find for him was for 11.31 acres across the Town Line Road in Parma. The Born family is even more difficult to trace. Christiana Born's father was Linard Born, but in the Road District record in Clarkson this name is given as "Barn". His father was given by descendants as George Born living in Schoharie Co., but there is no Born given there, but there was both a George Borner and a George Barns in Schoharie Twp. of Albany Co., which is now Schoharie Co., where they were supposed to have lived. It is believed that the family came with the early palatinates in about 1711; the Documentory History of N. Y. gives a Görg Born and wife and 5 children, also a Hans Born and wife and 1 child in the list that sailed July 15, 1709; also there was a Jacob Born and sister on the subsistence list of 1710 and 1712. Linard Born's wife was Elizabeth Failing, and her father Benjamin Faling is given in Road District #19 in Clarkson, while Linard "Barn" is given in Road District #8 in 1820.

VIII - 1. Lovina[8] Billings, dau. of Alpheus and Mary Johnson, b. Jan. 5, 1830, d. June 1, 1901, m. Aug. 23, 1848 Walter Murray, b. Apr. 14, 1822, d. May 20, 1872. Their children; (1) Frankie, b. May 10, 1849, d. Aug. 23, 1850; (2) Freeborn, b. Mar. 16, 1851, m. Ella Austerberg, d. a. 1920; (3) Ellis, b. May 19, 1853, d. July 6, 1926, m. Edward Hughes and had Matia and Eddie; (4) Levi, b. May 25, 1855; (5) Mary M., b. Jan. 12, 1862, d. Nov. 6, 1894, m. July 2, 1882 ------- Popendick; (6) Willie, b. Mar. 27, 1865, m.

VIII - 2. Betsy Ann[8] Billings, dau. of Alpheus and Mary (Johnson) Billings, b. Apr. 19, 1832, m. Oct. 21, 1848 Jefferson Randall, and had (1) Emma F., m. Matthew Thompkins, and had Charles Thompkins, who had Forest Thompkins; (2) Ella Cecelia, m. Nov. 9, 1870 Nelson Tenney, and had (a) William Jefferson, b. May 7, 1873, (b) Leila Belle, b. Feb. 11, 1874, m. Frederick Harris and had Laverne and Roy C., (c) Henry Laverne, b. Jan. 1, 1876, m. Ruby M. Watkins; (d) Clyde Murray, b. Nov. 9, 1877. (3) Mary M. Randall, m. Robert Rutherford

and had George Rutherford, Louis Rutherford, Grace Rutherford who m. Orland Finch and had Ursella Finch; (4) George O. Randall, m. Martha Fairfield and had Ethel, Fern, Nina, Erma; (5)Cora M. Randall, m. Edwin Converse and had Geraldine and Arthur.

VIII--3

Mary Melinda[8] Billings, b. July 13, 1834, d. Apr. 18, 1921, m. June 5, 1854 Austin Church, b. Nov. 16, 1809, d. Apr. 12, 1881. Their children: (1) Mary Louise, b. Mar. 22, 1855 at South Albion, Calhoun Co., Mich., d. Jan. 9, 1932 at Battle Creek, Mich., m. Jan. 1, 1872 to Jairus Raub, b. Aug. 9, 1847, d. Nov. 18, 1914; their children - (a) Von, b. Feb. 16, 1876, d. June 6, 1940, m. Maude Cuzzins, b. Sept. 23, 1876 and had Harold Cuzzins, b. Dec. 1, 1899, m. 1st Irene Symonds, 2nd Gaytha Marie Wilcox; Arthur Reed, b. Mar. 2, 1901, m. Edith Hoch in 1929 and had James Blaine, Marian (Chantrene); Margaret Louise. b. May 27, 1903, m. Erwin Ortner Love May 6, 1939 and had Erwin Raub, David Carl; Loretta Arlene, b. Aug. 24, 1906, m. 1st William Iliff and had Bill Holton, Eva Louise, m. 2nd Harold J. Henderson. (b) Jane, b. Oct. 20, 1883, d. Nov. 11, 1954, m. J. Blaine Brown, b. Mar. 11, 1880 - no issue. (2) Alice A., b. Jan. 11, 1859 at Napoleon, Mich., d. Apr. 22, 1862. (3) Georgiana, b. May 8, 1861 at Mattawan, Mich, d. Apr. 24, 1941 at Kalamazoo, Mich., m. Oct. 19, 1881 at Albion, Mich. George Edward Howe, b. Apr. 8, 1859 in Bertrand Twp., Berrien Co., Mich. Their children; (a) Daisy Lucille, b. June 8, 1885, m. at Kalamazoo, Mich. June 28, 1908 Joseph Edward Kilgore, D. D. S. (1877 - 1931) and had Joseph Edward, b. Apr. 8, 1909, living Oakland, Calif.; Daisy Elizabeth, b. July 30, 1911, m. Mar. 29, 1931 to Asa Hartung Smith at Lincoln, Nebraska - one dau. Sarah Ann, b. Jan. 16, 1939; Georgia Howe, b. Apr. 11, 1913, m. June 1937 to Melvin T. Swanson - one adopted son, Guy, b. Aug. 1952. (b) Rose Anne, b. May 27, 1889, living Chicago; (c) Austin Alonzo, b. May 27, 1889, d. June 2, 1936, m. Aug. 19, 1914, Lillian Rawlinson, b. St. Thomas, Canada, Sept. 18, 1889 and had William Austin, b. Sept. 5, 1915, m. 1st Reta Stewart and had one dau. Jacquelyn Reta, b. June 5, 1943, m. 2nd Barbara Burg on Oct. 13, 1952 and had two sons, William Austin, Jr., b. 1954, Raymond Philip, b. June 27, 1956; Nancy Jean, b. Aug. 20, 1928, m. May 7, 1955 Lester Welsh, b. a. 1918 and had Wendy Jean, b. Jan. 29, 1957. (4) Lily Belle (Birdie), b. Sept. 25, 1871, Albion, Mich., d. Apr. 1935, m. Apr. 1893 George Willebrands, b. Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1864 - one son Keith, b. Mar. 27, 1894, m. Maurey ------- and has a dau. Betty also m. (5) Herminnie, b. May 19, 1876, d. Mar. 1, 1918, m. Nov. 29, 1893 Charles Myler, b. Aug. 27, 1871, d. Sept. 24, 1939 at St. Louis, Mo. - one dau. Margaret, b. Nov. 14, 1894 who m. 1st Charles Symonds and had dau. June and sons John, Jerry, James, m. 2nd Raul De la Garza.

VIII - 4. Christiana Jane[8] Billings, dau. of Alpheus[7] and Mary Johnson[4], b. Feb. 13, 1837, d. Apr. 21, 1927, m. Dec. 28, 1860 Wm. Edwin Leonard, son of Harvey[6] Leonard (James[1], Uriah[2], Seth[3], Silas[4], Jonathan[5]) and his wife Hannah Clark, b. Sept. 1, 1833, at Parma, N. Y., d. Mar. 12, 1904 at Port Huron, Mich. Their children: (1) Dora Rivers, b. Dec. 25, 1861 at Goderich, Ont., d. Nov. 13, 1925, Richmond, Mich., m. Frank Wilcox, and had 3 sons. (2) Mary Louise, b. Aug. 1, 1863 at Goderich, Ont., d. Aug. 22, 1915, m. 1st Martin D. Rall, and 2nd John Fowler - 1 son, Edwin B. Rall lives in Grosse Pointe, Mich. (3) Frances D., b. Mar. 26, 1866 at Goderich, Ont., d. Mar. 27, 1950, m. E. D. Schumacher, and had a boy and a girl. (4) Pearl Hamilton, b. Aug. 1, 1868 at Goderich, Ont., m. Henry C. Benton, and had a girl and a boy, lives in Detroit. (5) Maude B., b. Sept. 1, 1870 at Goderich, Ont., d. Oct. 12, 1957 at Flint, Mich., m. L. V. Cameron and had a girl and two boys, one of whom survives, William J. Cameron of Chicago. (6) Georgia B., b. Port Huron, Mich, July 7, 1873, m. Murray E. Lewis, no children, lives in Houston, Texas. (7) Mabel C., b. Port Huron, Mich., Mar. 12, 1877, , m. Fred Cameron, nephew of Llewelyn V. Cameron, who married her sister Maude - 2 girls living in the Southwest. (8) William Jonathan, b. June 20, 1880 in Port Huron, d. Sept. 22, 1953, m. Bertha Cole, who lives on North Street Road, Port Huron, no children.

VII - 3. William[7] Billings, son of James[6] Billings and Mary Townsend, b. Dec. 27, 1810, d. 1846, m. Oct. 4, 1831 Jane Baragar, dau. of Peter and Helen Baragar. They had one son, Alonzo W., b. Aug. 1, 1831, d. Oct. 20, 1910, m. Aug. 31, 1863 Mary W. Veeder, and had son George, b. Apr. 16, 1865. Alonzo must have gone to Allegan Co., Mich. with his uncles, as George Veeder, the father of Mary went there with Charles Townsend Billings in 1845, and lived for a while in the shanty of John Henry Billings on Sec. 31 of Manlius Twp., then bought 30 a. from him, where he (lived permanently.

VII - 4. John Henry[7] Billings, son of James[6] Billings and Mary Townsend, b. Dec. 22, 1811, d. Dec. 12, 1874, m. 1st Dec. 30, 1830 Mary Baragar, who was drowned in the Kalamazoo River with 3 of her children, July 25, 1841; m. 2nd Miranda (Clark) Leonard, a widow with 2 children, June 23, 1842. His children by 1st wife: James A., b. Nov. 2, 1831, drowned July 25, 1841; Peter H., b. Dec. 2, 1832; Hannah M., b. Aug. 20, 1835, drowned July 25, 1841; Jonathan Hozias, b. May 26, 1838, escaped the tragedy mentioned above, but was drowned later while crossing Hutchins Lake on thin ice; John Darius, b. May 26, 1838; Mary Eliza, b. Apr. 15, 1840, drowned July 25, 1841. By 2nd wife Charles Clark, b. June 15, 1843; Mary Marilla, b. June 27, 1845; Nancy S., b. Oct. 21, 1847; Etham Allen, b. Apr. 19, 1849; Ellen, b. Apr. 27, 1851; Calvin T., b.

July 22, 1853; Erastus D., b. May 30, 1856; Franklin, b. June 5, 1858; Linda E., b. June 26, 1860; Elmere, b. Mar. 30, 1863; Delphine, b. Oct. 2, 1868.

VIII - Peter H.[8] Billings, son of John Henry[7] and Mary Baragar, b. Dec. 2, 1832, d. bef. 1868 (his gravestone in the Old Cemetery, Fennville gives his Civil War record - Co. I, 13th Mich. Inf., but no date of death) He enlisted from Manlius on Oct. 22, 1861 for three years and was mustered out for disability Nov. 5, 1862, the approximate date of death was given in his war record. He m. Aug. 8, 1863 Frances Barker, and had Alida M., b. Sept. 23, 1864, who m. Dec. 6, 1882 John Flanders and had Archie G., Frank, Floyd H.; John Arthur, b. Oct. 10, 1866, m. 1st Mar. 1888 Effie Long, 2nd Sept. 1899 Ida May Carver, and had by 1st wife Lulu and Anna, by 2nd Arthur H., Leona N., (and Donald G.

John Darius[8] Billings, son of John Henry[7] and Mary Baragar, b. May 26, 1838. He enlisted at La Porte, Ind. Sept. 5, 1861 in Co. F, 9th Ind. Vol. Inf., 2nd Brigade, 1st Div., 4th and 12th Corps of Cumberland Army, with engagements at Green River, Buffalo Mountain, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Dawville, Stone River, Chattanooga. He m. Oct. 26, 1865 Alma E. Moore. He homesteaded in Nov. 1871 on Sec. 18-98-42 of Osceola Co., Iowa; later settled in O'Brien Co. in Oct. 1879. John Darius and Alma had the following children: Morton D., Finley C., John S., Charles H., Perry A., Mary M., Carrie L., Emma C., Jessie M., George K., Franklin.

Note: The two Leonard children of Miranda (Clark-Leonard) Billings are given in the 1850 Census of western Allegan County as as Maria L. Billings 10, and Lovina L. Billings 8.

Charles Clark[8] Billings, son of John Henry and Miranda (Clark) Leonard, b. June 14, 1843, m. Sept. 7, 1861 Clarenna Brown. The next day after marriage he enlisted in Co. A of 3rd Mich. Cav., mustered Oct. 5, 1861 for 3 years, discharged at expiration Oct. 24, 1864 at Brownsville, Ark. His children: (1) Edith M., b. Mar. 21, 1862, m. Dec. 12, 1883 Chester Clark and had Katie G., b. Oct. 21, 1884, m. June 18, 1911 W. H. Perry and had Chester E.; (b) Earl S. (5) Hannah Iva, b. Jan. 21, 1872, m. Oct. 18, 1895 Philander Taylor and had Bela G., b. Aug. 25, 1899, Lynden B., b. Aug. 23, 1902, Margaret, b. May 27, 1903. (2)Clerana G., b. Jan. 18, 1866, d. June 16, 1866. (3) Clarence E., b. Sept. 27, 1867. (4) Charles L., b. Mar. 26, 1870, d. Oct. 9, 1870. (6) Alto B., b. June 21, 1874, d. Dec. 23, 1894, m. Dec. 21, 1893 James Tahaney. (7) John R., b. Nov. 10, 1878, m. Grace O'Malley.

Ethan Allen[8] Billings, son of John Henry and Miranda (Clark) Leonard, b. Apr. 19, 1849, d. Dec. 4, 1900, m. (Lavina Monk.

Ellen[8] Billings, dau. of John Henry and Miranda (Clark) Leonard, b. Apr. 27, 1851, m. July 3, 1870 George H. Kingsnorth, and had (1) Amy A., b. Apr. 15, 1871, d. Sept. 27, 1872. (2) Amy E., b. Sept. 12, 1872, m. Jan. 23, 1911 Frank E. Fenn. (3) Minnie E., b. Nov. 3, 1875, m. June 25, 1901 James D. Kim. (4) Flossie E., b. May 4, 1877, m. March 4, 1899 Henry Zoe, and had Geo. H., b. June 23, 1903, Theodore C., b. Nov. 5, 1904, Marvin H., b. Feb. 20, 1906, Amy E., b. Nov. 17, 1908. (5) George Henry, b. Aug. 10, 1879, m. July 3, 1911 Jessie Barnes and had Frances Veronica, b. Oct. 13, 1913. (6) Myrtle B., b. Aug. 31, 1881, m. 1st 1903 Torano Eaton, 2nd Dec. 11, 1912 Edward Stanward and had Faith Eaton, b. July 5, 1904 and Richard Stanward, b. Apr. 15, 1914. (7) John Billings, b. Dec. 27, 1882, m. July 19, 1902 Margaret Frotuin and had Ellen M., b. Sept. 10, 1904, Neil G., b. July 20, 1906, Amy E., b. Aug. 26, 1914. (8) Frances E., b. Feb. 28, 1887, m. May 11, 1908 John J. Lake.

Erastus D.[8] Billings, son of John Henry and Miranda (Clark) Leonard, b. May 30, 1856, d. Mar. 23, 1922 (bur. in Oakwood Cem., Allegan), m. Mar. 25, 1880 Nellie M. Upson, and (1) Faith A., b. Mar. 19, 1881, d. Dec. 17, 1909, m. Oct. 12, 1904 Charles G. Scholz (Sec. #27, Saugatuck, 40 a.) and had Charles B. (2) Elizabeth L., b. June 29, 1883, m. Apr. 24, 1907 Alexander Stuart. (3) Emma, b. Apr. 27, 1885, d. May 7, 1893 (Oakwood Cem.). (4) Grace, b. July 21, 1887, d. July 9, 1920 (Oakwood Cem.)

Franklin[8] Billings, son of John Henry and Miranda (Clark) Leonard, b. June 5, 1858, m. July 15, 1877 Sarah Akersook and had Clarence, b. May 2, 1878.

Linda E.[8] Billings, dau. of John Henry and Miranda (Clark) Leonard, b. June 28, 1860, d. Jan. 1891, m. Sept. 10, 1884 Frank Irwin and had Fred, b. Mar. 1886, d. Mar. 1898; Ray, b. May 1888, d. Jan. 1891; Ralph, b. Sept. 27, 1890.

Elmere[8] Billings, dau. of John Henry and Miranda (Clark) Leonard, b. Mar. 30, 1863, d. June 16, 1904, m. 1st Frank C. Williams, 2nd Dec. 17, 1894 Chester Fields, and had Floyd L., b. Mar. 18, 1881, Bertie L., b. July 23, 1883, George M., b. Dec. 18, 1886.

Delphine[8] Billings, dau. of John Henry and Miranda (Clark) Leonard, b. Oct. 9, 1868, m. Mar. 20, 1884 Arthur Irwin, and had (1) J. Herbert, b. Oct. 23, 1884; (2) Claude, b. Nov. 29, 1886; (3) Amy Grace, b. Oct. 11, 1888, m. July 6, 1904 G. K. Ballett; (4) Arthur G., b. Apr. 4, 1891.

VII - 5. Charles Townsend[7] Billings, son of James[6] and Mary Townsend, b. Dec. 11, 1813, d. Oct. 15, 1884 (New Cem., Fennville), m. Sept. 16, 1837 Rebecca Baragar, b. Aug. 23, 1818, d. Sept. 31, 1904. Charles Townsend came to Mich. in 1845, and for a time lived in the shanty of his brother John Henry, who at that time was living on Sec. 31 in Manlius Twp. In 1846 he bought 40 a. of land on Sec. 6 of Clyde Twp. just south of where his brother and sister lived. He held several civic offices, such as Justice of the Peace in 1861, 1866, 1870, Treasurer of Clyde 1862-3, 1878-9. His children: Wm. Hewitt, b. July 7, 1838; Helen A., b. Oct. 27, 1840; James O., b. Sept. 8, 1843; Emma G., b. Jan. 10, 1846; Mary E., b. Dec. 21, 1848, d. 1934 (New Cem. Fennville); Charles M., b. June 28, 1851.

Wm. H.[8] Billings, son of Chas. T. and Rebecca Baragar, b. July 7, 1838, d. 1931 (New Cem., Fennville), m. Feb. 29, 1868 Frances (Barker) Billings (her 1st husband was Peter H. Billings, son of J. H. B.) (1844 - 1925). Their children: (1) Winthrop, b. Sept. 19, 1869, d. Sept. 22, 1870 (Old Cem., Fennville). (2) Bertha V., b. July 18, 1871, d. young. (3) James H., b. June 18, 1874, m. June 18, 1899 Florin Hawley, and had Agnes Alberta, b. Feb. 15, 1901, Zella Florin, b. July 30, 1902, Norman Frederick, b. July 22, 1912. (4) Roy M., b. May 31, 1876, m. Oct. 22, 1902 Martha Bell Fraser (1878 - 1910) (New Cem., Fennville, and had Retta, b. June 5, 1904, and Florence Bell, b. Mar. 29, 1910. (5) Charles R., b. June 10, 1879, m. Apr. 2, 1902 Edna Deyoe (1879 - 1925) (Oakwood Cem. Allegan), and had Ada, b. May 2, 1903 and Lawrence, b. Mar. 14, 1906. (6) Aura L., b. Aug. 22, 1881, m. Apr. 26, 1905 Charles Wadsworth. (7) William G., b. May 10, 1884, m. June 11, 1905 Mabel Mc Nett, and had Archie, b. Oct. 3, 1906, Earl, b. Sept. 11, 1906, Burr, b. July 20, 1912.

Helen A.[8] Billings, dau. of Chas. T. and Rebecca Baragar,

b. Oct. 27, 1840, d. 1925 (New Cem., Fennville), m. Apr. 26, 1862 Stephen Atwater (1830 - 1912). Their marriage was the 1st one in Clyde Twp., and Stephen was very prominent in the town, owned one of the 2 stores in Fennville in 1871, was 2nd postmaster of the village, Treasurer of Clyde Twp. 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, Twp. Clerk 1876, 1877, 1879, Justice of the Peace 1878. Their children: (1) Charles Ives, b. Dec. 29, 1862, m. Nov. 11, 1887 Minnie Dickinson, and had Wayne Ives, b. June 4, 1892; Earl Dickinson, b. Oct. 11, 1894; Charles Leonard, b. Dec. 17, 1896. (2) Lewis T., b. Oct. 7, 1865, d. Aug. 16, 1883 (New Cem., Fennville). (3) Clifford E., b. Aug. 23, 1867, d. 1938 (New Cem., Fennville), m. Ida L. Brott, and had Clarence, b. Apr. 26, 1895, d. 1914 (g. s.); Dorence, b. Sept. 1, 1896, d. 1916 (g. s.), Ruth M., b. Oct. 3, 1898.

James O.[8] Billings, son of Chas. T. and Rebecca Baragar, b. Sept. 8, 1843, d. Jan. 12, 1881 (New Cem., Fennville), served in Co. B, 19th Mich. Inf. during the Civil War, enlisted at Clyde for 3 years, Aug. 11, 1862, discharged for disability at Detroit June 29, 1863.

Emma G.[8] Billings, dau. of Chas. T. and Rebecca Baragar, b. Jan. 10, 1846, d. Mar. 31, 1897, m. Mar. 6, 1867 Isaac Perry Rice, and had Henry Clayton, b. Apr. 7, 1868, m. July 4, 1903 Jennie Johnson, who had Gertrude Lucille, b. Feb. 20, 1906 and Clara H., b. Apr. 16, 1910.

Charles M.[8] Billings, son of Chas. T. and Rebecca Baragar, b. June 28, 1851, d. 1930 (New Cem., Fennville), m. Apr. 7, 1881 Harriet Sweet (1861 - 1932) (g. s.), and had Blanche M. (Karos), b. Mar. 28, 1883, d. 1918 (g. s.); John K., b. June 27, 1914.

VII - 6. Maria A.[7] Billings, dau. of James[6] and Mary Townsend, b. Mar. 23, 1816, d. Apr. 24, 1880, m. Sept. 1830 James P. Mc Cormick, b. Feb. 7, 1806, d. July 26, 1891; he m. 2nd Mary -------, d. July 2, 1881, aged 80 years and 6 months (All buried in Mc Cormick private Cem., Fennville). James and Maria left Monroe Co., N. Y. in 1833, traveling overland, and after trying out several locations in Mich., settled in 1838 in Manlius Twp., Allegan Co., the 1st inhabitants there. From a tiny log house, they progressed to a handsome colonial type farm house, making most of their money on their 160 acres out of peaches, a crop of which he and Harrison Hutchins were the initiators in this part of the country. Their children: Ellen Maria, b. June 27, 1831; Sarah W., b. Jan. 25, 1833, d. young; Cornelia, b. Nov. 22, 1835, d. young; James W., b. Feb. 22, 1838; William H., b. Mar. 27, 1840; Mary J., b. May 15, 1842, d. young; Isabella, b. July 1, 1844; Nathaniel, b. Sept. 25, 1846; George C., b. Jan. 27, 1848; Alexander, b. Apr. 15, 1852, d. Jan. 7, 1876 (g. s.); Robert C., b. May 20, 1854; Etta V., b. May 17, 1856.

Ellen Maria Mc Cormick, dau. of James P. and Maria Billings, b. June 27, 1831, d. 1896, m. 1848 Caleb Fuller, and 2nd Morton B. Somes, and had Milton V. Fuller, b. Oct. 1851, m. Ella Louise Mc Cormick, who had J. C. Fuller; (2) Marian Somes, b. 1870, m. Jan. 18, 1893 Lorenzo Tucker; (3) Ida M. Somes (bur. Mc Cormick private Cem., no dates).

James W. Mc Cormick, son of James P. and Maria Billings, b. Feb. 22, 1838, d. July 28, 1889 (one large monument in the Old Cem., Fennville has a Masonic emblem and the name "Mc Cormick," and a smaller stone has on the front the names Myrtag Smith (a gr. dau.), Frankie, Albert E., Albert O., James W., and on the back James L. Ellen, the wife is buried in the New Cem., Fennville), m. Jan. 1, 1861 Ellen M. Redding, b. Dec. 12, 1840, d. Mar. 30, 1907. They lived on an 80-acre farm in Sec. 5 of Clyde Twp.; he held numerous civic offices - Coroner of Clyde 1864-5, Supervisor 1866-79, Justice of the Peace 1867, 1871, 1875, 1879, Postmaster of Fennville, 1880, Representative in the State Legislature 1887, State Senator 1889. Children: (1) Frank W., b. Dec. 26, 1861, d. Nov. 1, 1862; (2) Mary Etta, b. Oct. 2, 1863, m. 1st May 7, 1882 Edson D. Smith, 2nd Nov. 6, 1892 August W. Bergman, and had Carrie Myrtag Smith, b. Apr. 18, 1883, d. May 8, 1884; Frances Irene Smith, b. July 1, 1884. m. Aug. 16, 1908 John Douglas Connan; (3) James L., b. Apr. 26, 1865, d. Mar. 22, 1866; (4) Samuel Leroy, b. Mar. 6, 1868, d. Sept. 27, 1905, m. Nov. 9, 1890 Flora E. Smith, b. Sept. 29, 1864, d. Jan. 3, 1944 (both bur. New Cem. Fennville), and had Fred James, b. Sept. 25, 1892, and Earl Everett, b. Mar. 3, 1898. (5) Anna Elizabeth, b. Jan. 9, 1870, m. Sept. 7, 1893 Fred Jackson. (6) Albert E., b. June 1, 1874, d. Oct. 2, 1874; (7) Albert O., b. June 1, 1874, d. Feb. 7, 1885. James W's grave bears a Civil War emblem, but I was unable to learn what his service was.

William H. Mc Cormick, son of James P. and Maria Billings, b. Mar. 27, 1840, d. 1916 (Mc Cormick Cem.), m. Nov. 10, 1867 Helen M. Crawford (1841 - 1920, g. s.). Wm. H. enlisted in Co. A, 3rd Mich. Cav. Sept. 9, 1861 at Saugatuck for 3 years, mustered Oct. 3, 1861, on duty with 9th Ill. Co. Jan. 31 to May 30, 1864, discharged at expira- of term. One dau. Byrmira E., b. Aug. 24, 1868, bur. Mc Cormick private Cem., no date of death, m. Dec. 12, 1894 William S. Duvall (bur. Mc Cormick Cem.), and had Wm. Geo. C., b. Jan. 3, 1896; Helen (bur. Mc C. Cem., no dates); Crawford (1921 - 1943, Mc C. Cem.)

Isabel Mc Cormick, dau. of James P. Mc Cormick and Maria A. Billings, b. July 1, 1844, bur. Pullman lot, but no date of death, m. Nov. 17, 1866 Harvey F. Pullman (1839 - 1887). Harvey enlisted in Co. B., 19th Mich. Inf. Aug. 4, 1862 at Allegan for 3 years, mustered Sept. 5, 1862,

wounded in action Mar. 5, 1863, mustered out at Washington D. C. June 10, 1865. He owned 56.18 a. of land in Sec. 6 of Clyde Twp., Treasurer of Clyde 1876-7. Their Children - Walter M., b. Dec. 6, 1867, d. June 5, 1911, Kramer Camp, S. O. V.; Frank H., b. Aug. 24, 1871, d. 1894, Kramer Camp, S. O. V. (g. s. Pullman lot); Pearl C., b. Oct. 3, 1873, m. Jan. 29, 1894 Charles Ely.

Nathaniel Mc Cormick, son of James P. Mc Cormick and Maria A. Billings, b. Sept. 25, 1846, m. Nov. 1868 1st Ella B. Kelso, 2nd Dec. 1882 Esther Vanderhill. Children: (1) Lena Marie, b. Dec. 3, 1869, d. June 21, 1906, m. Dec. 5, 1888 Ellsworth Mingus and had Leo Ernest, b. Sept. 12, 1890, Francis W., b. Sept. 1, 1893, Arlo A., b. Dec. 20, 1895, Mildred E., b. July 3, 1898. (2) Ella Estelle, b. July 10, 1875, m. Gerritt Vanderhill and had Nellie, b. Feb. 19, 1894, and Harold, b. May 1897. (3) Max R., b. Feb. 21, 1878, m. Apr. 13, 1904 Maud M. Putnam, and had Geoffrey E., b. Dec. 11, 1905; Orville R., b. Sept. 25, 1907, d. May 15, 1913; Cecil E., b. May 23, 1910; Victor N., b. Aug. 1, 1912. (4) John Henry, b. July 26, 1883, d. Oct. 13, 1905 (New Cem. Fennville). (5) James Hudson, b. Sept. 12, 1890. (6) Inez, b. Sept. 5, 1892 m. July 1914 (Robt. Brondyke.

George C. Mc Cormick, son of James P. and Maria A. Billings, b. Jan. 27, 1848, m. Apr. 2, 1876 Louise Orther (1859 - 1884, Mc Cormick private Cem.), and had J. A. (1877 - 1880 g. s.), Ida, b. Aug. 17, 1878, m. Joseph Kishner, and had William, b. 1898. (3) Iva, b. July 25, 1880, m. Jan. 9, 1907 Frank Wanders. (4) Zoe Ada, b. May 1882, m. William Ackley.

Robert C. Mc Cormick, son of James P. Mc Cormick and Maria A. Billings, b. May 20, 1854, m. Dec. 25, 1889 Jennie Y. Baylie, and had William Guy, b. Jan. 4, 1891; a baby, b. May 26, 1892, d. June 11, 1892 (Mc C. Cem.); Frank Hess, b. Mar. 25, 1896, m. Aug. 5, 1914 Marvel May.

Etta V. Mc Cormick, dau. of James P. Mc Cormick and Maria A. Billings, b. May 17, 1856, m. 1st Hawley Stimson, who d. Apr. 21, 1889, aged 41 years (Mc Cormick Cem.), 2nd (Edward Braithwait.

VII - 7. Walter[7] Billings, son of James[6] and Mary Townsend, b. Apr. 18, 1818, d. Oct. 19, 1899 (g. s. Old Cem. Fennville) m. 1838 Sarah Wilson, b. Mar. 2, 1822, d. Apr. 6, 1881 (g. s.) Walter had come to Mich. in 1834, living first near Detroit, then came to Allegan Co. and settled on Sec. 5 of Clyde, and in 1851 removed to Ganges Twp. on a place bought from James Wadsworth. He was Justice of the Peace in Ganges in 1852, and Treasurer of Clyde in 1866, Postmaster of Peach Belt Feb. to Dec. 1879. Walter enlisted in Co. F of 8th Mich Cav. at Ganges Dec. 24, 1862 for 3 years, mustered Jan. 20, 1863, became Farrier Mar. 12, 1864, taken prisoner at Macon Ga. Aug. 3, 1864, returned

to his regiment Mar. 31, 1865, discharged for disability at Pulaski, Tenn. June 15, 1865. Children: Annie, b. 1838 or 1839; Maria, b. 1840; Margaret, b. 1842; James, b. Oct. 31, 1845; Susan H., b. Apr. 26, 1847; Eugene, b. Apr. 26, 1847; Alfreda, b. Apr. 9, 1851; Walter, b. Dec. 5, 1852, d. June 19, 1856; Eva A., b. Oct. 30, 1854; Willis, b. Sept. 21, 1856; Arzella, b. July 17, 1858; Homer R., b. May 26, 1860; Walter, b. Dec. --, 1862.

Annie[8] Billings, dau. of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. 1838 or 1839, m. Mar. 25, 1857 Hiram B. Hudson. They lived on a 20-acre farm on the outskirts of Fennville. Hiram enlisted from Ganges July 21, 1862 in Co. L, 4th Mich. Cavalry as Sgt. for 3 years, age 28, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. July 1, 1865. He was County Clerk Nov. 5, 1872, re-elected Nov. 5, 1878, Treasurer I. O. G. T. Lodge 1876, admitted to the bar of Allegan Co. 1880. Their children: (1) Suel P., b. Feb. 11, 1858, m. May 20, 1879 Lettie Thompson, and had Maude, b. Jan. 26, 1881, m. ------- Griffith; Harold, b. June 4, 1896, d. May 24, 1910; Margaret, b. Oct. 6, 1902, drowned May 17, 1908. (2) Hattie, b. Mar. 30, 1863, m. John Wilson and had Grace, Frances, Lloyd. (3) Anna, b. Mar. 28, (1875.

Maria[8] Billings, dau. of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. 1840, m. Samuel E. Stillson, who served in the Civil War, enlisting from Ganges Oct. 8, 1861 in Co. B, 13th Mich. Inf. for 3 years, age 27, mustered Jan. 17, 1862, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864 at Jeffersonville, Ind., mustered Apr. 29, 1864, wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 20, 1863, became Corporal Apr. 30, 1864, mustered out at Louisville, Ky. July 23, 1865. Children - Cora, Mabel, Na- (than, Earle.

Margaret[8] Billings, dau. of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. 1842, m. 1st Andrew T. Foot, and 2nd James Hendryx. Both husbands were Civil War soldiers. Andrew T. Foot enlisted from Ganges Aug. 9, 1862 in Co. L, 4th Mich. Cavalry for 3 years, age 34, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, wounded in action at Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 27, 1862, d. Feb. 10, 1863, bur. in Nat. Cem. at Nashville. James Hendryx enlisted at Jackson Mar. 28, 1862 in Co. I, 9th Mich. Inf. for 3 years, age 19, mustered Mar. 29, 1862, re-enlisted Mar. 26, 1864 at Chattanooga, Tenn., mustered Apr. 4, 1864, mustered out at Nashville, Sept. 15, 1865. Children: Carrie Foot, who m. Charles Meyer, Libbie Foot, Blanche Hendryx, Frances Hendryx, Leona Hendryx, Jack Hendryx, Harry Hendryx, Clarence Hendryx, Claude Hendryx.

James W.[8] Billings, son of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. Oct. 31, 1845, d. May 13, 1903, m. Dec. 4, 1875 Kate Prince. James enlisted from Ganges Dec. 10, 1861 in Co. B, 13th Mich. Inf. for 3 years, mustered Jan. 17, 1862, made Corporal Feb. 1863, transferred to Signal Corps Oct.

22, 1863. Children: (1) Eugene L., b. Aug. 1, 1878, m. Dec. 24, 1898 Hattie Fuller, and had Eunice Pearl, b. Aug. 9, 1898; Otis Clare, b. Dec. 29, 1904; Trieva Bernice, b. Oct. --, 1907. (2) Kate Adele, b. June 23, 1880, m. Aug. 25, 1907 Ammon Barkley. (3) Emery E., b. Aug. 22, 1881, m. Nov. 28, 1907 Deneige LaGesse, and had Glendora Dorcie, b. Dec. 4, 1908; Bonobel Valentine, b. Feb. 14, 1909; Durane Kermit, b. Mar. 11, 1913.

Susan H.[8] Billings, dau. of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. Apr. 26, 1847, d. Feb. 27, 1912, m. Jan. 16, 1866 Elijah* A. White, and had Perry; Eva; Blanche, who m. -------- Halloran and had 1 child; Wilson, who had 1 child; Beatrice; Mary; Neil, who had 7 children; Adella, b. Nov. 11, 1897, m. Mar. 22, 1899 Frank Smith and had Marguerite, b. Aug. 7, 1900 and Norman V., b. Sept. 2, 1905.

Eugene[8] Billings, son of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. Apr. 26, 1847, d. Apr. 24, 1889, m. Julia Smith (a niece of Sarah (Smith) Howe, grand mother of R. A. H.) Eugene enlisted at Kalamazoo in Co. E, 28th Mich. Inf. Sept. 20, 1864 for 3 years, mustered Sept. 21, 1864, discharged at Louisville, Ky. June 3, 1865. They had one son, Dr. Elton Pope Billings of Grand Rapids, who m. Grace Lynch and had William, b. Mar. 15, 1909 and Virginia, b. June 19, (1912.

Alfreda[8] Billings, dau. of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. Apr. 9, 1851, d. Mar. 29, 1914, m. June 12, 1872 M. M. Rockwell. Their children: (1) Winford, b. Jan. 22, 1873, m. Oct. 21, 1897 Ina Viola Kenter and had Majorie Bess, b. Dec. 2, 1900; Winifred B., b. July 26, 1902; Edith A., b. Dec. 17, 1905; Florence I., b. Nov. 9, 1910. (2) Maude, b. Sept. 26, 1876, m. Dec. 16, 1896 Fred Fitch and had Eloise, b. Apr. 22, 1898. (3) Willis, b. Dec. 29, 1879, m. Aug. 20, 1907 Sylva L. Healy. (4) Bess, b. Jan. 12, 1882, m. Feb. 27, 1911 E. Harry Church (his grandfather, Alonzo Church was brother to Austin Church, grandfather to R. A. H., see p. 46), They had one son, Harry Rockwell, b. Aug. 1, 1913, lives Jackson.

Eva A.[8] Billings, b. Oct. 30, 1854, d. Sept. 8, 1910, m. 1868 Freeland Gray. Freeland Gray was from Orleans Co., N. Y.; he enlisted from Ganges in Co. B, 13th Mich. Inf. Nov. 4, 1861 for 3 years, age 19, mustered Jan. 17, 1862, wounded in action at Stone River, Tenn. Dec. 31, 1863, promoted to Corporal, then Sergeant Mar. 1863, discharged at Detroit June 22, 1864, lived Grand Rapids. Children: (1) Galea, b. Jan. 22, 1870, d. Aug. 13, 1887. (2) Elizabeth, b. Oct. 18, 1871, m. June 30, 1896 George Erwood, and had Frances, b. June 21, 1897, d. Apr. 26, 1913; Freeland, b. Jan. 15, 1901; Gladys, b. July 28, 1904; George, b. Sept. 19, 1907. (3) Minnie, b. June 4, 1874, m. Dec. 28, 1891 Albert B. Cooper, and had Wm. Walter, b. Jan. 29,

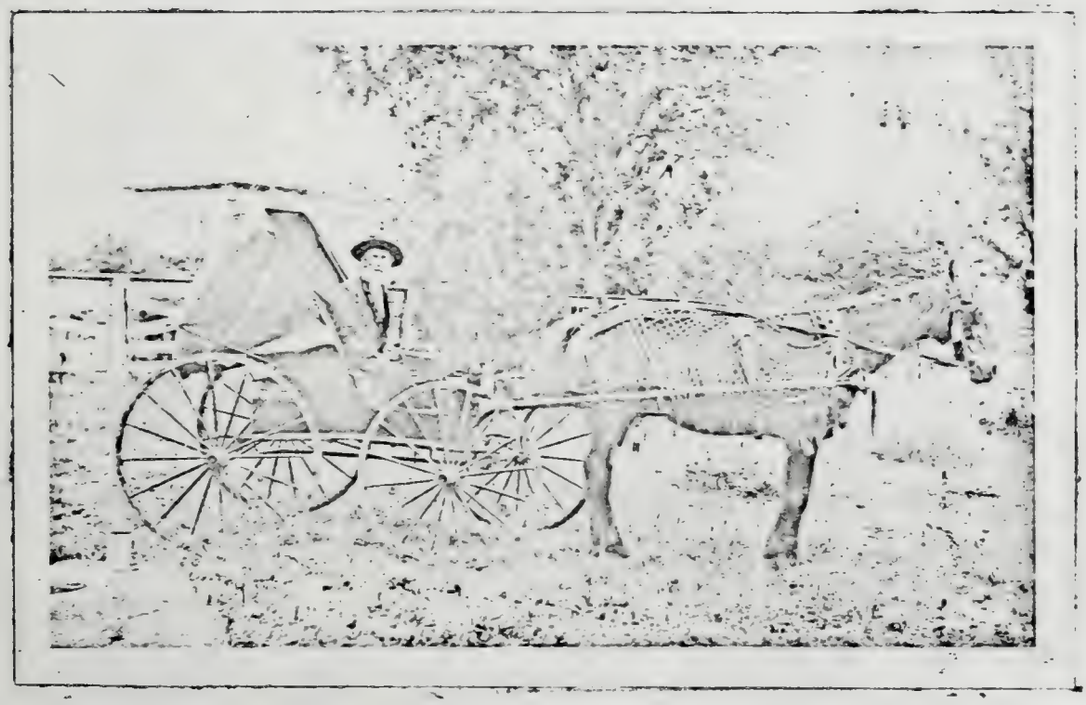
*Elijah A. White is not given in the Mich. records as a Civil War soldier, but in the clipping mentioned on p. 43 it was stated that he as well as his father-in-law Walter Billings spent 8 months in Andersonville Prison.

1895; Lester Gray, b. May 7, 1897; Lloyd, b. Sept. 20, 1899. (4) Frances, b. Mar. 18, 1876, m. Jan. 12, 1898 Fred English, and had Evelyn, b. Sept. 21, 1900; Helen, b. Mar. 27, 1903; Edward, b. July 23, 1905. (5) Helen, b. July 19, 1878, m. July 20, 1896 Arthur Vogelsang, and had Gray, b. Feb. 3, 1899; Phelps, b. Mar. 10, 1901; Amelia, b. Aug. 28, 1904. (6) Walter, b. Sept. 8, 1880, m. Margaret Jan. 27, 1908, and had Gordon, b. Dec. 28, 1908; Dorothy, b. (Plaat (May 17, 1913.

Willis[8] Billings, son of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. Sept. 21, 1856, m. Feb. 17, 1879 Sophia Smeeds, and had (1) Jay, b. Jan. 26, 1880, m. Ethel Swing and had Stephen J., b. Oct. 8, 1909; Beth, b. Sept. 21, 1913. (2) Queen, b. Oct. 9, 1883 (Fennville) (3) Hazel, b. May 5, 1886, m. June 8, 1907 Chris Kluck, and had Willis, b. Sept. 6, 1907; Homer, b. Sept. 21, 1909; Anna G., b. Jan. 17, 1912; Helene E., b. Dec. 19, 1913. (4) Inez, b. Apr. 28, 1893, lives Fennville. (5) Helene, b. Oct. 3, 1898, m. Elwin (Mc Taggart.

Arzella[8] Billings, dau. of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. July 17, 1858, m. Clarence Smeeth, and had Edyth Smeeth, (Oct. 1, 1886.

Walter[8] Billings, son of Walter[7] and Sarah Wilson, b. Dec. --, 1852, d. July --, 1902, m. 1881 Kate Goodrich, and had (1) Orville, b. Nov. 10, 1882, m. May --, 1907 Nellie Bennett. (2) Besse, b. June 25, 1886, m. Apr. 17, 1907 (Kent Cardner.



Walter Billings was b. in Monroe Co., N. Y., Apr. 18, 1818. He came to Mich. in 1837 with the family of his sister, Maria (Billings) Mc Cormick, and m. Sarah Wilson of East Allegan in 1838. He then returned to N. Y. and lived at Rochester. After about five years he came back to Michigan and bought the

(cont'd p. 55')

(cont'd from p. 55)
James Wadsworth place on Sec. 2, Ganges, where they had their home until she d. on Apr. 6, 1881, and he followed Oct. 19, 1899. In addition to his farming, Walter owned and operated a store in Pier Cove during the peak of its prosperity, and too the position of a lawyer in settling court actions, and trafficing in various ways. He served as a soldier during the War of the Rebellion, and underwent the suffering common to the southern military prisons, receiving his honorable discharge at the close of the war. His son James and sons-in-law H. B. Hudson, who m. Ann Billings, and Samiel Stillson, who m. Maria, also were veterans of that conflict.

During his later years he owned a horse named Billy and a dog he called "Watchie, my son." The three drove to Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska several times from here camping out nights the same as in soldier life. It was often remarked how the three of them understood each other and how faithful they were, each to his share in the combination.

from "Uncle" Henry Hutchins' Journal

VI - 4. Sarah[6] Billings, dau. of James[5] and Sarah Fitch, b. Nov. 2, 1781, d. Sept. 2, 1848, m. 1799 Gideon Mosher, b. Dec. 25, 1777, d. July 1, 1863. The Mosher family although a very old family is almost impossible to trace, due to the lack of authentic records. Glimpses can be caught here and there, mostly through the names "Hugh" and "Gideon". A Hugh Mosher (sometimes spelled Mosier) was in Dartmouth, Mass. as early as 1650; from there the family removed to Rhode Island, and some of them became Quakers, and some Baptists; after the Revolution they are found in other religions of Protestant denomination. We find the two significant names in western R. I., Conn., southeastern N. Y. This particular branch of the family settled in Bethlehem in Albany Co., N. Y. between 1750 and 1800. This location is slightly northeast of Coeymans where the Billings family lived. There apparently was no registration of deeds in Albany Co. at that time so that it is not possible to get the exact location of either farm, but they could very well have been close neighbors. Gideon evidently began looking for a location farther west shortly after his marriage; he purchased a lot in T-11, R-2 of the Holland Purchase in 1806, which is about where the city of Buffalo is now. He evidently did not occupy this lot because when the road districts in Clarkson were defined in 1820, he is found in Road District #9, which began at the north line of G. A. Perry's lot and ran from thence north to Brush Creek; his number of days to work on the road was 3, which would indicate that his farm was rather small. I was unable to find a deed for him until 1846, when he purchased Lot #5 on Sec. #15 of the Triangular Tract, containing 60¼ acres. Their children: James, b. July 4, 1800; Polly, b. Aug. 4, 1801; Henry, b. Mar. 20, 1803; Anna, b. July 15, 1805; Walter, b. Mar. 16, 1807; Jemima, b. Feb. 19, 1809; Annis, b. Feb. 15, 1811; Margaret A., b. Jan. 14, 1814; Mehetabel E., b. Apr. 12, 1816; Hugh, b. Jan. 29, 1819; Marvin, b. Mar. 2, 1821; Miner G., b. Apr. 12, 1825.

James Mosher, son of Gideon and Sarah Billings, b. July 4, 1800, m. Lucy Neff and had Lewis, Hiram, Caroline, Laura, (William.

Polly Mosher, dau. of Gideon and Sarah Billings, b. Aug. 4, 1801, m. Benjamin Hinkley and had Sarah Ann, Elmira, Henry, Austin, Gideon, Martha, Sophronia, John, Harriet, (Philander.

Henry Mosher, son of Gideon and Sarah Billings, b. Mar. 20, 1803, m. Nancy Guthrie and had Sally, b. Apr. 26, 1826, d. June 28, 1908, m. Jan. 26, 1848 William Rithion Mitchell, and had (a) Mary, b. Oct. 24, 1848, m. July 30, 1874 Joseph E. Rowe; (b) Jay Edgar, b. Aug. 17, 1851, m. Feb. 12, 1896 Lillian F. Wilson, who d. Nov. 5, 1897/8,

m. 2nd Jan. 4, 1905 Eula Sands, and had Joseph, Sands B., Thelma L., Ruth; (c) Irene, b. Dec. 20, 1854, d. Jan. 1906, m. Jan. 10, 1896 John D. Mendoor; (d) Henry Burr, b. Feb. 17, 1867, m. Dec. 17, 1899 Lizzie Turner and had Emily S., Grace E., William B., Mary I., Elizabeth; (e) Harriet, b. Feb. 17, 1867, m. Oct. 19, 1887 Samuel Porter Turk and had Sally M., b. Aug. 17, 1888, m. Mar. 12, 1907 George H. Nichols, and had Herbert A., Thomas G. (2) Roxy; (3) Maria and (4) Chapin (twins).

Anne Mosher, dau. of Gideon Mosher and Sarah Billings, b. July 15, 1805, m. Abijah Caldwell and had Addison, Sylvester, Rhoda, Anna, Delilah, Alfred and Albert (twins), Je-
(mima.

Walter Mosher, son of Gideon Mosher and Sarah Billings, b. Mar. 16, 1807, m. Eliza Mc Gee and had Norman, Lucian,
(Hugh, Julia.

Jemima Mosher, dau. of Gideon Mosher and Sarah Billings, b. Feb. 19, 1809, m. James Webb and had Caroline who m.
(Mr. Morrison.

Annis Mosher, b. Feb. 15, 1811, m. Thomas Mead.

Margaret A. Mosher, dau. of Gideon Mosher and Sarah Billings, b. Jan. 14, 1814, m. Datus Abel and had Ruth, Daniel, Henry and Henrietta (twins), Mary B., John.

Mehetable E. Mosher, dau. of Gideon Mosher and Sarah Billings, b. Apr. 12, 1816, m. Alonzo Turney and had Minerva,
(Burr, Hattie.

Hugh Mosher, son of Gideon Mosher and Sarah Billings, b. Jan. 29, 1819, d. Aug. 15, 1892, m. Hester Smith and had (1) Sarah, b. May 13, 1849, m. July 5, 1868 W. B. Mc Laughlin, and had Orin; Ben Wade, Ernest E.; Hester L.; Lottie; Hugh; Maggie, b. Dec. 28, 1886, d. Dec. 3, 1890; Walter B., b. Aug. 10, 1890, d. Jan. 24, 1894; Almer T., b. Aug. 10, 1890, d. Aug. 1913. (2) Mary, b. Sept. 23, 1850, d. Jan. 16, 1897, m. Mar. 31, 1875 Henry Loveland, and had Arthur and Elgia. (3) Laura, b. Oct. 3, 1856, m. Dec. 28, 1881 Theron Merrill, and had Floyd and Hugh. (4) Minnie, b. Sept. 2, 1859, m. Jan. 16, 1879 Horace Abbey and had Hettie, Stella, Horace, Hugh. (5) Hettie, b. July 6, 1863, d. Mar. 15, 1875. (6) Walter, b. May 7, 1866, m. Oct. 15, 1894 Cora Yocum and had Marvin, Irene, William. (7) Fannie, b. Jan. 7, 1876, m. Oct. 10, 1888 Homer Vincent and had Leland B., Charles H., Hester A.,
(Laura M., Harry E.

Marvin Mosher, son of Gideon Mosher and Sarah Billings, b. Mar. 21, 1821, d. Mar. 30, 1905, m. 1st Abigail French, 2nd Hester Peck, and had George, Walter, Frank, Mary.

Miner Mosher, son of Gideon Mosher and Sarah Billings, b. Apr. 12, 1825, m. Clarissa Fry and had Georgianna and Flo-
(retta.

VI - 5. Walter[6] Billings, son of James[5] Billings and Sarah Fitch, b. July 3, 1784, d. Jan. 7, 1857, m. Sept. 19, 1808 Nancy Gillis, b. Mar. 5, 1785, d. Nov. 26, 1854. Note: John Gillis of New Scotland, Coeymans Twp., Albany Co., N. Y., is listed in the 1790 Census of N. Y. as of Watervaliet Twp., Albany Co., which at that time included Coeymans Twp., which was not separated from Watervaliet until Mar. 18, 1791. He is listed with 1 male over 16 (himself), 1 male under 16 (John), 4 females (his wife, Mary, Nancy, Anne). His children as listed by Mrs. Patterson were John, b. Jan. 18, 1776; Mary, b. Apr. 15, 1782; Nancy (above), b. Mar. 5, 1785; Anne, b. Mar. 16, 1788; James, b. Feb. 9, 1791; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 11, 1796; Mandel, b. Dec. 11, 1799; Jane, b. Apr. 27, 1803. James the 5th child, is found in Clarkson in Road District #7 in 1820, which district began at the 4-corners by H. Mc Call's, thence north to the Salt Works Road, thence to the Town Line; he is buried in the Garland Cem., having d. (Mar. 28, 1842.

Children of Walter and Nancy: Anna, b. Aug. 26, 1809, d. Mar. --, 1812; John, b. Mar. 4, 1811; Ann Eliza, b. June 24, 1812; Nancy Gillis, b. June 3, 1813; Amos H., b. Mar. 15, 1816; Darius G., b. May 3, 1818; Mary Jane, b. July 20, 1820; James, b. June 16, 1822; Sarah Celestia, b. May 16, 1828, d. Mar. 1, 1900 (Parma Corners Cem.); Thomas C., b. Sept. 18, 1829, d. Mar. 21, 1844 (Town Line Cem., the only Billings stone besides Walter and Nancy although many others were buried there whose stones have disappeared); Martin V., b. July 31, 1833.

VII - 2. John[7] Billings, son of Walter[6] Billings and Nancy Gillis, b. Mar. 4, 1811, d. Mar. 27, 1893, m. Jan. 22, 1835 Margaret Hornbeck, b. Nov. 21, 1812, d. June 18, 1894. Their children: John Wesley, d. young; Darius, b. July 6, 1839; Henry; Melissa; William Wallace, d young; Oscar, d. (young.

VIII - 2. Darius Edward[8] Billings, son of John[7] Billings and Margaret Hornbeck, b. July 6, 1839, m. Mar. 7, 1858 Sarah A. Gifford, b. Sept. 23, 1840, lived Tekonsha, Michigan. Their Children: (1) Lorena A., b. July 13, 1860, m. Dec. 27, 1880 Palmer Blashfield, and had (a) Lora May, b. Dec. 29, 1881, m. Feb. 6, 1901 William Panting, and had Aran, Leslie, Howard; (b) Aran Peter, b. Aug. 29, 1883, d. Mar. 15, 1888; (c) Sadie Adele, b. Dec. 5, 1887, m. Jan. 28, 1914 Ross Hartley; (d) Homer M., b. Jan. 20, 1893; (e) Floyd A., b. Feb. 14, 1895; (f) Ethel, b. Jan. 5, 1900; (g) Harry, b. Sept. 5, 1901, d. young. (2) Lettie Ann, b. Mar. 11, 1863, m. Dec. 29, 1880 Jason S. Pritchard and had (a) Katie, b. Oct. 27, 1881; (b) Bessie Louise, b. Apr. 30, 1883, m. Dec. 24, 1902 John Martinson, Jr., and had Lois, Dick, David; (c) Floy B., b. June 24, 1886; (d) Hazel Bell, b. May 24, 1891; (e) Eliza, b. May 7, 1897. (3) Cora, b. Nov. 19, 1867, m. Dec. 7, 1892 George Henry

Snyder, and had (a) Clark Darius Snyder, b. Jan. 24, 1895, m. Jan. 24, 1914 Hazel L. Darling; (b) Claude George, b. (Apr. 6, 1897.

VIII-3. Henry[8] Billings, son of John[7] Billings and Margaret Hornbeck, b. a. 1841, d. Nov. --, 1913, m. Melissa Shear and had Maggie M., Ida M., Gussie.

VIII - 4. Melissa[8] Billings, dau. of John[7] Billings and Margaret Hornbeck, m. Albert Fergusson, and had Algernon.

VII - 3. Ann Eliza[7] Billings, dau. of Walter[6] Billings and Nancy Gillis, b. June 24, 1812, d. Mar. 8, 1893, m. Jan. 26, 1831 Horatio N. Wood, b. Mar. 10, 1904, d. June 9, 1889. Their children: Frank, b. Nov. 16, 1831; Harriet R., b. Aug. 26, 1833; Rollin B., b. Dec. 21, 1835; Mary E., b. Apr. 16, 1838; Enos S., b. May 31, 1841; Letitia C., b. May 28, 1844; Thomas Corwin, b. Jan. 8, 1845; Elmer H., b. (Jan. 12, 1854.

Franklin Wood, son of Horatio N. Wood and Ann Eliza Billings, b. Nov. 16, 1831, m. Oct. 4, 1855 Fanny Gould and had (1) Ida Wood, m. Bert Gallup and had no children; (2) Eva, m. William Ring and had Frank, who m. Leona Holbrooke; and Walter. (3) Inez, m. Douglass M. Klock and had Gould, who m. Mildred Cooper; and Fanny.

Harriet R. Wood, dau. of Horatio N. Wood and Ann Eliza Billings, b. Aug. 26, 1833, m. Nov. 15, 1857 Justin Miner Waugh and had Nettie, d. young, and Walla, d. young.

Rollin B. Wood, son of Horatio N. Wood and Ann Eliza Billings, b. Dec. 21, 1835, m. Florence Tracy and had (1) A. D., m. Abbie Nesbit and had (a) Rollin B., m. Augusta Cotter and had Lelia E.; (b) Even H.; (c) Florence, m. John Hetzler and had Barbara; (d) Ada D., m. Fred Buell and had Winifred; (e) Lulu A.; (f) Lois L.; (g) Leo; (h) Alice; (i) Annabel. (2) William H., m. Lillian M. Cosman, had Altha M. and Dean T.

Mary E. Wood, dau. of Horatio N. Wood and Ann Eliza Billings, b. Apr. 16, 1838, m. May 9, 1857 William Rogers, and had 1 child, d. young.

Enos S. Wood, son of Horatio N. Wood and Ann Eliza Billings, b. Mar. 31, 1841, d. Apr. 17, 1909, m. Nov. 25, 1868 Lucy Ann Ives, d. Mar. 7, 1911, and had (1) Miner C.; (2) Nettie E., m. July 16, 1913 Walker J. Fellows; (3) Harriet P.; (4) Lutie A., m. Jan. 21, 1903 Frederick W. (Kramer.

Letitia Clay Wood, dau. of Horatio N. Wood and Ann Eliza Billings, b. May 28, 1844, d. June 10, 1924, m. a. 1866 James Carnegie Savage, b. July 5, 1837, d. May 4, 1905, and had Mary Alberta, b. Aug. 12, 1869, d. a. 1953, m. Oct. 7, 1896 Julius Paul Schuh, b. Nov. 10, 1867, d. Oct. 10, 1940, and had (a) Margaret L., b. July 16, 1899, who m. Capt. Leon Des Pland, b. Dec. 21, 1891 and had Aimée Savage, b. Feb. 21, 1927, who m. Philip Gibbons, b. Sept. (5, 1911.

Thomas Corwin Wood, son of Horatio N. Wood and Ann Eliza Billings, b. Jan. 8, 1845, m. Ellen M. Tyler and had (1) Hettie; (2) Elmer, m. Bessie Brenholt, and had Brenholt, b. Apr. 10, 1914; (3) Inez, m. Andrew Hilificker and had (Elmer A.; (4) Dexter.

Elmer H. Wood, son of Horatio N. Wood and Ann Eliza Billings, m. Linnie Barnes and had Ralph.

VII - 4. Nancy G.[7] Billings, dau. of Walter[6] Billings and Nancy Gillis, b. June 3, 1813, d. Feb. 4, 1899, m. Dec. 24, 1840 Benjamin Wood, b. July 21, 1812, d. Mar. 24, 1870, and had (1) Elvira, b. 1842, d. July 4, 18 5; (2) Armina E., b. Apr. 8, 1847, d. June 3, 18 5; (3) Oscar B., b. Oct. 9, 1850, m. Jan. 11, 1883 Gertrude Collins and had (a) Viola, b. Apr. 9, 1889, m. Sept. 22, 1914 Harry A. Shafer; (b) Walter E., b. Aug. 8, 1894, d. Aug. 22, 1894.

VII - 5. Amos H.[7] Billings, son of Walter[6] Billings and Nancy Gillis, b. Mar. 15, 1816, d. Dec. 12, 1885, m. Jan. 1, 1837 Emeline E. Henry, b. July 19, 1817, d. Nov. 24, 1860.

Note: The grandfather of Emeline Esther Henry, John Henry, was a lieutenant in the Revolution in the 5th Reg. of N. Y., formed July 1777 from Tryon, Ulster and Albany Co's. His son John Henry, b. Aug. 24, 1790, m. Elizabeth E. Gardiner, b. June 2, 1793 in R. I., d. July 13, 1857. The immigrant ancestor in the Gardiner family was George Gardiner, who was a military officer in Newport, R. I. in 1638, and a commissioner there 1662 to 1677. Their children: Caroline S., b. Feb. 19, 1816, d. 1873, m. Seth Baragar (brother to the Baragar sisters who m. the 3 Billings brothers); Emeline Esther, b. July 19, 1817, d. Nov. 24, 1860, m. Amos H. Billings; Mary Adeline, b. Apr. 12, 1819, m. Seth Leonard (a relative of W. E. Leonard who m. Christiana Jane Billings, p. 47); Armenia M.C.P. T. A., b.* Aug. 9, 1827, m. Henry Brown; John G., b. Jan. 30, 1833, d. June 1, 1871, m. Josephine Merritt.

Children of Amos H. and Emeline E.: (1) Henry Adelbert, b. July 14, 1841, d. 1895; (2) Marion, b. May 17, 1843, d. 1906, m. 1st Adeline B. Brown, 2nd Mary Sopher, children by 1st wife - Rettie, d. young; Eva, b. 1872; (3) Delavan A., b. Sept. 17, 1849, d. Mar. 14, 1850; (4) Elvorus H., b. Aug. 18, 1851, d. Aug. 24, 1851; (5) Frank A., b. Feb. 1, 1856, d. Apr. 1869; (6) Emma E., b. Oct. 20, 1857, d. July 18, 1936, m. Jan. 17, 1875 Lewis C. Patterson, b. (Nov. 9, 1851.

VII - 6. Darius G.[7] Billings, son of Walter[6] Billings and Nancy Gillis, b. May 3, 1818, m. Nov. 29, 1849 Evaline Osgood Bangs, b. Nov. 9, 1828, d. Jan. 3, 1899, and had (1) Ida Lucina, b. Feb. 13, 1852, d. Jan. 26, 1860; (2) Frederick I., b. May 11, 1854; (3) Eugene F., b. July 18, 1856; (4) Harry, b. Oct. 26, 1861, d. Nov. 6, 1861; (5) Mary Evaline, b. Sept. 24, 1863, d. 1868. Darius was esteemed as a teacher of music and a singer of rare ability.

* The initials after the name of Armenia stand for Moranda, Cordelia, Penelope, Tennesee, Angeline.

VIII - 2. Frederick I.[8] Billings, son of Darius G.[7] Billings and Evaline Osgood Bangs, b. May 11, 1854, m. 1st Nellie Clark, and 2nd Nov. 24, 1905 Clara Brown, b. Dec. 24, 1858, lived Baltimore, Md. Children: (1) Frederick Wm., b. July 1, 1878, d. Dec. 1, 1878; (2) Wm. Clark, b. Mar. 20, 1880, m. Florence -------, of Travelers' Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; (3) Clfford Price, b. Jan. 8, 1882, m. Kate -------, lived Pittsburg, Pa., had Alice and Eleanor; (4) George W., b. Dec. 4, 1884, m. Marian Balliot, lived 35 Grange Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

VIII - 3. Eugene F.[8] Billings, son of Darius G.[7] Billings and Evaline Osgood Bangs, b. July 18, 1856, m. 1st in 1887 Clara Nichols, 2nd June 12, 1894 Minnie Hooper, had 1 dau. by 1st wife, who d. young.

VII - 7. Mary Jane[7] Billings, dau. of Walter[6] Billings and Nancy Gillis, b. July 20, 1820, d. Feb. 9, 1907, m. Aug. 14, 1839 Moses Shelden Tennant, and had (1) Wm. Sheldon, b. Feb. 7, 1842, d. Dec. --, 1896, m. Aug. 15, 1865 Josephine Sutton, and had William M., John S., Frank A. (2) Lettie, b. July 20, 1845, d. Nov. 5, 1880, m. Jan. 21, 1869 John A. Williamson. Clipping from Saginaw, Mich. paper, copied from Oberlin College Alumni, Dec. 1896:
"Judge William Sheldon Tennant, for many years one of the most prominent of the Saginaw County Bar and for six years Circuit Judge of this district, was called to his fathers last night. The deceased was a native of Ohio, and was born Feb. 7, 1842 in Camden, Logan Co. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1863. He read Law at Flint, Mich., and later graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan. He was united in marriage in Flint Aug. 15, 1865 to Josephine Sutton, and was the father of (5 children."

VII - 8. James[7] Billings, son of Walter[6] Billings and Nancy Gillis, b. June 16, 1822, d. May 29, 1879 (Garland Cem.), m. 1st Margaret Johnson (sister of Polly Johnson, who m. Alpheus Billings, p. 44), b. May 27, 1814, d. Aug. 22, 1855 (Garland Cem.), 2nd Angelina Knowlton Green, b. Jan. 10, 1818, d. Feb. 21, 1880 (Garland Cem.). Children: (1) Henry, b. Feb. 17, 1849; (2) Helen E. Nina, b. Nov. 9, 1851, d. Oct. 8, 1864; (3) James A., b. Aug. 15, 1857, d. Aug. 16, 1857; (4) Seth, b. June 2, 1859; (5) James Louie, b. Sept. 22, 1861, d. Dec. 24, 1863.

VIII - 1. Henry[8] Billings, son of James[7] Billings and Margaret Johnson, b. Feb. 17, 1849, d. July 15, 1916, m. June 26, 1870 Helen Wentworth, b. Nov. 19, ----, d. Dec. 1, 1932. Their children: (1) Nina, b, Jan. 18, 1874, d. Dec. 1, 1878; (2) George, b. May 15, 1876, d. Dec. 11, 1878; (3) Nellie, b. Sept. 30, 1879, d. Mar. 15, 1938, m. Apr. 27, 1904 Millard F. Hincher, and had (a) Helen M., b. May 30, 1906, m. June 30, 1931 J. Douglas Hood, and had

Barbara, b. May 9, 1935. J. Douglas teaches in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Helen M. teaches in Ithaca College. (b) Marjorie J., b. Aug. 28, 1908, m. Sept. 17, 1927 Leland L. Haight, b. Aug. 4, 1906, lives Hilton, N. Y., had Otis, Richard, b. July 13, 1928 and Alan Philip, b. Aug. 29, 1935. (c) Jean Lane, b. Jan. 25, 1920, m. Oct. 20, 1939 Wallace Haskins, Jr., b. Oct. 26, 1919, served in Japan in World War II.

VIII-- 4. Seth W.[8] Billings, son of James[7] Billings, and Angeline Knowlton Green, b. June 2, 1859, m. Aug. 8, 1883 Laura Adele Hopkins, b. Aug. 3, 1859, lived 5726 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo., and had (1) Amy D., b. Mar. 2, 1884, m. Clarence J. Stephenson and had Alcen L., b. Sept. 9, 1900; Clarence W., b. Nov. 3, 1901; Rufus T., b. Jan. 27, 1903; Wilbur H., b. Feb. 10, 1905; James H., b. Feb. 28, 1908, d. Mar. 25, 1908. (2) James H., b. Apr. 5, 1886, m. Sept. 20, 1908 Irma Smith, and had James H., b. Feb. 7, 1910; Mary Virginia, b. Apr. 19, 1912; William Compton, b. Oct. 1914; Henry Damon, b. June 17, 1926. (3) Henry D., b. Aug. 10, 1889. (4) George A., b. Mar. 5, 1892, m. June 8, 1912 Nora Leslie. (5) Frances R., b. July 28, 1895.

VII - 11. Martin V.[7] Billings, son of Walter[6] Billings and Nancy Gillis, b. July 31, 1833, d. Jan. 24, 1916, m. 1st Nov. 28, 1854 Sarah Williams, b. Aug. 23, 1830, d. July 19, 1879; m. 2nd July 12, 1883 Naomi Collins. Children by 1st wife: (1) Lucien Willis, b. Sept. 16, 1855; (2) Fred Martin, b. Oct. 12, 1857; (3) Adeline E., b. Aug. 12, 1860; (4) Sarah E., b. Feb. 24, 1863, d. Feb. 16, 1864; (5) Irving W., b. May 4, 1869, d. unm. 1895; (6) Willis Grant, b. Jan. 30, 1869; (7) Mary B., b. Nov. 10, 1870; (8) Samuel Eugene, b. July 16, 1873.

VIII - 1. Lucien Willis Billings, son of Martin V.[7] Billings and Sarah Williams, b. Sept. 16, 1855, d. Sept. 3, 1903, m. July 11, 1888 Fannie G. Bennett, b. Dec. 23, 1867, d. Sept. 3, 1905, m. 2nd -------, --------. Children: Lloyd Martin, b. Sept. 8, 1890; Ethel Catharine, b. Jan. 5, 1892; Grace, Lillian, b. Mar. 30, 1896; Lucien Willis, b. 1910; Willis Lloyd, b. 1911.

VIII - 2. Fred Martin[8] Billings, son of Martin V.[7] Billings and Sarah Williams, b. Oct. 12, 1857, m. Jan. 29, 1880 Margaret Mullen, b. July 7, 1857, lived Deer Lodge, Mont. (1) Sarah Effie, b. Feb. 1, 1881, m. Clauss Otto Venrs, and had Herman F.; (2) Louis E., b. June 18, 1887, m. Ida Benson and had Imogene Loceda, b. Jan. 10, 1913; (3) Everett Monroe, b. Nov. 2, 1890, m. Ida Marie -------, b. (June 3, 1894.

VIII - 3. Adeline Elizabeth[8] Billings, dau. of Martin V. Billings and Sarah Williams, b. Aug. 12, 1860, m. Oct. 20, 1881 John Parker Cleveland, b. July 24, 1854, d. Aug. 3,

1904 and had Irving J., b. Nov. 1, 1882; Harry G., b. Mar. 15, 1884; Carle Eugene, b. June 25, 1892.

VIII - 6. Willis Grant[8] Billings, son of Martin V.[7] Billings and Sarah Williams, b. Jan. 10, 1868, m. Cora Duffer, b. Feb. 6, 1864, lived Sioux Falls, S. D. Children: Harry B., b. June 10, 1893; Naomi, b. Sept. 19, 1895, m. June 12, 1912 Roy Mahoney, b. Apr. 12, 1891; Walter, b. Aug. 14, 1896; James M., b. May 30, 1901; Jay, b. Jan. 6, 1903; Ruth, b. Mar. 18, 1906.

VIII - 8. Samuel Eugene[8] Billings, son of Martin V.[8] Billings and Sarah Williams, a locomotive engineer, Eagle Grove, Iowa, b. July 18, 1873, m. Dec. 28, 1899 Tressa Deering, b. Sept. 7, 1874, and had Camilla, b. Sept. 23, 1902; Elice Eleanor, b. Jan. 15, 1905; Eugene D., b. June 27, 1911, and Emogene, b. June 27, 1911 (twins).

SOME DOGGEREL

Come all ye Yankee farmers,
Who wish to change your lot,
Who've spunk enough to travel
Beyond your native spot,
And leave behind the village
Where Pa and Ma do stay;
Come follow me and settle in Michigania!
Yea, Yea, Yea - in Michigania!

Sixteen hundred miles of coast,
Four or five thousand lakes we boast,
Two million people join in this toast,
Michigan, my Michigan!

I have written the tale of our life
For a sheltered people's mirth,
In jesting guise - but ye are wise,
And ye know what the jest is worth.

SOME PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE BILLINGS FAMILY

In her introduction, Mrs. Patterson stated that the Billings family was well known for musical ability. While various members may have taken part in and been interested in the musical efforts of their local communities, aside from the noted hymnogolist, William Billings, described p. 33, none seem to have become eminent in this field. The family started of course as farmers, but by the third generation began branching out into other fields as divines, scholars, artisans of particular ability, and various professions, I was struck by the number of physycians that appeared in the family. In early New York we find practicing in Cohoes, N. Y. Dr. George Henry Billings, b. Claremont, N. H. June 19, 1835. (This is the family of John^5, Samuel^4, Joseph^3, William^2, William^1, who went from Montville, Conn. to Vermont at the close of the Revolution). He graduated from Castleton Medical College, Cambridge, N. Y. in June 1851. In 1862 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., but returned to Cohoes in 1871 where he d. May 20, 1893. In Saratoga County, there was Dr. Jesse Billings, the son of Elihu Billings (Jesse^4, James^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), the same family that produced the famous John Shaw Billings. Two other physicians from this region settled in Genesee Co., the first doctors there. Dr. James Avery Billings, b. 1795, son of Perez Billings (Benjamin^5, James^4, James^3, Ebenezer^2, William^1), removed from Saratoga County, and located in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y. in 1818, a graduate of the University of New York, the first physician there. His brother Jonas Saterlee Billings, settled near by at "Pine Hill", now Elba, also a physician. Their father Perez must have come there also, as it is said that he sold the lot on which the Baptist Church in Elba was built. It is interesting how these two boys got their names. Lydia^6 Geer, dau. of Sarah^4 Chesebrough, who m. 1st Capt. James Geer, and 2nd Ebenezer^3 Billings, , b. Nov. 15, 1742, m. 1st Nov. 4, 1761 Jonas Saterlee, and 2nd James Avery. Her dau. Polly, b. May 25, 1766, m. Feb. 1, 1789 Perez Billings, and she named her two sons after her father and her step father. Another physician of this region was Dr. Appleton W. Billings, b. Barre, N. Y., 1821, studied under Dr. Willard Eaton of Orleans Co., settled at South Byron, 1851, retired 1888 after a successful and honorable career. This must be a member of the Richard Billings family of which three members settled in Orleans County, although I was unable to locate him among them. These Billings came from Chenango Co., and buried in the East Cemetery of Smyrna Village is Dr. S. R. Billings, d. Apr. 17, 1861, aged 23 years and 9 months. Going somewhat far afield, there was a Dr. James M. Billings, b. Marion, Ind., Mar. 2, 1844, graduated from Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio in 1873, practiced in Clay City, Illinois, and after 1881 in Lebanon in Laclede Co., Mo. In the meantime, we must not fail to mention Dr. Elton P. Billings, a well-known gynecologist of Grand Rapids, Michigan,

(p. 53)

Now coming to three Billings doctors of great prominence, we consider 1st Dr. John Shaw Billings. Going back to p. 9, it can be seen that the 7th child of Ens. James[3] Billings was Jesse I[4], b. Apr. 18, 1737, d. Feb. 12, 1820, m. Mar. 5, 1761 Grace Breed, dau. of John and Mary (Prentice) Breed and cousin of Ebenezer Breed of Breed's (Bunker) Hill, b. June 2, 1740, d. Oct. 21, 1818. Jesse served in the French and Indian War, became a captain in the Conn. Militia, and continued this service in the Rev. in the 25th Conn. Reg. After the Rev. he removed with his family to Old Saratoga, Saratoga Co., N. Y. where he and his sons held various civic offices. Children: (1) Elihu who m. Tiddie Wright; (2) Henry who m. Lucy Wright; (3) John; (4) Grace who m. Daniel Morgan; (5) Esther who m. Roswell Holmes; (6) Jesse II.

Jesse II Billings, b. 1770, d. Oct. 6, 1844, m. Phoebe Smith, dau. of Thomas Smith, and had (1) Jesse III who m. Mary Thompson; (2) John; (3) William J. who m. Maria Grossbeck; (4) Sally who m. Elijah Dunham; (5) Betsy who m. Edward Perry; (6) Almira who m. Elias Cole; (7) Phoebe who m. William Thorn; (8) Emma who m. Otis Bates; (9) Mary who m. Stephen Thorn; (10) James.

James Billings, son of Jesse II, b. at Saratoga Mar. 15, 1806, d. Mar. 8, 1892, m. July 21, 1835 Abby Shaw of Rayham, Mass., who was a lineal descendant of John Howland of the Mayflower, d. 1898. They removed to Indiana and later to Dayton, Ohio, where both are buried in the Woodland Cem. Their children: (1) Martha and (2) Emma, b. July 14, 1836, d. July 18, 1836; (3) John Shaw, b. Apr. 12, 1838; (4) Emma, b. Mar. 28, 1840, m. ------- Jordan; (5) Abby S., b. Mar. 1, 1843, d. Dec. 29, 1843.

John Shaw Billings, b. in Switzerland Twp, in Southeast Ind., d. Mar. 11, 1913, m. Sept. 3, 1862 at Georgetown, D. C. Katharine Mary Stevens, dau. of Hector L. Stevens, who was a representative to Congress from Mich. 1853-1855, and after his term settled in Georgetown. Their children: (1) Mary Clare, b. Nov. 9, 1863; (2) Kate Sherwood and (3) Jessie Ingram, b. Oct. 23, 1866; (4) John Sedgwick, b. July 31, 1869; (5) Margaret Janeway, b. Nov. 4, 1872. At the age of 14, John Shaw entered the sub-freshman class of Miami University at Oxford, O. 50 miles from his home. Five years later he received the degree of B. A. with honors, and the following fall he began his studies at the Medical College of Ohio. In the spring of 1860 he received his M. D., and in the fall was appointed a demonstrator of anatomy in the College. A year later he took a medical examination for the regular army, and passed at the top of the list. He received a commission the following spring and put in charge of a hospital. At the end of the summer he was made executive director of the Philadelphia Hospital with thousands of sick and wounded. In Apr. 1864 he was assigned as medical director of the Army of the Potomac, and during the Wilderness Campaign he was medical inspector for that branch. In July he was invalided back to Washington, and in Dec. he was transferred to the Surgeon-General's office When he was writing his graduating thesis, he discovered that

many of the books he needed were widely scattered, and some not indexed or poorly indexed. Hence, he felt keenly the need of having a central library of medical literature which would be in every way useful. In the Surgeon-General's office, he was put in charge of the library. After the war $80,000 was made available from hospital funds, and he used it to increase the library from 600 books to 50,000 in 1873. In 1876 he submitted a Fasciculus of a Catalogue to the medical profession and asked for suggestions, and later Congress provided for publishing it. The 1st volume appeared in 1880, and from then on each year until 1895 when there were 16 volumes. In this year he applied for retirement, which was granted with the rank of Lt.-Col., and at that time the library had grown to 1,000,000 books and pamphlets, the largest collection in the world.

In the meantime in 1873, Johns Hopkins died in 1873 leaving an endowment for the establishment of a great hospital. The trustees called for plans to be submitted, and those of Billings were accepted and he became medical adviser to the Board of Trustees, and his reports submitted to them have become classics. As original member and chairman of the Public Health Association, he is credited with controlling and confining to the Memphis region the outbreak of yellow fever in 1872. He was in charge of the vital statistics for the Federal Censuses of 1880 and 1890. In 1890 he was appointed Director of the hospital of the University of Pa., and professor of hygiene, and after his retirement, he removed to Philadelphia. One year later he resigned to accept a greater and more congenial task in N. Y. C., which continued for the last 17 years of his life. The Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations were consolidated into one, and Billings was put in charge. A library was erected from his specifications, and eventually a number of branches were established, and this was the start of the great N. Y. Public Library. He persuaded Carnegie to provide $5,000,000 for this project, which thus became a truly great monument to a truly great man. In the last years of his life he was active in the organization and guidance of the Carnegie Institute in Washington. One honor gave him particular satisfaction when he was invited to give one of the four general addresses at the 7th meeting of the International Congress of Medicine in London, the first American to be so honored; his address was entitled "Our Medical Literature."

The 2nd of the three great doctors to be considered in Dr. Frank Billings, a well known figure in Chicago history. Returning to p. 6, we find in the family of Capt. William[2] Billings, aside from having the first Yale graudate in the family in the person of Rev. William[3] Billings of Windham, the 2nd child was Joseph[3], b. June 20, 1692, m. 1st in 1711 Comfort Dennison, and 2nd Sarah Larabee, dau. of Nathaniel Larabee of Norwich, d. Apr. 9, 1763. Joseph was ensign in the 2nd Preston Co. of Militia, Mar. 8, 1729, deputy from

Preston Oct. 9, 1739, Justice of Peace of New London Co. May, 1740. His children: (1) Amy, b. Dec. 18, 1712, d. a. 1787, m. Wm. Rouse who d. a. 1771 - 6 children; (2) Sarah, b. Dec. 27, 1714, d. Feb. 25, 1794, m. Nov. 20, 1733 Capt. Nathaniel Babcock - 7 children; (3) Joseph, b. Dec. 19, 1716, d. bet. Nov. 10 and Dec. 11, 1797, m. Thankful Dennison - 3 children; (4) Samuel, b. a. 1718, d. Sept. 6, 1781, m. Oct. 14, 1744 Grace Minor, dau. of Joseph Minor - 3 children.

Samuel[4] Billings, son of Joseph[3], b. a. 1718, d. Sept. 6, 1781, m. Oct. 14, 1744 Grace Minor, dau. of Joseph Minor of Montville, who was 13th in descent from Henry Minor of Somersetshire, England. He bought property and resided in the North Parish of New London Co. on land which had formerly belonged to the Mohegans. This region was later organized as Montville. When Benedict Arnold turned traitor and led an attack on the western part of Conn., burning New London and Groton, Samuel was one of the volunteers who hastened to the defense of Fort Griswold, and was killed in the massacre there. His children: (1) Matthew, who served in the 6th Conn. Reg., p. 30, and after the war went to Ontario Co., N. Y. where he was pensioned at the age of 70 in 1818, which would indicate that his birth year was 1748, d. May 9, 1823; (2) Benjamin, b. Montville, served a short period in the Rev. in 1775, then removed to Sharon, Vt., had a dau. Grace; (3) John.

John[5] Billings, son of Samuel[4], b. Nov. 10, 1751, d. Aug. 22, 1832, m. Oct. 10, 1772 Olive, dau. of James Noble of New London, b. 1754, d. May 14, 1843. During his early life , John made several voyages from New London to the West Indies. On May 1, 1775 he joined the forces raised for the War of Independence. In 1778 he left the military service, sold his lands in Conn. and removed to Royalton, Vt., where he bought 255 a. of land, and where he served as a private and later a serjeant in Capt. Joseph Parkhurst's Co. of Vt. troops, but when he was pensioned in 1818 it was as a soldier in the Conn. Continental Line. His children: (1) John; (2) Asa, b. Feb. 28, 1775 at Montville, d. July 4, 1836 at Newport, N. H., m. at Shaftsbury, Vt. Nancy, dau. of Gov. Jonas Galusha, b. Dec. 28, 1784, d. Oct. 16, 1848 - 10 children; (3) Rhoda, b. Feb. 6, 1778, m. Samuel Hibbard; (4) Mary, b. Feb. 20, 1780, d. Oct. 23, 1840, m. Lemuel, son of Silas Allen, M. D. at Royalton, removed to Fairfield Co., O., where he was a hotel keeper, calling the town where he located Royalton; (5) Sarah, b. Jan. 1, 1782 at Royalton, d. there Apr. 25, 1850, m. Nov. 13, 1803 Calvin Skinner, b. Woodstock, Conn. Nov. 23, 1777, d. Royalton Aug. 23, 1843 - 11 children; (6) Olive, b. Feb. 29, 1784, m. Eleazer Walbridge of Randolph, Vt., d. there Sept. 1814; (7) Lucy, b. Apr. 7, 1786, m. Feb. 17, 1811 Leonard Fiske of East Bethel, Vt. - 7 children; (8) Oel, b. Apr. 18, 1788, was a farmer and merchant of Royalton until 1830 when he removed to Woodstock, served in State Legislature in 1825 - 9 children, m. Sophia Wetherbee, d. Nov. 19, 1871; (9) Marcia, b. Oct. 4, 1792, m. at Royalton Rev. Orin Tracy, a Baptist preacher - 3 children; (10) Sabra, b. June 22, 1794, m. Col.

Josiah Perry of Newport, New Hampshire, and d. there May 25, 1821 s. p.; (11) Lewi Power, b. Oct. 19, 1796, m. Louise, dau. of Shubael Bliss of Randolph, Vt., b. Feb. 4, 1806, and had 5 children.

John Billings, son of John[5], b. Apr. 11, 1773 at Montville, d. Troy, N. Y. July 24, 1853, m. Jan. 31, 1804 Mrs. Hannah (Brown) Randall, dau. of Jonathan and Lucy Brown of Pittstown, N. Y., b. May 5, 1780. Their children: (1) Jonathan Brown, b. Nov. 25, 1804, d. Jan. 25, 1871; (2) Henry Mortimer, b. at Schenectady, N. Y. May 10, 1806, d. from accident Oct. 6, 1862; (3) Edwin A.; (4) Amelia; (5) George W.; (6) James T.; (7) Albert Merritt, b. Apr. 21, 1814, d. Chicago, Ill. Feb. 7, 1897; (8) Lucinda O.; (9) Caroline M.; (10) Leonard F.; (11) Alonzo P.; (12) William H.; (13) John D.

Henry Mortimer[7] Billings, 2nd son of John[6], b. Schenectady, N. Y. May 10, 1806, d. Oct. 6, 1862, m. Mar. 5, 1846 at Platteville, Wis. Ann Troy, b. Jan. 16, 1824, d. Mar. 12, 1906 at Madison, Wis., dau. of John and Dorothy (Calvert) Troy, who had followed Daniel Boone over the Wilderness Road and settled at Lay's Lick, Ky. Henry Mortimer received his education at a military school at Schenectady and was qualified as a civil engineer. In 1832 he migrated to Mineral Point in what is now the southeastern part of Wisconsin and was employed by the American Fur Co. to make surveys and establish lines between lands owned by the Fur Company and the Indians. When he had completed this task, he with a partner established a general store at Mineral Point, the main business being to furnish supplies to the lead miners. He himself engaged in the location of lead mines and discovered at what is now Centerville, Grant Co., Wis., the most extensive lead mines of southwestern Wis. He sit in the Territorial and the State Conventions of Wisconsin, and at the time of his death was a member of the State Senate. His children, all born on a farm at Highland, Iowa Co., Wis.: (1) John Henry, b. June 18, 1847; (2) Douglas Mortimer, b. Oct. 5, 1849; m. Rosie, b. Jan. 1, 1852, d. Oct. 13, 1907 at Madison, Wis.; (4) Frank, b. Apr. 2, 1854; (5) Charles Lewis, Oct. 21, 1856, d. unm. Jan 22; (6) George Albert, b. Apr. 29, 1859; (7) Mary Ella (Ferguson, (b. Aug. 22, 1861.

Dr. Frank[8] Billings, son of Henry Mortimer[7], b. Apr. 2, 1854, d. Sept. 20, 1932, m. June 27, 1887 at Washington, D. C. Rose Boyd, dau. of Daniel and Lucy Cornelia Robinson (Farnsworth) Crawley, b. Feb. 13, 1855, d. Oct. 2, 1896. Their children: (1) Marguerite, b. Aug. 8, 1888 at Chicago, Ill., m. June 3, 1916 George Roseman, Jr., son of George Roseman and Mary (Holmes) Nichols, b. May 5, 1888, d. Oct. 10, 1919; he was a graduate of Cornell Univ. and qualified as a mechanical engineer, served in the Ordnance Dept. of the army during World War I, with the final rank of major. They had Frank Billings, b. Nov. 16, 1917 at Chicago and George Roseman III, b. Apr. (24, 1920 at Chicago.

The activities and honors of Dr. Frank Billings are almost too numerous to mention. He was educated in the Public Schools and the State Normal School of Platteville, Wis. He taught in the grade and high schools of Wis. 1873-1876. Received the degree of M. D. at Northwestern Univ. 1881, Sc. D. 1926. He also received honorary degrees - Sc. D. from Harvard Univ. 1915, Sc. D. Wisconsin 1924, LL. D., Univ. of Cin.. 1924, Sc. D. Chicago, 1927, non-resident Fellow, College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1909, Fellow N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 1926. He took postgraduate work, interne of Cook Co. Hospital, Apr. 1881, Lecturer, 1882, also spent fifteen months in Vienna, Paris and London in 1885-1886, assistant demonstrator of Anatomy, Northwestern Univ. Medical School 1880-1885, Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis there 1883-1890, Professor of Medicine 1890-1898, Professor of Medicine Rush Medical College in affiliation with the Univ. of Chicago 1898-1920, Dean of Faculty there 1900-1920, Professor of Medicine Univ. of Chicago 1905-1924. Honorary positions were - member Chicago Medical Society, President 1890, President American Medical Association 1902-1904, member of the Board of Trustees of the same 1918-1924, President of the Association of American Physicians 1907, President of National Tuberculosis Association 1908, President of Congress of Physicians and Surgeons 1922. He was attending physician of Mercy Hospital, Chicago 1890-1906, Cook County Hospital, Chicago 1890-1901, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago 1898-1920. He was President of Illinois State Board of Charities and Charities Commission of Illinois 1906-1912. His military services - Major in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, May 1917; active service Medical Corps National Army, Nov. 17, 1917; Lt.-Col. March 22, 1918; Col. Apr. 30, 1918 - June 28, 1919; Military Service at Washington, D. C. as Med. Adviser to the Provost Marshall General and in the office of the Surgeon General as Chief of the Division of Physical Reconstruction of Disabled Soldiers; served in the A. E. F. Aug. to Oct. 1918; honorably discharged June 28, 1919 with the rank of Col.; Medical Officers' Reserve Corps; promoted Dec. 23, 1921 to the rank of Brig.-Gen. Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. His decorations were - Distinguished Service Medal May 24, 1918; Order of Leopold of Belgium 1922; Officer of the Legion of Honor of France 1927; Col. in Mil. Div. and Chairman of Amer. Red Cross Mission to Russia June to Oct., 1917.

Dr. Billings was particularly distinguished in the field of Bacteriology. When abroad in 1885-6, he visited Pasteur and was much impressed with his discoveries in this subject, and on his return he demonstrated for the first time in the middle west the presence of tubercle bacilli in human culture, and at the meeting of the American Medical Association in 1887, he identified the then known pathological bacteria. In another cause, he was responsible for the Association's Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, and worked for stricter standards of Pharmaceutics. He was particularly articulate against

the inhuman and unscientific treatment of the insane at Cook County Hospital. He was influential in promulgating several medico-scientific institutions - hospitals, clinics, research laboratories. The Mc Cormick Institute for Infectious Diseases by Harold and Edith Rockerfeller Mc Cormick after the death of their son, John Rockerfeller Mc Cormick, with scarlet fever, was one he was influential in establishing. Another was the Sprague Institute for Research in Medicine at the University of Chicago, by the heirs of Otto S. A. Sprague. But the biggest achievement of all was the Billings Hospital at the University of Chicago, the gift of himself, his cousin Cornelius Kingsley Garrison Billings, and his brother Charles Lewis for the erection of the building. Julius Rosenwald was persuaded to give $1,000,000 to this project and later the funds for the Memorial Library. John Roberts, the wealthy packer, was induced to give another million for the Children's Hospital. The hospital was named for Albert Merritt Billings, inasmuch as much of the initial family contribution had been inherited from him, and contributed by his son, Cornelius Kingsley Garrison Billings, his grandson, Albert Billings Ruddock, his son-in-law Charles Homer Ruddock, and his nephew, Frank, also his nephew Charles Lewis.

Albert Merritt[7] Billings, 6th child of John[6], b. at Royalton, Vt. Apr. 21, 1814, d. Chicago Feb. 7, 1897, m. 1st Lucinda A. Corbin of Claremont, N. H., who d. ----. --, ----; she had Henry Albert, b. Sept. 25, 1838, d. July 8, 1918 at Chicago, m. in 1863 Mary Jane Taylor, b. in Grant Co., Wis., in 1840, d. Oct. 8, 1927, and had Mortimer, b. 1884, d. in infancy. Albert Merritt m. 2nd June 1, 1859 Mrs. Augusta Sarah (Farnsworth) Allis, b. 1822 at Weathersfield, Vt., d. Mar. 30, 1913 at Chicago; she had Sarah Augusta; Cornelius Kingsley Garrison. In early life Albert Merritt was engaged in transportation of passengers and express in towns of Vermont, New Hampshire and New York. He came to the Middle West in the early 60's and became interested in the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. He settled in Chicago and with Commodore Garrison of St. Louis obtained control of the People's Gas Light & Coke Co. He acquired other extensive interests Missouri Pacific R. R., the elevated railways of N. Y. C., the street railway system of Memphis, Tenn. He founded the Home National Bank of Chicago, and remained its president until it was merged with other banks. This is the financial wizard whose funds established and whose name was given to the Albert Merritt Billings Memorial Hospital of the University of Chicago; but as well a fitting memorial to the talented and altruistic Dr. Frank Billings.

The 3rd prominent doctor which we wish to consider is Dr. Frederick Tremaine Billings, b. Edgewood, N. J., d. Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 5, 1933, m. at Eccleston, Md., Oct. 6, 1909, Romaine, dau. of Francis Le Moyne, a surgeon of Pittsburgh, and had Frederick Tremaine, Jr., Lucretia, and Kirk Le Moyne, who d. in Pittsburgh Jan. 5, 1933. Going back to p. 7, we see that Ebenezer Billings had a son Ens. Ebenezer^3, b. Stonington, Conn. Jan. 1, 1684, d. there July 20, 1760, m. Apr. 2, 1706 Phebe Dennison, b. Apr. 6, 1690, d. Dec. 30, 1775. They had a son John^4, b. Stonington Dec. 7, 1708, d. there Feb. 5, 1761, m. Apr. 7, 1743 Elizabeth Page, b. Stonington Aug. 8, 1717, survived her husband. They had a son Daniel, b. Stonington May 19, 1749, d. Lanesborough, Mass. Feb. 3, 1817, m. at Groton, Mar. 15, 1789 Catherine (Eldridge) Geer, served in the Rev. in 1775 and 1776, with the rank of Sgt. and Ens. They had a son Andrew who m. Abby Sheldon, dau. of James and Mary (Lord) Chesebrough. Their son Luther Guiteau m. Laura Elizabeth Tremaine; he served in the Civil War, retiring in 1898 with the rank of Rear-Admiral. Frederick Tremaine attended Mohegan Lake Military Academy and the U. S. Naval Academy, and later received his M. D. at Yale in 1898. He was interne at the Patterson (N. J.) General Hospital for 2 years, 1 year at the Charite Hospital in Berlin, Germany. He practiced one year in N. Y. C., and then removed to Pittsburgh, Pa. in 1902, where for five years he was chief examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of N. Y. From 1914 to 1917 he was instructor in Internal Medicine at the Medical College of the University of Pittsburgh and was on the staff of the Pittsburgh Tuberculosis Dispensary and the South Side, St. Francis, St. Joseph's, Allegheny General and Western Pennsylvania Hospitals. His chief claim to fame is his work on Heart Disease. He established a Heart Clinic at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital in 1920, where he was senior Medical Officer, which position he held until his death. He was particularly active in the development of Electro-Cardiography. In World War I, he was Medical Examiner for the Draft Board of Pittsburgh, and Chief of the University of Pittsburgh Medical Unit, with the rank of Lt.-Commander of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Naval Reserve. He was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, member of the American Medical Association of Pa., the State Medical Society, the Allegheny Co. Medical Society, and the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and in politics a Republican. While his career is not as spectacular as those of the two doctors mentioned above, he is definitely a credit to the family and his profession.

Another prominent Billings, in another profession, that of law, is found in the person of Frederick Billings, after whom Billings, Montana was named. He was the fourth child of Oel^6 Billings (John^5, Samuel^4, Joseph^3, William^2, William^1), b. Apr. 18, 1788, a farmer and merchant of Royalton, Vt. and Woodstock, d. Nov. 29, 1871, m. Mar. 13, 1817 Sophia Wetherbe,

dau. of Jason and Sophia(Farwell) Wetherbe, and gd. dau. of Capt. Samuel Wetherbe of the Rev. and Capt. Isaac Farwell). Their children; (1) Edward Horatio, b. Apr. 6, 1818, never m.; (2) Laura, b. Mar. 10, 1820, m. Bezer Simmons; (3) Charles Jason, b. Apr. 23, 1822, m. Sarah Towne of Fitchburg, Mass.; (4) Frederick, b. Sept. 27, 1823, m. Julia Parmly, dau. of Dr. Eleazer Parmly of N. Y.; (5) Sophia Farwell, b. Nov. 1, 1826; (6) Franklin Noble, b. Mar. 8, 1829, m. Nancy Hitch, dau. of Jireh Swift of New Bedford; (7) Richard Oel, b. Jan. 6, 1831, never married; Elizabeth Sprague, b. Sept. 19, 1833, m. Geo. W. Allen; (9) Oliver Phelps C., b. Sept. 21, 1836, m. Charlotte Lane, b. Paris, France.

Frederick7 Billings, son of Oel6 and Sophia Wetherbe, b. at Royalton Sept. 27, 1823, in 1835 his father removed to Woodstock when Frederick was 12 years old. He entered Kimball Union Academy in 1840, went to Burlington, Vt. where he graduated from the University in 1844. He read Law with Hon. Oliver P. Chandler and in 1846 was appointed by Gov. Horace Eaton Secretary of Civic and Military Affairs. In 1849, he went with his brother-in-law Capt. Bezer Simmons and wife, his sister Laura, to San Francisco, and became a law partner there in a big firm. Here he became politically powerful, and was able to save California for the Union in 1861, for a time being Attorney-General. As attorney for Gen. Fremont in the matter of the Mariposa Estate, he went to England in 1861. Returning to the U. S., he was married in N. Y. C. Mar. 31. 1862 to Julia, dau. of Dr. Eleazer Parmely, b. Dec. 8, 1835. Their 7 children were Parmely, Laura, wife of Frederick S. Lee, Frederick Jr., Mary Montague, wife of John French, Elizabeth, Herrick, and Richard. He attempted to return to his law practice in San Francisco, but ill health prevented, and he returned to his old home in Woodstock, where he a few years later purchased the famous Marsh Estate, which he enlarged and improved until it resembled one of the baronial estates of the old world.

His interest in the Northern Pacific was aroused by a trip to the Far Northwest in 1866. He bought one of the original 1/12 interests in the Company, and for many years its affairs claimed his attention. He organized the Land Department, and in showing that the grant of lands received from Congress must be made to yield settlers rather than profits, he kept the price of land low and inaugurated an extensive compaign of advertising. The results were highly gratifying, and the Northwest boomed until the panic of 1873, when things were brought to a standstill. He devised a plan of reorganization by which the prostrate Northern Pacific might be set on its feet, persuaded the directors to accept his plan, secured court assent to it, and put it into effect. In May 1879, he became president of the reorganized company. With the hard times at an end, he found money to begin construction of the Road west from Bismarck, Dakota Territory, where the terminal had been since 1873, and eastward from the navigable waters of the Columbia River. The earnings of the Company grew, its credit rose, and finally in 1880, Billings persuaded a Syndi-

cate of bankers to purchase $40,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds, enough to secure the completion of the Road. This was regarded at the time as a financial triumph, and the Northern Pacific was described by a high authority as "the most important enterprise before the country, prosecuted by a single corporation, with a distinct purpose, and independent of entangling alliances." However, "entangling alliances" were not easily avoided. Henry Villard, president of the C. R. & N. R. R., which operated along the southern bank of the Columbia River, fearing the competition of the advancing Northern Pacific, sought an agreement with it. Finding Billings lukewarm and hard to satisfy, Villard determined to secure for himself a voice in the Northern Pacific affairs. The result was his famous "blind pool," through which he was able to buy a large block of Northern Pacific stock. Villard now expected representation on a revised directorate, but this Billings sought to forestall. A struggle ensued, Billings at last capitulated, and an agreement was reached. In September 1881 the presidency was turned over to Villard, and Billings, although continuing as a director, ceased to take an active part in the company's management. The Road was completed under Villard's leadership, but the credit for making its completion possible belongs chiefly to Billings. This interest and activity explains how the town of Billings, Montana happened to be named (for him.

In spite of ill health, Billings' fortune, now materially increased, commanded his attention. He was one of the active promoters of the Nicaraguan Canal project. He devoted himself to philanthropy, finding an outlet for his religious zeal. He built a memorial chapel to his mother and father in connection with the Congregational Church of Woodstock, and rebuilt the church and parsonage. He also built a church in Billings, Montana. He purchased for the University of Vermont the valuable George P. Marsh collection of 12,000 valuable books; and built and endowed at a cost of $250,000 a library building to hold them. He endowed a chair of Hygiene at Amherst College in memory of his eldest son Parmely. To Dwight L. Moody, he gave $50,000 towards the endowment of a school for boys at Mt. Hermon in memory of his son Ehrick. In addition to this he was a collector of fine art and art objects. Personally he was of commanding appearance, a forceful public speaker, gifted with social graces, able to win friends for his numerous projects. While he was considered for several high offices, such as the presidency of the University of California, a cabinet post under Lincoln, something seemed to prevent the consummation in each case. On Sept. 20, 1890, he lost his struggle with poor health which had menaced him for many years, a true loss to Vermont and to the nation.

Mrs. Patterson has considered the Richard Billings family because one branch of this family came to Orleans Co., N. Y., the next county to Monroe Co. where the James Billings family settled. The two families were related back in England, but in just what generation has not been definitely determined.

I. Richard[1] Billings, b. Taunton, England, was in Hartford, Conn. in 1640, removed to Hadley, Mass. in 1661 where he d. Mar. 13, 1679, m. Margery, who d. Dec. 5, 1678 - 1 son

II. Samuel, b. England bef. 1640, d. Hatfield Feb. 1, 1678, m. a. 1661 Sarah, dau. of Richard Fellows; she m. 2nd Oct. 9, 1678 Samuel Belding, Jr. of Hatfield, and d. Feb. 5, 1713. Children: Samuel, b. Jan. 8, 1665; Ebenezer, b. Oct. 29, 1669; Sarah, d. July 15, 1674; Richard, b. Apr. 7, 1672; John, b. Oct. 11, 1674, slain July 15, 1698; Sarah, b. Oct. 18, 1676, m. Samuel Dickinson of Hatfield.

III. Samuel[3], son of Samuel[2], m. 1st Nov. 18, 1686 Hannah Wright, who d. Nov. 18, 1687, m. 2nd 1691 Widow Rebecca Miller, and had by her Samuel who resided in Sunderland and Hardwick; Sarah, b. Mar. 15, 1697, m. Jan. 16, 1704 Dea. Samuel Smith of Sunderland; Joseph, b. Nov. 15, 1700, m. Jan. 7, 1726 Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Kellogg, resided Hatfield, and d. a. 1783; Zechariah, b. Nov. 29, 1702, m. Ruth Meekins and d. 1771; Benjamin, b. Jan. 18, 1705, m. Nov. 13, 1729 Mary, dau. of Joshua Hastings, resided Belchertown and d. 1782.

IV. Zechariah[4], son of Samuel[3], b. Hatfield Nov. 29, 1702, d. Oct. 11, 1771, m. Ruth, dau. of John and Ruth (Belknap) Meekins, b. June 6, 1700, d. Dec. 18, 1781.

V. Silas[5], son of Zechariah[4], b. Nov. 13, 1741, d. June 6, 1808, settled at Somers, Conn., m. Nov. 25, 1772 Miriam Dickinson, dau. of Moses and Ann Dickinson, b. May 9, 1746, d. Feb. 11, 1836.

VI. Joseph[6], son of Silas[5], b. 1773 at Somers, Conn., removed to Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y. where he d. May 18, 1847, m. Amanda Pomeroy, b. 1767, d. Sept. 1, 1851 (East Cem. Smyrna Villgae). Their children: Harlow, Amanda, m. Erastus Wood, Abel, Lauren, Joseph, Timothy, Pomeroy, d. Dec. 20, 1828, aged 22 (East Cem. Smyrna Village. Lauren, Joseph and Timothy removed to Orleans Co., Joseph and Timothy in 1817 and Lauren in 1822. Joseph and Lauren held office of Justice of the Peace, and Joseph was supervisor of the town of Gaines, and Lauren was a colonel in the State Militia.

VII - 1. Harlow[7], son of Joseph[6], b. a. 1795, m. 1st Anna, who d. July 5, 1842, aged 32 (Wilcox Cem. Smyrna Twp.), and 2nd -------, -------. Children: Susannah D. (1834 - 1896; Pomeroy T. (1840 - 1917; J. Harlow, d. Mar. 7, 1854, aged 8 years and 9 months; Mary; Elden and Ella F., twins.

Mary and Elden went to Tacoma, Wash.; Ella F. m. Charles Wilcox and lived at Earlville, Smyrna Twp., Chenango Co.

VII - 4. Lauren[7], son of Joseph[6], b. Mar. 21, 1801, d. June 28, 1867, m. Feb. 4, 1823 Roxana O. Rexford, b. Apr. 25, 1801, d. Mar. 11, 1900. Their children: Karthalo R., b. June 9, 1826; Pomeroy O., b. Aug. 26, 1828; Loverna D., b. Mar. 28, 1831; Lyman Dwight, b. Jan. 11, 1833; Simeon R., b. Mar. 17, 1835; Joseph F., b. Nov. 2, 1839.

VIII - 1. Karthalo R.[8] Billings, son of Lauren[7], b. June 9, 1826, d. July 14, 1909, m. Jan. 1, 1850 Catharine Murdock, b. Mar. 6, 1826, d. Apr. 22, 1903, and had (1) Marcia D., b. Dec. 23, 1851, m. William Crear and had Inez, Grace, Charles, Clark. (2) Fred E., b. Aug. 12, 1854, m. Minerva Butler, no issue. (3) Custus Dwight, b. May 26, 1856, m. Sarah Bacon and had Myrtle and Andre. (4) Verna Elizabeth, b. Apr. 8, 1858, m. 1st June 28, 1881 Henry Armstrong, who d. Mar. 1, 1908, 2nd Nov. 12, 1910 William Carter, issue Roy Armstrong. (5) John Lauren, lived Kendall, Orleans Co., m. Isabel Chase and had Earl Chase.

VIII - 2. Pomeroy O.[8] Billings, son of Lauren[7], b. Aug. 28, 1828, m. Oct. 7, 1856 Harriett M. Thompson, who d. Feb. 21, 1912, and had Mark, Eva, Charles, George.

VIII - 3. Loverna D.[8] Billings, dau. of Lauren[7], b. Mar. 28, 1831, d. Sept. 21, 1874, m. Norman A. Beecher, and had Elbert L., b. Feb. 18, 1860, m. Ada Panoger; Calvin D., m. Lura Panoger.

VIII - 4. Lyman Dwight[8] Billings, son of Lauren[7], b. Jan. 11, 1833, lived 625 Margaret St., Flint, Mich., m. Dec. 22, 1875 Frances E. Miles.

VIII - 5. Simeon Rexford[8] Billings, son of Lauren[7], b. Mar. 17, 1835, m. 1st Oct. 3, 1861 Carrie Gray, 2nd Nov. 17, 1869 Nancy R. Ackley, 3rd Parmelia Hinckley. Simeon received an academic education, removed to Mich. May 1867, was a farmer in Richfield Twp., Genesee Co., Mich. He held various civic offices in N. Y. and Mich.; supervisor of Richfield Twp., County Surveyor of Genesee Co., Representative from Genesee Co. 1875-6, Senator 19th district of Genesee Co. 1879-80, 1881-2. In 1871 his farm was awarded first premium by the Agricultural Soc., appointed R. R. Commissioner by Gov. Rich. His children: (1) Bertha Helen, b. Aug. 2, 1863, m. Edward D. Black and had Harry Billings, b. Nov. 5, 1890, Simeon Rexford, b. Apr. 30, 1893, Marjory H., b. July 19, 1896. (2) Mr. Gray, b. Mar. 25, 1865, m. Anna Mc Gill. (3) Carrie E., b. May 3, 1874.

VIII - 6. Joseph F.[8] Billings, son of Lauren[7], b. Nov. 2, 1839, d. Apr. 16, 1886, m. Josephine Eldridge, and had (1) Watson W., b. July 1, 1871, m. Mary Parker, and had Lauren Joseph, Dwight Simeon, Pomeroy Orville, Enos Parker.

(2) Verna Anna, b. Apr. 29, 1874, m. Frank Steinmetz, and had Lura Josephine, b. July 21, 1896.

VII - 5. Joseph[7] Billings, son of Joseph[6], , b. May 4, 1795, d. Dec. 18, 1866, m. July 4, 1818 Charlotte Drake, b. May 2, 1801, d. Dec. 21, 1874. Children: Joseph Drake, b. Feb. 20, 1822; Myron, b. Mar. 13, 1824; Clinton, b. Feb. 28, 1827; Clara, b. Oct. 6, 1830; Helen, b. June 6, 1833; Harlow, b. Sept. 1, 1836; Henry, d. Dec. 18, 1855, aged 17; William H., b. Nov. 5, 1841.

VIII - 1. Joseph Drake[8] Billings, son of Joseph[7], b. Feb. 20, 1822, m. Melinda Shaw, and had (1) George H., who m. Grace Bedell and had Harlow, lived Delphos, Kansas. (2) Lottie, m. Charles Stilson and had Charles B., b. Oct. 3, 1880, of the Rochester Herald, Rochester, N. Y. (3) Cora, m. William Latten and had Jay, lived Buffalo, N. Y.

VIII - 2. Myron[8] Billings, son of Joseph[7], b. Mar. 13, 1824, m. Phoebe Nement, and had (1) Ella, m. Robert Ashley and had several children; (2) Mary; (3) Clara.

VIII - 3. Clinton[8] Billings, son of Joseph[7], b. Feb. 28, 1827, m. Esther Murdock, and had (1) Florence, m. George Reed and had Burton; (2) Sanford, m. Eva Webster and had Webster, a dau. who m. Ally Kelsey, a son; lived Kent, N. Y.

VIII - 4. Clara[8] Billings, dau. of Joseph[7], b. Oct. 6, 1830, m. Elijah Lattin and had Harry B., m. Rose Baker and had Mabel, d. young and Harry D., who m. Florence Clark and (William.

VIII - 5. Helen[8] Billings, dau. of Joseph[7], b. June 6, 1833, m. John Lattin - no issue.

VIII - 6. Harlow[8] Billings, son of Joseph[7], b. Sept. 1, 1836, m. Delia King, and had Anna, Drake Darvin, Clara, Sarah.

VIII - 8. William H.[8] Billings, son of Joseph[7], b. Mar. 5, 1841, d. May 8, 1913, m. Oct. 25, 1866 Sarah Everett, b. Sept. 23, 1845, and had (1) Helen, b. Apr. 6, 1869, m. Jan. 24, 1894 Edward E. Stout, lived Indianapolis, Ind. (2) Myron J., b. July 6, 1870, m. Jan. 31, 1895 Katherine Hart, b. May 9, 1871, lived Albion, N. Y., had Katherine. (3) William H., b. Feb. 27, 1880, m. Feb. 20, 1907 Virginia M. Osgood, b. June 8, 1888, lived 1272 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., was an M. D.; had William H. 3rd, b. Nov. 8, 1908 and Robert Osgood, b. Aug. 23, 1912.

Note: In this line we have an M. D. and D. D. in the person of Edward[5] (Rev. Edward[4], Ebenezer[3], who m. Hannah[3] Church (Edward[2], Richard[1]), Samuel[2], Richard[1]). For a connection with the same Church family in the James Billings line, see p. 46, where Austin[7] Church (Richard[6], Richard[5], Richard[4], Samuel[3], Edward[2], Richard1) m. Mary Melinda[8] Billings (Alpheus[7], James[6], James[5], James[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1])

One descendent of Richard Billings of Hartford and Hadley deserves special mention as developing from a blacksmith to a mechanical and financial genious, in the person of Charles Ethan Billings of Hartford, Conn. The first three generations which apply to this line are given on p. 74, namely those of Richard[1], Samuel[2], Samuel[3]. From here his line branches off with Joseph[4], who was the eldest son of Samuel[3], b. Hatfield Nov. 15, 1700, d. there a. 1783, m. Jan. 7, 1726 Elizabeth (Colton) Pellogg, dau. of Thomas and Sarah Colton of Springfield, Mass. Their son Joseph[5] was one who with uncles and cousins et al. petitioned Gov. Wentworth of N.H. for a grant of land in that province. On Aug. 17, 1763 a royal charter was granted by King Charles III for 23,040 acres on the border of Lake Champlain to be incorporated as the town of Swanton. There is, however, no record of Joseph's having lived at Windsor, Vt., but his son Rufus[6] resided at Weathersfield, Vt. which is in the same neighborhood. One son of Rufus was Ethan F.[7], b. Jan. 27, 1807, d. Sept. 11, 1848; he was a resident of Windsor where he removed from Weathersfield, m. Clarissa H., dau. of James Marsh of Rockingham, Vt. One of their children was Charles Ethan.

Charles Ethan[8] Billings, son of Ethan F.[7], b. Windsor, Vt. Dec. 5, 1835. He was educated in the public schools until the death of his father in 1848. In his father's shop, the village blacksmith, he had learned to "blow and strike." In 1852 when he was 17, he became apprenticed for 3 years to the Robbins & Lawrence Co. of machinists and gunsmiths of Windsor, at 50¢ per day for the 1st year, 55¢ the 2nd year, and 60¢ the 3rd year, mother to board, lodge and clothe him at her own expense. In June 1856 he went to Hartford, Conn. and entered the employ of the Colt Arms Co. as a die sinker in the forging dept. Here he started efforts to improve the drop hammer. In 1862 E. Remington & Sons of Ilion, N. Y., he was empowered to erect a plant on his own plans, which increased the labor efficiency 4,000% in the forging of pistol parts, saving the company $50,000 on contracts, one of the first great efforts of mass production of standard parts, quite an achievement for a young man of 27. In 1865 he returned to Hartford as the superintendent of the manufacturing dept. of the Wood Sewing Machine Co. Here in 1867, he patented a new method of making shuttles, reducing the cost by more than ½. In 1868 he went to Amherst, Mass. and with C. M. Spencer, organized the Roper Sporting Arms Co., but in 1869 he moved the business to Hartford, reorganizing it in 1870 as the Billings & Spencer Co., making drop forgings a specialty. In 1886 he visited the Edison Electric Works, and there saw a way of improving the commutator bars, and in 3 weeks produced his improved bar in quantity, which he could ship to the Edison Co. at a greatly reduced price, at the same time being a greatly improved part. This company produces a myriad of articles for electrical work and drop forging, which are shipped around the world, the first and greatest commercial drop forging com-

pany in the world; it was incorporated in 1872. The plant has grown to enormous proportions, manufacturing parts from a half ounce to 315 lbs., has established various selling agencies which has trebled its output. Charles invested in other large organizations in which he held trusteeships; he was a member of the 1st Conn. Reg. of National Guards, a 33rd degree mason, a member of the Hartford Congregational Church. He m. 1st Jan. 5, 1857 Frances M. Heywood, dau. of William Heywood of Cornish, N. H.; she d. 1872, and he m. 2nd Sept. 9, 1874 Eva C. Holt, dau. of L. H. Holt of Hartford. His children: (1) Charles H., b. July 13, 1861, d. in infancy; (2) Frederick Church, b. Utica, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1864; (3) Harry E., b. Dec. 23, 1868, d. young; (4) Mary E., b. Oct. 22, 1877, m. William B. Green;(5) Lucius H., b. June 26, 1879. The sons have been brought up in the business and take an active part in it. Frederick Church was educated, apprenticed, and affiliated with his father, vice president and superintendent in 1888, and then took on the heavier duties of management; he m. Mary E. Parker, dau. of Rev. Edwin Pond Parker and had a dau. Frances. Wm. B. Green became manager of advertising in the Billings and Spencer Corp. A truly great contribution to American progress and world relationships.

The three main and related branches of the Billings family - William, Roger, Richard - have spread so far, and many times to the same neighborhoods that is is becoming increasingly difficult keep them separated.

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BILLINGS NAMES

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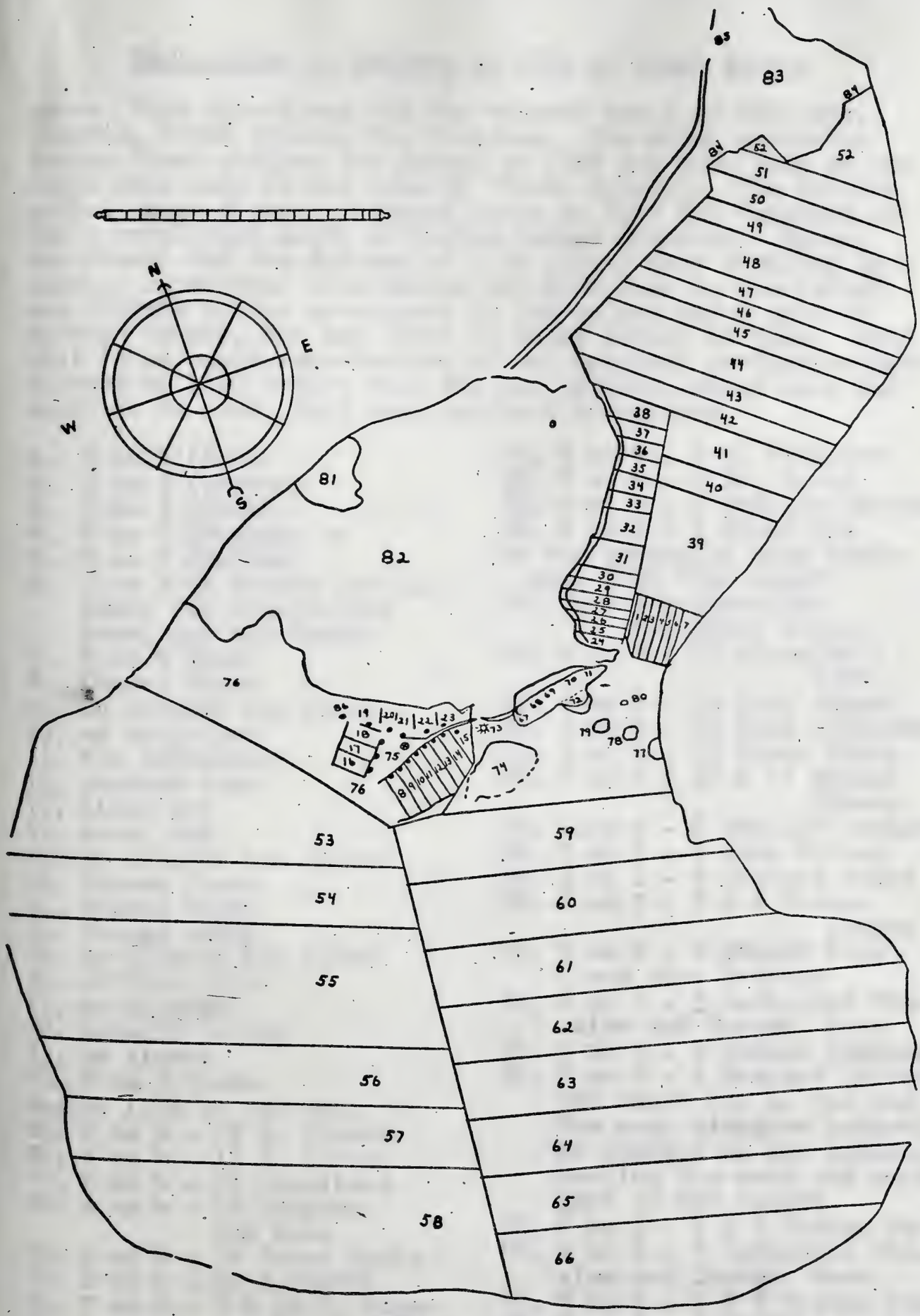

Earliest plat of Block Island.
From original manuscript in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

Explanation of Numbers on Plat of Block Island

Note: This island has had the various names of Manisses, Claudia, Block Island, New Shoreham. The Dutch navigator Adrian Block visited the island in 1614 and from then on the Dutch maps gave it the name of "Block Eyland". The English called their first settlement there in 1660 New Shoreham after a settlement south of Boston called Shoreham. During the Pequot War the Indians of this island were attacked by a raiding expedition from Boston and from then on the island was claimed by the government of Boston and was a part of Suffolk County, but was ceded to Rhode Island in 1663. This plat is an exact reproduction of the original continuous settlement in 1660 except that the key letters, which were too small to be read, have been replaced by numbers.

1. E no 5 (Eels)
2. G no 5 (Glover)
3. V no 5 (Vose)
4. W no 5 (Wharton or
5. W no 5 (Welham)
6. A no 5 (A stands for Alcock, for Winslow and Rose, and for Sands)
7. R no 5 (Ray)
8. thomas faxon
9. mr allcoke his first
10. mr bellingam
11. the minestors
12. goodman voss
13. simon ray
14. simon ray
15. mr allcoke his second
16. thomas faxon
17. thomas terry
18. thomas terry
19. mr allcock his third
20. william allis
21. mr whorten
22. samuell dering
23. mr glover
24. f no 5 faxon

Meadow lots on cow-neck

25. G no 4 - 11 J. Glover
26. A no 4 - 13 J. Alcock
27. M no 4 - 14 minesters
28. A no 4 - 15 Winslow and Rose
29. A no 4 - 16 James Sands
30. E no 4 - 12 R. Eells
31. F no 4 - 9 & 10 T. Faxon
32. T no 4 - 7 & 8 T. Terry
33. B no 4 - 6 Bilingam
34. D no 4 - 5 S. Deering
35. W no 4 - 4 H. Williams
36. V no 4 - 3 Ed. Vorse
37. W no 4 - 2 Phillip Warton
38. R no 4 - 1 Simon Ray

On the northeast side beginning from "Cow Cove"

39. no 2 (17 Simon Ray (16 Peter George
40. M no 2 - 15 Minister's (lot
41. A no 2 - 14 John Alcock
42. W no 2 - 13 Hugh Williams
43. A no 2 - 12 James Sands
44. T no 2 - 10 & 11 Thomas (Terry
45. W no 2 - 8 Phillip Warton
46. G no 2 - 9 John Glover
47. E no 2 - 7 Richard Eells
48. F no 2 - 5 & 6 Thomas (Faxon
49. V no 2 - 4 Edward Vose and John Rathbun
50. A no 2 - 3 Nathaniel Winslow and Tormud Rose
51. D no 2 - 2 Samuel Deering
52. B no 2 - 1 Richard Bilingam

The small lot on the bay

The west division beginning at Charleston and comprehending the west and south part of the island

53. F no 3 - 1 & 2 Thomas Faxon
54. A no 3 - 3 Nathaniel Winslow and Tormud Rose
55. T no 3 - 4 & 5 Thomas Terry
56. W no 3 - 6 Phillip Warton
57. A no 3 - 7 John Alcock
58. R no 3 - 8 & 9 Peter George and Simon Ray

59. comonland - 17 common
60. D no 3 - 16 Samuel Deering
61. A no 3 - 15 James Sand
62. G no 3 - 14 John Glover
63. W no 3 - 13 Hugh Williams
64. E no 3 - 12 Richard Eells
65. B no 3 - 11 Richard Bilingam
66. V no 3 - 10 John Rathbun & Ed Vorse
67. B no 5 - Bilingam)
68. A no 5 (Alcock, Winslow & Rose or Sands)
69. A no 5 (" " " ")
70. E no 5 (Eells)
71. D no 5 (Deering)
72. T no 5 (Terry)
73. fort
74. pastur necke
75. meeting hous
76. comon land
77. doges home (Dodge's house)
78. T no 5 (Terry)
79. T no 5 (Terry)
80. salt pond
81. comon land
82. the great salt pond
83. salt pond
84. medow
85. beach
86. mr williams

PUBLIC PAPERS OF GEORGE CLINTON, FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK
Volume II, Page 677, Number 1019
Andrew Billings Indulges in Economical Suggestions

D'r Goviner,

By this you will see what a wildgoos Chase my brother and me have had; Last Satterday week I sent a messenger to my brother; before the messenger arived he came off for Poughkeepsie and in the meantime I set off for Hartford; we all missed of each other but yesterday all met here. Expect my suit will come on this week if nothing hapens and next week to be at home. The Genl. Assembly of this State are allaramed at the way of taxation and a plan for Every Inhabitan to Lend into the treasury a Surtain Sum of mony and take notes on intrust; meentime a Committee to be appointed to Lower and State the price of the produce of the Contery; this is thought a very Equitable and Surtain way of Establishing the Credit of our mony. This State are wishing for our State to fall on Som Speady method of Like nature. We had brought in town Last Satterday Evening a nomber of Prisoners taken at Westchester county among which was the noted Barnes who burn Terrytown. No nues from the Eastward of any consequence. I have the Honour to be with the greatiest Respect

your Exelencyes most obed't very Humble Serv't

And'w Billings

Hartford Janr. 14, 1778.

To His Exelency Ge'l Clinton Escr.

JOHN HENRY BILLINGS

The life of John Henry[7] Billings (James[6], James[5], James[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], William[1]) is colorful enough to be a story in itself. Born Dec. 22, 1811 in Coeymans Twp. of Albany Co., N. Y., removed with his family when about 4 years of age to Clarkson Twp. of Monroe Co., N. Y., where he m. Dec. 30, 1830 Mary Baragar, one of the three daus. of Peter and Helen (Van Nattan) Baragar, who married three Billings brothers. In 1837 after three children had been born to him, John in company with Cyrus A. Coles, brought his young family to Allegan village. He bought a portion of the tract which Coles had previously taken up from the government in Section 3 of Ganges Twp., and in 1838 attempted to clear a piece of it and erect a log cabin, but when he did not get it finished before winter, and so Harrison Hutchins who was a bachelor living alone in his one-room cabin in Section 1 of Ganges, took him and his wife and now five children (the twins John Darius and Jonathan Hozias were born May 26, 1838), also Coles, his father David Hutchins, a relative David Hall, and his sister Mrs. Sophia Stillson and her two children - 14 people in all living in the one room from December 1838 to February 1839, when John Billings finally finished his cabin and moved his family (in.

A wolf story is told about John at this time. One night the wolves were heard lapping and snarling at the hog trough just outside of the cabin, and John became so enraged at their noise that he opened the door and aimed his gun at the noisy group, wounding one of the wolves. The dogs worried it about until daybreak, when John was able to shoot to kill. For this he was given a $5.00 bounty from the County and an $8.00 from the State for killing a wolf Nov. 8, 1838. A letter written by John to his brother-in-law, James R. Brown of New June, Niagara Co., N. Y., dated Mar. 2, 1839, reads in part "I bought 68 a. of S. Cole for $280. I have built a house on it, and moved in two weeks ago.********** Hutchins moved onto his lot by McCormick. Wadsworth has moved onto his lot on the east side of Cole's. Wheat is 9 shillings, Corn 6, potatoes 4, and oats 4 shillings a bushel at Allegan. ******* They have built a flouring mill at Allegan, and it is about ready to run.********* It is as hard times for money as it was when you were here ******** The twins grown well, but they cannot stand alone yet. We call them John Darius and Jonathan Hozias." This letter was in the possession of John Darius and was much longer, but this is all that was reported from it. At this time another brother-in-law, James Mc Cormick was the only settler in Manlius Twp., S. W. corner on Sec. 31, cornering on the property of Harrison Hutchins in the N. W. corner of Ganges Twp. on Sec. 1. Between this and South Haven were only James W. Wadsworth, John Henry Billings, Cyrus A. Coles. [illegible] John removed in 1841 to Sec. 31 in Manlius, the same one on which his sister and brother-in-law the Mc Cormick's lived. Shortly after this move a grievous calamity befell this family.

On July 25, 1841, John Billings, his wife (Mary Beragar) and six children, Mrs. Mc Laughlin, wife of the ship-builder and her child, R. A. Mc Donald, and an Irishman (name unknown), 12 persons in all were passing up the Kalamazoo River from "The Flats" (Saugatuck) in an open sail boat to visit the Mann and Meeker families, when the boat accidentally hit a snag and capsized, and five of the twelve persons were drowned - Mrs. Billings, James A., 9½ years old, Hannah M., 6 years old, Mary Elizabeth, 1 year old, and Mrs. Mc Laughlin and her child. John strove valiantly to save his small family and was able to get the twins Jonathan and Darius and Peter out. The three remaining children were cared for by an Indian woman until John married Miranda (Clark) Leonard Jan. 23, 1842. Another tragic drowning occurred when Jonathan Mozias, one of the twins that was saved in the other tragedy, crossing Hutchins Lake to make a shortcut home fell through thin ice and was drowned. He had been cautioned against this, but boy like had to be advanturous, and though he struggled to save himself, he was unable to do so.

John held various civic offices.- From the time when in Apr. 4, 1842, he with six other voters of Newark, as the whole of western Allegan Co. was called at that time, went to town meeting on snow shoes, he held some office or other. He was supervisor of Manlius 1843, 1845-6, 1854, town clerk 1845-6, treasurer 1849, 1853, Justice of the Peace 1849, 1853, Coroner 1845, 1851. When a Methodist class was organized in western Allegan Co. by Rev. Curtis Mosher in 1850, the meetings were held every other Sunday in the Billings Schoolhouse on the Manlius-Clyde line. John Billings and his wife were members.

John Billings must have been a very colorful figure. He is described as a large and muscular man. One amusing story that is told of him is of a July 4th celebration that was held at the "Woods" on George Veeder's place in 1849. Mrs. Laura Hutchins was asked to furnish the bread for the occasion, which she did by baking a milk pan full of salt rising bread. When it came time to eat John Billings for the amusement of the small boys led the procession tooting on an old fife. Another amusing story that was told of him was when he and John Gidley were to unload a scow load of flour for a schooner. The captain told them to throw it up, which they did so vigorously that the vessel's crew could not stow it away as fast as they threw, and the crew called down for the two John's to stop until they could catch up. John carried the mail in those early days on horseback from Allegan to Singapore, a village opposite Saugatuck which was very prosperous in the lumbering era, but now only recognizable by a few roofs emerging above the sand, and from there through Pier Cove and Plummerville to South Haven. In 1852 he removed to Saugatuck and from that time on drove the stagecoach from Saugatuck to South Haven, his pseudonym being "Knight of the Whip." This occupation continued until his death Dec. 12, 1874.

BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES P. MC CORMICK

James P. Mc Cormick was the eldest in a family of 11 children. A Canadian by birth, he was b. Feb. 7, 1806. His father, Nathaniel Mc Cormick, a native of Belfast, Ireland, emigrated to the hospitable shores of America at an early age, and settled in the State of Pennsylvania. He subsequently removed to Canada, where he married Miss Elinor Campbell, a lady of Scottish descent. When James was a small boy his parents removed to the town of Porter, Niagara Co., N. Y., where he spent his early life under the shadow of the paternal roof. After he came to manhood's estate he divided his time for two years between Ulster and Dutchess Counties, after which he went to Canada and was employed at carpenter's work, building locks on the Welland Canal. Returning to the scenes of his former home, he purchased a farm, and at the age of 26 chose for a wife Miss Maria Billings, who was b. Mar. 25, 1816 near Albany, as were also her parents. The latter subsequently removed to Monroe County, where is located the family burial place. In 1835 James disposed of his eastern home, and with his family, emigrated to the then far West, locating in Michigan, where after several changes of location, he settled upon the splendid farm he now occupies. (1880) It was then a dense forest, unbroken by the woodman's axe, and the tall hemlocks marked the spot where now stands his beautiful residence. Mc Cormick possessed, however, the requisite energy to carve a home out of the wilderness; this, combined with his indomitable will, has worked the transformation.

He and his near neighbor on the southwest, Harrison Hutchins, started peach growing, which after a precarious existence, developed into a huge and prosperous industry spreading out all over southwestern Michigan. Mc Cormick had his own shipping point on the Kalamazoo River about four miles up from the mouth at Saugatuck, called Mack's Landing, but after the coming of the railroads in the 70's, river traffic gradually declined. In 1880 Mc Cormick shipped to Chicago 14,000 baskets of peaches produced from his own orchard. Besides this he had a large crop of apples and a bountiful harvest of (grain.

Mr. Mc Cormick (unlike his son James W. McCormick who held many offices in Township, County and State elections) was not much interested in politics. He was overseer of Highways for Manlius Apr. 1, 1839 when there were only 10 voters, and his efforts would be valuable in contructing roads. When the 1st Circuit Court was held in Allegan, the 3rd in Mich. when he was still living in the village of Allegan, he was on petit jury Nov. 8, 1836. He was constable in 1852, 1854, 1862, 1863. Sept. 30, 1871 he was elected vice president of the Saugatuck and Ganges Pomological Society. He usually voted first the Whig ticket and then the Republican, although he protested that he voted for the man rather than for the party. Though not a man of strong religious fervor, Mc Cormick is inclined to the belief of the Spiritualists.

DESCENT OF WILLIAM BILLINGS FROM THE MAGNA CHARTA SURETY
SAYRE DE QUINCY

---

1. Sayre de Quincy of Duckby, Northamptonshire, occ. 1158 - 1170, m. Matilda de St. Liz (?). His son

2. Robert de Quincy, occ. c. 1163 - 1200 (Crusader 1191), m. 1st Orabilis, dau. of Nes, widow of Gilchrist, Earl of Mar, 2nd Eva, who m. 2nd Walter de Berkeley. Son by 1st (wife

3. Sayre de Quincy of Colne, County of Essex, occ. 1175 - 1219, created Earl of Winchester 1207, m. Margaret, dau. of Robert de Belmont, Earl of Leicester and his wife Petronella de Grautmessil (a descendant of Charlemagne). (Their son

4. Robert de Quincy of Colne, d. 1257 in tournament at Blie, m. Helen, dau. of Llewelyn the Great, prince of North Wales, a relative of John, Earl of Chester; she d. 1287, widow of John Scot. Earl of Huntingdon. Their daughter (and heiress

5. Hawise de Quincy, d. 1285, m. c. 1268 as his 2nd wife Baldwin de Wake, aged 14 1264, d. 1282. He was son of Hugh de Wake, Lord of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, Deeping, Bourne, etc., Lincolnshire. He m. 1st Ela de Beauchamps. (Their daughter

6. Eleanor Wake, m. Sir John Seyton, Knight, son and heir of Sir Richard Seyton and his wife Alice de Maidwell, living 14th of Edward I. Their son

7. Sir Nicholas Seyton, Knight, Lord of Maidwell, etc. Northamps., m. Susan, dau. of Sir John Verdon. Their son and (heir

8. Sir John Seyton, living 10th to 20th of Edward III, m. 1st Briget, dau. of Lord Bassett, 2nd Joane, dau. of ---- Raynor. Their son

9. Sir John Seyton, Knight, d. Jerusalem, 1396, m. Joane, dau. of Sir John Longville. Their daughter

10. Elizabeth Seyton, dead 10th of Henry IV, m. as 2nd wife, not later than 1399 Roger Giffard of Twyford, Buckinghamshire, Esq., b. a. 1367, d. Apr. 14, 1409. He m. 1st Joan de Hereford, July 6, 1383, who d. s. p., and 3rd not later than 1407 Isabel de Stretville of Cheslow; she m. 2nd John Stokes 12th of Henry IV (1411). Their daughter

11. Katherine Gifford, ob. Mar. 3, 1479, m. as 2nd wife Sir Thomas Billings, Knight, son and heir of John Billing of Rowell, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, 1462-65, ob. 5th of May, 1431. He m. 2nd Mary, dau. and heiress of Robert Wesenham of Covington, County Bucks., who ob. Mar. 14, 1499. She m. 2nd Wm. Cotton of Covington, and 3rd Thomas Lacy of Grauchester, near Cambridge, Esq. Their (son

12. Nicholas Billing, 5th son, of Middleton Malzor in Northamps., d. 1512, m. Agnes, dau. of Stephen Gilbert. Their (son

13. John Billing, 4th son, d. 1526, m. ----------. His son

14. William Billing of Middleton Malzor, eldest son, d. 1557, m. Joan -------. Their son

15. Roger Billing, 2nd son, removed to Baltonsborough, County Somerset, bur. Dec. 16, 1596, m. 1st Katherine, b. Feb. (12, 1566/7. Their son

16. Richard Billing, the Elder, removed to Taunton. Will dated 1604, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Ebenezer Strong. Their son

17. William Billing, youngest son, of Deanes in Taunton. Will dated 1659, m. ----------. His son

18. William Billing, b. a. 1628 at Taunton, d. Mar. 16, 1713, emigrated to America, m. at Dorchester, Mass. Feb. 12, 1657/8 Mary -------, who d. bet. 1713 and 1718.

DESCENT OF WILLIAM BILLINGS FROM THE MAGNA CHARTA SURETY
WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD

---

1. Roger de Huntingfield, of County Suffolk, under-tenant of Robert Malet. His son

2. William de Huntingfield, d. 1155, and his wife Sibyl 1189. (Their son

3. Sir Roger de Huntingfield, m. Alice Senlis, d. 1204, leav- (ing son

4. William de Huntingfield, the Surety, m. Isabel Gressing-hall, widow of Oswold de Stuteville; was constable of Dover Castle 5th of King John, one of five wardens of the Ports of Norfolk and Suffolk 1210-1212. Their son

5. Sir Roger de Huntingfield, d. on or bef. July 10, 1257, m. 2nd Joan, dau. of Wm. de Mobrugg, who d. bef. Sept. 7, (1297. Their son

6. Sir William de Huntingfield of Huntingfield and Mendham, Suffolk, b. Aug. 24, 1237, d. bef. Nov. 2, 1290, m. 1st c. 1256 Emma Gray, who d. 1274, dau. of Sir John de Gray of Shirland, Derby and his 1st wife Emma, dau. of John Goeffrey de Glanville. Their son

7. Sir Roger de Huntingfield, b. c. 1257, d. bef. Dec. 5, 1302, m. 1277 Joyce, dau. of Sir John d'Engaine of Laxton in Northamptonshire, whose wife was Joan, dau. and heiress of Gilbert de Greinville; she may have d. 1312. Their (daughter

8. Joan de Huntingfield, b. aft. 1275, m. c. 1295 Richard, Lord Basset of Great Weldon, Northamptonshire, son of Ralph Basset and his wife Alianora, dau. of Henry Wade; she d. bef. Oct. 18, 1314. Their daughter

9. Bridget Basset, b. c. 1305, d. c. 1335, m. c. 1330 Sir John Seyton of Seyton and Maidwell in Northamps. as his first wife. Their son

10. Sir John Seyton, b. c. 1330, d. 1396, m. bef. 1360 Joane Longueville, b. c. 1335, dau. of John Longueville of Little Billing, Northamps. and his wife Julian (Ferrers ?). (Their daughter

11. Elizabeth Seyton, b. c. 1375, d. c. 1405, m. as 2nd wife Roger Giffard, Esq. of Twyford, Buckinghamshire, not later than 1399. Their daughter

12. Katherine Gifford, m. as 2nd wife Sir Thomas Billing, son and heir of John Billing of Rowell, was Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas 1462-65. She d. Mar. 1479; he m. 2nd Mary, dau. and heiress of Robert Wesenham of Covington, Ducks., widow of Wm Cotton of Covington; she m. 3rd Thomas Lacy of Grauchester, Esq. The son of Sir Thomas and Katherine

13. Nicholas Billing of Middleton Malzor, Northamps., d. 1512, m. Agnes, dau. of Stephen Gilbert. Their son

14. John Billing, d. 1526. His son

15. William Billing of Middleton Malzor, d. 1557, m. Joan --- (Their son

16. Roger Billing, removed to Baltonsborough, Somersetshire, bur. Dec. 16, 1596, m. 1st Katherine -------, bur. Feb. 12, 1566/7. Their son

17. Richard Billing, removed to Taunton, will dated 1604, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Ebenezer Strong. Their son

18. William Billing, of Deanes in Taunton, will dated 1659, m. -------. Their son

19. William Billing, b. a. 1628, d. Mar. 16, 1713 at Stonington, Conn., emigrated to America, m. at Dorchester, Mass. Feb. 12, 1657/8 Mary -------, who d. bet. 1713 and 1718.

PIONEER HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CLARKSON
Monroe County, New York

Foreword

This Pioneer History of the Town of Clarkson in Monroe County, New York, was published in the Brockport Republic from February 6, 1890 to July 31, 1890. While being replete with names of early settlers, it has become lost to many who might be interested in those pioneers. There is one copy in the bank vaults of the Republic, which cannot be brought out for general perusal. As for the Billings family, there are only a few references to them, but one in particular is very important - the one which names James Billings, Jr. as a pathmaster of a certain road district in 1820 and 1821, the only proof we have that he lived in Monroe County, after his removal from Albany County after the War of 1812, thus locating his children in this region. I had been told by Mrs. Julius Paul Schuh, a descendant of Walter Billings, now deceased, that in her girlhood she had seen the stones of James Billings Sr. and his wife and James Billings Jr. and his wife in the Town Line Cemetery, about three miles north of the Ridge Road, but those stones have entirely disappeared, wiping out several important dates. So such small references as this assume large significance. For these and other reasons, it was thought desirable to reproduce the entire set of articles here. They had to be gathered up from several sources, the larger portion of which were pasted in the scrapbook of Mrs. L. S. Garrison, the present Town Historian of Clarkson.

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PIONEER HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CLARKSON
MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

Published in Thirty Weekly Articles
in the Brockport Republic, 1890

First Article

It is our purpose to publish a history of Clarkson, mainly the early history, but giving also an account of Clarkson village, Redman's Corners, Garland, and the Moore Settlement, including Rice's Corners. In making this history we shall to some extent use the histories hitherto published, and add facts otherwise obtained, hoping by a systematic arrangement of events to present a clear and more perfect history than now exists. At best but few of the people have access to the published histories, and not one in ten are in possession of much valuable information that largely concerns their locali-
(ty.
In 1892 the people hope to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. With that discovery begins the written and published history of this country, and no modern local history is complete without an outline antecedent history connecting the past with the pre-
(sent.
The first settlement was made in the now State of New York in the locality where the City of New York stands, and from that locality the growing population radiated out in all directions, but first to those points accessible by boats. Thus the newcomers located at first along the Hudson River, and numerously in the vicinity of Albany, at the head of navigation for vessels of considerable size. What later became Albany, Saratoga, Rensselaer and adjacent counties, were settled before the "wild west" of the present Western New York had ever been explored. Then this section of Western New York was a wilderness inhabited by the Seneca tribe of Indians - the genuine original native Americans. They have left records of their occupancy in mounds, stone axes, etc. Not many years ago a human skeleton was unearthed in the road near the Clarkson Cemetery, as it was being graded down, and it was generally believed to have been that of an Indian.

The tide of settlers finally set toward the westward, and up they came through the Mohawk Valley. To some extent they utilized the Mohawk River, as many of them used batteaux for the conveyance of their goods by water. In 1788 Oliver Phelps, a native of Windsor, Connecticut, and Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts, purchased 5,000,000 acres of land for which they agreed to pay $100,000 to the State. The Indians objected to the obtruding pioneers, sometimes with scalping knives, and to pacify them Phelps & Gorham agreed to give them $5,000 and an annuity of $500.

In the year 1789 a road two rods wide was cut through the forests from Fort Stanwix in the Mohawk Valley to the Seneca Lake. The whole purchase made by Phelps & Gorham was laid out in townships, and Ontario County included the whole "Genesee country" as it was called. The first of the oncoming settlers located at Geneva and Canandaigua. In 1791 they had extended to Geneseo, and a town by that name embraced all of the State to the westward. On April 9th of that year a town election was held at Canawagus.

In 1789 Peter Shaeffer and family came from Pennsylvania and located near the present Scottsville, paying $2.50 per acre for a farm. At this time Bloomfield had become quite an important settlement. Up to the year 1803 the only post office west of Geneva was at Canandaigua. In 1799 Caledonia, which included what subsequently became Le Roy, had a number of settlers. In 1801 the Triangular Tract, covering 87,000 acres, which reaches from Le Roy to Lake Ontario, and includes the present Hamlin, Clarkson, Sweden and a part of Bergen, was laid out, and the same year a land office was opened at Buttermilk Falls, at or near the location of Le Roy.

March 30, 1802, the town of Gates was formed from a portion of the town of Geneseo. This town then included all of the section west of the Genesee River. The town of Murray was formed from the town of Gates, (and was at first called Northumberland,)*April 8, 1808.

Thus it appears that for seven years after the Triangular Tract was surveyed it was in the town of Gates. It will assist an understanding of what is to follow by forestalling history in the statement that Sweden was cut out of Murray in 1813, and Clarkson (including the present Hamlin) in 1819.

Most of the foregoing history applies to all Western New York. About the year 1800 a settlement had been made at Sodus Bay to what became a part of Wayne County. Soon after pioneers located in the vicinity of what is now Lewiston.

We come now to the history of the first settlement, and subsequent development of what in later years became the town of Clarkson. As we have before noted, a land office for the sale of all the land included in the Triangular Tract was opened at what later became Le Roy. In that office a record of the sales made was kept, and the sales from the opening of the office in 1801 till 1809, both years included, year by year, were as follows, for land in what became the town of Clarkson, which included the present Hamlin:

In 1801 six lots were sold in the Triangular Tract, but none in the Clarkson section.

In 1802 nine lots were sold, but none in Clarkson.

*This should be Northampton.

In 1803 six lots were sold, and one to Moody Freeman - who was the first purchaser in Clarkson.

In 1804 ten lots were sold, and James Sayre and Elijah Blodgett bought in Clarkson.

In 1805 there appears to have been greater activity in sales, and twenty-six lots were sold, eight in Clarkson, viz.: John Fowle, William Davis, Simeon Daggett, David Stanton, Noah Owen, Benjamin Boyd, Isaac Farwell and John Farwell.

In 1806 there was a sale of thirty lots with the following purchasers for Clarkson: Aretus Haskell, Julius Curtis, Samuel Chiswell (perhaps Chriswell,) Ebenezer Towle, Sylvester Eldridge, Olney P. Rice and Carr Draper.

In 1807 fifty-three lots were sold, as follows to purchasers for Clarkson: Patrick Fowler, Joseph Grover, Wilber Sweet, Levi Leach, Eli Glass, William Dickenson, Anthony Case and S. Bigelow.

In 1808 sixty-six lots of the tract were sold, and the following were purchasers in Clarkson: Eldridge Farwell, John Mallory, Isaac Lincoln, Eli Mead, L. W. Udell, Robert Clark, Robert Hoy, Robert Brown, James M. Brown, Oliver Hamlin, Danforth Howe, Macy Brown, Eli Randall, Jonathan Mead and Elisha (Lake.

In 1809 twenty-five lots were sold, the Clarkson buyers being: Isaac Holmes, Joshua H. Brown, Walter Billings and Orange (Risden.

These lots were all sold by contract, no deeds being given at the time of sale. In 1809 there had been forty-six purchasers in the section included later by the town of Clarkson. It is possible that some of the purchases extended into that portion of the domain now included by Hamlin, but we believe not. If they did so extend, we ask any of our readers to give us the information. It is not probable that all of the purchasers named settled in Clarkson; but most of them did. Regarding some of them we have records to present later on. We ask those of our readers who know the subsequent history of any of the persons named - where they went to, lived, died, were buried, etc. - to furnish the information to add to the completeness of this history.

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Second Article

Our previous article was concluded with a list of those who made contracts for land in Clarkson, at the Le Roy land office, between the years 1803 and 1809.

The first question that naturally arises is how they got to their purchases, and what they did when they arrived. When the Triangular Tract was laid out, the road since known as

the Lake Road - extending from Le Roy to Lake Ontario - was also included in the survey. In 1803 the contract for opening this road was let to Nathan Harvey and Jeremiah Haskell, who immediately began at Le Roy, and worked toward the north. It is not stated what kind of a road, nor how much they were to receive for the job.

It is probable that they cut out the trees for two rods in width - as that had been the way of opening roads east of Canandaigua - and then made a passable passageway for wheeled vehicles. The roots and stumps must have made the track exceedingly rough. The bridges were built by laying large logs across the streams, and then covering the logs crosswise with smaller logs and poles. They were neither handsome nor smooth structures, but were strong until weakened by age and decay. Marshy places of ground were made passable by poles laid crosswise , called"corduroy." The men building the road took their supplies with them, and lived where their work was (being performed.

When the first settlers arrived at their purchases the first thing they did was to build log houses. How this was done is thus described by Elihu Church, who settled in Riga: "We put up the body of it in one day, and had it ready to move into on the fourth day. The floor was of split basswood, the roof of cedar shingles, no boards were used, and but few nails."

An open space of course had to be made for the rude buildings, and caution had to be exercised to so place them that the standing trees would not be liable to fall upon them. The trees for the log houses were cut down, and logs of nearly uniform size and the same length were used. They were notched near their ends, and made to fit fairly close together. The openings between the logs were filled in with clay or mortar. A few specimens of the old log homes are still standing in Clarkson and Hamlin. The first of the log houses had no dividing partitions, and they were made temporarily by hanging up sheets or blankets. The house door - there was usually but one - was furnished with a wooden latch and leather latch string, and when the latch string hung out it was a sign of welcome. In modern times to say "the latch string hangs out," is a figurative expression of welcome of the old (fashioned kind.

A rude house having been built, the next thing in order was clearing the land of trees, and this was a work that was continued for many years. All of the living had to come somehow from the land - by the sale of ashes from the burnt trees, and the grown crops. And it is not altogether legendary that at times the most common necessaries of life were scarcely obtainable. It has been related by one of the pioneers that he and his family had oxen and cows, but no provisions , and they lived for some time on milk, venison and fish - a curious bill of fare; yet others may have fared much worse. Wild game was abundant, and fish were numerous in all fair sized

streams. Of the wild game wolves were plentiful and had such a liking for mutton that sheep could not be kept; and that bears had such an affectionate and embracing regard for pigs that they were safe only in bear-proof log pens. Those were the days of the "good old times," as brought down to us by the enchantment of a long distance view, and they were enjoyed by the pioneer, who became accustomed to their kind of life; but such living now would be a severe ordeal for even the poorest (of the people.

Our previous sketch gave a list of land purchasers up to and including the year 1809. In 1810 there came to Clarkson James Moore, Adam Moore, Henry Moore, Silas Taft, Simeon B. Nathan, John Daggett, William B. Warden, Henry Grinell, Isaac Randall, Walter Billings, Dea. Joel Palmer and Dr. Nathaniel Rowell. Dr. Abel Baldwin visited at Clarkson in 1810, but did not move there until the following year. The following is an account of his experience, a little defective in some respects, as given in Turner's history:

"When I moved into the country in 1811 with my family we were ferried over the Genesee River at Rochester; the Ridge Road was only cut out wide enough for a wagon track; the streams were crossed by means of log bridges. Upon the present site of Clarkson Village the e were three log houses, and in all perhaps thirty acres of land cleared. James Sayre was the pioneer of that locality, in fact the first settler on the Ridge, in what is now Clarkson and Murray, and I think Parma. He had selected this spot on account of a fine spring, before anything was known of a continuous Ridge Road. Sayre, who had taken up considerable land , sold his contracts and removed. Besides him I found here David Forsyth, who remained here until 1849, when he removed to Michigan. Deacon Joel Palmer had just commenced tanning and currying in a rude and primitive establishment, the first on the Ridge Road. Dr. Nathaniel Rowell had preceded me a few months, and was in practice among the new settlers. Eldridge Farwell had located here, but soon removed, and became the pioneer of what is now Clarendon. West of the Corners, on the Ridge, John and Isaac Farwell, brothers of Eldridge, had settled. In all of the Ridge, in what is now Clarkson and Murray, Moody Freeman was the pioneer. He was from Hanover, N. Y. He made his solitary home two miles north of the Corners. There was in Clarkson north of the Ridge besides Freeman in 1811 Erastus Haskell, who had taken up land upon which there were salt springs, where he set up a few kettles and was boiling salt for the new settlers. Haskell was a captain of miiitia in the War of 1812, and was at the sortie of Fort Erie. Stephen Baxter settled in the neighborhood in 1811, and also engaged in salt boiling. John Nowlan also settled in the Freeman neighborhood. A log schoolhouse had been erected, and a school was in operation, when I came in 1811."

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Third Article

The historian doubtless made some errors in the publication of Dr. Baldwin's sketch, for the Doctor was a very clear-headed man. Moody Freeman was undoubtedly the first settler, and James Sayre the next. In 1811 there must have been more than three log houses at the then Murray Corners, and very much more than thirty acres of cleared land, as Dr. Baldwin was made to state. By 1809 there had been over forty purchasers of Clarkson lands, and if not more than half of them came they should have made considerable progress by 1811, the period of which Dr. Baldwin spoke. From 1809 the land sales continued, and with no interruption until the opening of the War of 1812, when for two years the sales were greatly reduced. In 1810 twelve families moved into the town, of which the heads of but two are named in the Le Roy land office records up to 1809, so that before 1811 there was a material increase of population besides the purchasers first named.

A name not hitherto mentioned is that of Henry Mc Call, who came into town about 1810, and opened a store at the Corners. Charlotte Cummings is credited with being the first teacher, and that she taught the first school in 1812. It is probable that a school was opened earlier, as the early settlers believed in schools, and Dr. Baldwin states that when he came in 1811 there was a log school house. There is some discrepancy in the early history as to the first schoolhouse, one authority saying that it was built in 1812.

In 1811 there moved into the town Stephen Baxter and Joel Palmer. The fact should be kept in mind that the present Clarkson was a part of the town of Murray until 1819, and after being set off from Murray until 1852 included all of Hamlin. Thus it is probable that some of the persons named settled in that part of the town which subsequently became Union and then (Hamlin.

Isaac B. Williams came to the town in 1811 or 1812, a blacksmith by trade, and built the first frame house, which stood where the brick hotel stands. Lewis Swift came in 1812. Joshua Fields followed in 1813, having stopped for a time at Bergen. Hiel Brockway built a hotel in 1816. The same year Isaac Allen removed to the town. About the same time there came James M. Casson, Abijah Sayre, John Chapman, Perry Nichols, Josiah Randall and John Nowlan. Joshua Greene was also an early settler, but the time of his coming is not fixed by any date at hand. As before stated, we hope to obtain a brief history of all of the early settlers named, and publish the same in a concluding article. Much of this history has already been obtained, and it is coming.

Gustavus Clark, whose history we shall give later on, came to Clarkson in 1815. In Turner's history the following interesting sketch of Mr. Clark's experience is given:

"When I came to Clarkson in 1815 the Ridge Road was but little traveled for want of bridges. My first load of goods broke most of the bridges down from Rochester to Clarkson, and the team was obliged to return to Lima via the south road and Le Roy. That road had been opened before the Ridge Road was traveled at all. My first principal business was to pay part goods and part cash for black salts and potash. Henry Mc Call had been first engaged in mercantile business in Clarkson, - and Joshua Field had also been merchandising here. James Seymour was the successor of Field. All of these had been engaged in the manufacture of potash; in fact that was the staple production of all of this region. It was the first available means that the new settlers had to pay for store goods, or to raise a little money. It was a great help to them, and I hardly know how they would have got along without it. It was a period when but few of the settlers had raised any grain to sell. The new settlers would put up a few rough leaches, and generally make black salts. Those who were strong handed enough, and could raise kettles, would make potash. Upon lands where beech, maple and elm predominated, the ashes would almost pay for clearing the land. Many times when a new settler was under the necessity of raising money, or stood in need of store trade, he would go into the forest, chop down the trees, roll them together, and burn them for the ashes alone, with no reference to land clearing. The proceeds of ashes have supplied many a log cabin in this region with the common necessaries of life; in the absence of which there would have been destitution. Our potash was taken to the mouth of the Genesee River and shipped to Montreal. I have sold it in Montreal for as high a price as $305 per tun. The Ridge Road was much improved soon after 1815 by the erection of bridges over the streams. A post route was established from Canandaigua to Lewiston in November, 1815. At first the mail was carried in a small wagon twice a week. In 1820 daily coaches were put upon the route; travel rapidly increased, and before the canal was completed there were carriages almost continually in sight."

Thus it appears that as late as in 1815 the Ridge Road was in an unsafe condition - so unsafe that the team bringing a load for Mr. Clark had to return by the way of Le Roy. In this connection it may also properly be stated that the Ridge Road through to Lewiston was not opened for several years after the settlements began, and not until long after the so-called "Buffalo Road" was in use - the eastern part, if not all of it, in 1810. In 1812 soldiers were marched from Rochester to Clarkson, from Clarkson to Le Roy, and from Le Roy to Buffalo and Lewiston, because there was no other open land route.

In the published recollections of Dr. Baldwin reference was made to salt boiling by Aretas Haskell. We have learned by inquiry that he was located on what is known as the John Perry farm. Salt was also made on the John Hoy farm, near Rice's Corners; and on the Baxter farm, a short distance north

of the North Star schoolhouse. The salt springs were called "salt licks," because the deer came to them to lick for salt. The price of salt was one dollar per bushel.

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Fourth Article

In continuing a list of the pioneer settlers the fact should be kept in mind that the domain of Clarkson included the present town of Hamlin. It is also well to know that a man who was a voter in 1821 would, if alive, be now not less than ninety-one years of age. Persons of the same name now living are children or grand children of the pioneers. We have been asked if certain persons, "boys" of from 50 to 60, were the first settlers. Of course not, though some of them know much of the experience of the later pioneer life.

In 1811 there came Alanson Thomas, and a German named Strunk. In 1814 James Baxter moved into the town. In 1816 there lived in Clarkson Theodore Ellis, John Phelps and Calvin Green. Before 1818 there lived in the town Michael Howlan, John Knapp, Caleb Clark, James Clark, William Clark, Albert Salisbury, Howard Manley, Adin Manley and Esi Twitchel. Before 1820 there also came John M. Casson, James Randall, E. Cook, Frederick R. Stewart, William Cook, Billa Cook, Samuel A. Perry, Jonathan Cobb, Ariel Chase, William Groves, Ezekiel Farmon, Robert Walker, William Lamport, Worden F. Perry, John Redman, 2nd, came in 1819 or '20. As in regard to the persons previously named, we hope to obtain some information as to the individual history of each person.

Henry R. Selden, Samuel L. Selden, John Bowman and Col. Simeon B. Jewett, all prominent men in their day, came to the town later than 1820. A brief record of them will be given.

In 1816, at the formation of the Presbyterian Church Society, the names of the following ladies are given, some of whom were undoubtedly the wives or daughters of the men hitherto named: Mary Perry, Polly Day, Polly Rice, Phebe Palmer, Patience Ellis, Mary Mc Cracken, Desire Wheland, Laura White, Anna Swift, Sally Reed, Charlotte Cummings and Betsey Phelps. Miss Cumming was the first school teacher. No man's name appears in the records before 1820 of Day, Ellis, Mc Cracken, Wheland, White or Reed. In the names given is Patience, Desire and Polly - names much more common way back than at present. The favorite early names for females were Prudence, Charity and Hope, and they were understood to indicate certain hope or virtues and characteristics in the lives of those on whom the names were bestowed. There were fewer named Welcome, Faith, Love, Mercy, Prudence and Temperance; but all of these and similar names were identified with the families of from fifty to seventy-five years ago. Probably some of them proved misnomers - Prudence not proving prudent, Hope not proving hopeful, and Mercy not proving merciful.

We have stated previously that in 1815 a mail route was established between Rochester and Lewiston. The next year the first post-office was opened in Clarkson, and Dr. Abel Baldwin was appointed postmaster.

The first sawmill was built in the town by Eldridge Farwell. Later he built a grist-mill. Samuel Church built a grist-mill in Riga in 1811, and for a year or two the Clarkson people took their grist to his mill to be ground. At an early date Ebenezer Tole built a small grist-mill near Ladd's Corners, which was sometimes operated by water power, and sometimes by hand-power. Dr. Baldwin built a sawmill on the stream that runs from Brockport northeast from Clarkson Corners. Lewis Swift, the pioneer, built a carding mill on the same stream, near the sawmill mentioned. Before grist-mills were started the settlers pounded their grain into flour in hollows cut in stumps. Before sawmills were running split basswood was used for making doors to the log houses, and for floors, when that luxury was provided. Many of the first log houses had no floor other than the earth, and no chimneys. The smoke went meandering through the openings, of which (there were no lack. At this early date the minister was looked up to, and naturally, with reverence, and often with awe. The school teacher took second rank among the important personages, and next came the doctor. The lawyer appeared quite late, and then litigation grew apace. The really most useful person at the early period of which we write was the carpenter, particularly after sawmills had been started. He erected the buildings. When the first baby appeared in a new household, if it was to have a cradle the carpenter was called upon to construct it, and if it was not very ornamental it was so strong that the little shaver could not kick out the end-boards. A few of them have until the present day survived kickings, cartings, fires and gales. When a person died the neighborhood carpenter constructed the coffin, and like the child's cradle it was strong but not ornamental. The carpenter also made tables, bedsteads, the chests in general use, cupboards, etc. No man in the early settlements performed labors of greater utility.

When fire places and chimneys were built, there was usually built in connection an oven of stone or brick. Most of the old farm houses contain these ovens, which, before the coming in use of stoves, were used for baking bread, cakes, and the roasting of meat. The fire-places were spacious, and each was supplied with an iron crane, a trammel, hooks, and often short sections of chain with a hook on each end. Many of our older readers know all about them. The crane and appendages were all made useful in suspending the kettles, pots or pancake griddle over the blazing wood fires, by which most of the food was cooked, and those doing the cooking were themselves often more than half roasted. So hot were the fires of the fireplaces that many persons roasted fowls by hanging them in front, and turning them around until they were done.

The ovens became quite useful in cooking small articles in front of wood fires. Potatoes were generally roasted by placing them in hot ashes near the live coals.

When persons were about to engage in house keeping the outfit was called a "setting out," which usually consisted of pots and kettles for the fireplace, some crockery, a small amount of wooden ware, and a bed or two, the total often not costing more than $50. That is the way the pioneers began. Most of the first settlers brought all of their household goods and family in one wagon or sleigh, and the furniture did not crowd even a small log house. They had no carpets, no bureaus, no lamps; and of course such things as sewing machines, organs and pianos were not even dreamed of. Mops and candlesticks were among the most used and useful of articles. Most conspicuous as adornments were the gun over the fireplace held up by deers' horns, and strings of dried apples, pumpkins, and herbs overhead.

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Fifth Article

The first settlers had but precious little money, and of necessity had largely to resort to a barter trade. In one case six bushels of wheat were given for one gallon of whiskey, and whiskey was one of the first of manufactured products - the small distilleries being established long before churches were built. Elihu Church gave a bushel of wheat for a bail to a pail. One man worked six months in payment for a suit of clothes. Ashes were taken to the potasheries and exchanged for store orders; the goods were paid for in black salt; and the merchants realized upon their potash in the eastern markets. These black salts or potash were refined to some extent and became pearlash, an article generally used at an early day for raising bread, etc. The potash kettles, holding from fifty to sixty gallons, cost at first about $40, and it was only the nabobs of the period who were able to possess them - that is nabob in comparison with the poorer men who could not rise to the distinction of such ownership. A pair of stogy boots cost $7, and it is stated as an unquestioned fact that nearly all of the people, men, women and children, went barefoot during the summer season. Elihu Church reports drawing wheat from Riga to Charlotte and selling it at 31¢ per bushel. Under the conditions named some of the pioneers succeeded excellently, some moderately, some just failed of success, and some were dead failures - just as their successors have done and been since. To succeed was to achieve success by the strictest economy, by privations, and through undaunted fortitude.

We have mentioned the wolves and bears that gave a cordial reception to the sheep and hogs of the pioneers. The wolves were so destructive that in 1815 the settlers all turned out and had a wolf hunt, and with guns, horns and shouting drove them southward from the Lake to beyond Caledonia and Le Roy.

Before that drive the deer were at times chased by wolves into the barnyards of the farmers. The deer were so plenty that one man killed six in one day. Black squirrels were so plenty that as many as thirty were at times counted on a single tree, and they were very destructive of the corn crop. In 1812 the pigeons had a roost near Rochester, and there were millions of them. There were a few panthers; but neither they nor the other wild animals molested persons unless crowded into a fight - they always ran away if they had a fair chance. Wild ducks nested along the shores of the Lake and streams every spring. Not until 1817 did the crows come, and about that time the ravens and turkey buzzards left. A bounty was paid for killing wolves, and some men with a taste for trapping and hunting realized a considerable income from that source. In the town of Greece, especially along the River below the lower falls, there were many rattle-snakes, and a bounty of three cents per head led to their destruction. Poisonous snakes have not abounded in this section.

Among the early experiences it is related that in 1815 it cost $4.50 per hundred pounds to cart stocks of goods from Albany to Clarkson. A party of thirty-eight persons were twenty-one days making the journey from New Hampshire to Genesee. In 1807 wheat had been harvested by July 4th. Many of the first settlers established their homes by springs or streams of water. Some dug wells, and then followed the era of tall crotches, well sweeps, and the "old oaken bucket" that has been described pathetically in poetry and song. It was long afterward when matches for fire lighting purposes were invented, and the flint and steel and the punk were resorted to. The old flint lock guns were made to do valuable service in obtaining fire and light. A few clocks with heavy weights were in use, and an occasional English watch was owned. Hour glasses were used to some extent, but noon marks were the least expensive of the few time indicators. These reminiscences might be presented almost without limit, and they throw a clear light upon pioneer life and history; but we will suspend them, and show the forward movement of the people of the (town.

It is remarkably strange that a town should be named in honor of a person regarding whom so little is known. Turner's history says it was "Named from Gen. ------- Clarkson, an extensive land owner, who gave 100 acres to the town." And that is all. Even his first name is not given, nor is any mention made of what disposal was made of the hundred acres. Subsequent historians have stolen what Turner said, but have added nothing. Perhaps some of our readers can throw additional light on this important subject.

Northampton, subsequently Gates, was the grandfather of all the towns hereabouts, and Murray was the father. How Murray was subdivided, we will now show concisely, and it is valuable history. Murray was set off from the town of Gates April 8, 1808, and then embraced all of the territory now included

in the towns of Sweden, Clarkson, Hamlin, Clarendon, Murray and Kendall. The first division of the town of Murray was in April, 1813, when Sweden, including what is now Clarendon, was taken off. In February, 1821, Clarendon was taken off from Sweden. In 1819 Clarkson, including the present Hamlin, was taken off from Murray. The early history of these towns is very closely interwoven, and family relations still contin-
(ue closely allied.
Dr. Baldwin has stated in his early recollections that the first election in the town of Murray was held at the barn of Johnson Bedell, about four miles south of Brockport. No record of this election is found in the published histories, but it must have occurred between the formation of Murray in 1808, and the setting off of Sweden in 1813. The first election in Sweden as embracing Clarendon was held April 8, 1814, and in Sweden as now composed, in April, 1821.

The first election was held in the town of Clarkson on April 4, 1820, when the following officers were chosen, the list of officers varying considerable from that recently elected: Supervisor, Aretas Haskell; town clerk, Gustavus Clark; collector, E. Cook; assessors, Frederick R. Stewart, William Cook, Billa Cook; commissioners of highways, Isaac Allen, Samuel A. Perry, Jonathan Cobb; commissioners of schools, Nathaniel Rowell, Gustavus Clark, Ariel Chase; inspectors of schools, Abel Baldwin, William Groves, Ezekiel Harmon; overseers of the poor, Eli Hanibal, Walter Billings; pound master, David Forsyth; constables, Aretas Haskell, Robert Walker, William Lamport, Worden F. Perry; sealer of weights and measures, Gusta-
(vus Clark.
The following is a complete list of supervisors from the organization of the town to the present, with date and period of service: Aretas Haskell, from 1820 to 1824; Gustavus Clark, 1824; Aretus Haskell, 1825; Abel Baldwin, 1826; William Groves, 1827 to 1829; Gustavus Clark, 1829 to 1833; Simeon B. Jewett, from 1833 to 1835; Henry Martin, from 1835 to 1837; Isaac Allen, 1837; Theodore Chapin, 1838; Jonathan Prosser, 1839; William Groves, 1840; Henry Martin, 1841 to 1843; Samuel R. S. Mather, 1843; Alphonzo Perry, 1844; Isaac Houston, 1845 to 1847; George W. Clark, 1847; James R. Thompson, 1848; James H. Warren, 1849 to 1852; George W. Estes, 1852; James H. Warren, 1853; Isaac Garrison, 1854; James H. Warren, 1855 to 1857; William P. Rice, 1857; William H. Bowman, 1858; M. A. Patterson, 1859; Cicero J. Prosser, 1860; Adam Moore, 1861 to 1863; Elias Garrison, 1863 to 1865; George W. Estes, 1865 to 1867; James H. Warren, 1867 to 1874; W. L. Rockwell, 1874 to 1876; John B. Snyder, 1877 to 1879; Adelbert P. Chapman, 1880 and 1881; Eli H. Gallup, 1882; Henry Allen, 1883 and 1884; William Leach, 1885 to 1887; John B. Haskell, 1888; John Prosser, 1889. John Prosser was elected March 4, 1890.

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Sixth Article

From the record book of Lewis Swift, a justice of the peace, kindly loaned us by his grandson W. H. Swift, it appears that he was chosen to office before Clarkson was set off from Murray, as his record of official services opens on Jan. 24, 1820, and the first election in Clarkson was not held until April 4, of that year. From this interesting record we shall extract some facts for the double purpose of showing how the litigation of that early day was carried on, and to fix in the town the residence of some of the pioneers whose histories have been lost to recollection.

As stated, the date of the first record is Jan. 24, 1820, a suit of Elisha Marks against Seth Byam, for the payment of a note of $2.25, dated Nov. 29, 1819. A judgment was rendered for the amount of the note, and there is added: "Received 12½¢, my cost," Ex. 19 - making a total of $2.56½. The "cost" was much less than it would be in the year of 1890 in Justice Crary's court, and his charges are only legal.

The next day there was another suit - David Forsyth and Joel Palmer against Henry Luce, on a note for $10.08 dated Oct. 9, 1819. The costs were 31½¢, the same as in the previous suit. This suit indicates that a copartnership existed between Forsyth and Palmer.

The third suit was the same day - Phillip Boss against Elijah W. Wood, for an account of $1.50. The fees in this case was as follows: Summons 9, constable service 50, record 12½, ex. 19.

Jan. 28, there came the fourth suit - Harry Porter and Elisha Marks against Coonrad Holmes, for a balance of 50¢ on a note. The costs were the same as in the previous suit. This suit indicates that Harry Porter and Elisha Marks were partners.

The same day a suit was tried between Elisha Marks and William Wilsie, on a note for $9.82. The costs were the same as before with the addition of 12½¢ for witness.

Jan. 28, 1820, appears to have been a "court day," as eighteen cases are noted as passed upon that date. James Seymour and Henry Seymour sued David Bennett; Gustavus Clark and James R. Gurnsey sued David Bennett; the Seymours sued Timothy Tyler; Abijah Smith sued Roswell Atchison and Aaron Van Ness. This last case was for trespass. It was once adjourned, to be held at S. Alvord's hotel, and a jury was called, but the names of the jurymen are not given. The new fees mentioned are: Venire 19, warrant 12½, jurors 75¢, probably for six of them.

The same date Ebenezer Towle sued Nicholas Hosner, Jr.; Clark & Guernsey sued Levi Talmage; the Seymours sued Jonathan Simons; Harry Porter and Elisha Marks sued Cyrus Barker; the same sued David Bates; the same sued John Johnson; Francis Farwell sued Silas Barker; the Seymours sued Samuel Perry;

William Ostrander sued Robert Ostrander; Clark & Guernsey (sued Calvin Freeman.

In the record there appears the following names, showing a residence as early as 1820: Robert W. Palmer, Walter Phelps, Charles Darby, Nathan Wright, Abel Wait, Josiah Cobb, William Alvord, Nathaniel Daggett, Luman Johnson, Francis Ruby, Truman Smith, David Bates, , James Bates, William James, David Locke, Seth Pattee, Peter Eastman, Samuel G. Lewis, Barney Stowell, Sylvester Pease, Sr., Gideon Pease, Ashabel Brown, Stephen Eastman, Joseph Brace, Hiel Brockway, John H. Bushnell, Clarkson F. Brooks, Joseph Vickery, Turner Fillotson, Isaac B. Williams, Samuel Day, Henry Wilcox, Nathaniel G. Hyde, Pelotiah Rogers, Reuben Stickney and Thomas Talcott.

A suit of Samuel G. Lewis against Barney Stowell, Gideon Pease and Sylvester Pease, was tried Feb. 8, 1820, before the justice and a jury of eleven, "both parties agreeing to dismiss Daniel Wait." The eleven jurymen were paid $1.37½, and seven witnesses 87½¢.

Clarkson seems to have been the "seat of justice," for the surrounding country, for the names of many Sweden people appear in the list of litigants. We continue the names of persons who are recorded as appearing in Justice Swift's court: Ira Gilbert, Henry Chriswell, Julius Comstock, Jacob Beragar, Benjamin Wood, John Mallory, Silas Fordham, Carr Wilber, Alvan Dibble, Oran Lee, Nathaniel Rowell, Warner Pierce, David Locke, Sylvester Ferris, Thomas Talcott, Levi Talmage, Witter Steward, William Groves, Darius Ingalls, Silas Tall, Henry Luce, Robert S. Perry, Phillip Brown, Day E. Pattee, James A. Dunmore, Joshua Vincent, Luther Burns, Levi Webster, Jesse Bentley, William Munson, Benjamin Chase, David Williams, Joshua Rockwood, Samuel Randall, Jesse Matteson, James Lake, Hiram Mc Craken, Henry Brown, Horatio Pierson, John Blodgett, David Williams, Samuel Chadsey, Henry Mc. Call, Nathan Townsend, Leonard Kingsbury, Thomas Christy, John Farwell, Jr., Theodore Ellis, Reuben Moon, John Parker, Salmon Standish, Harbert Wheland, Charles A. Bennett, Anson Hammond, Seeley Potter, Ambrose Ferguson, Justus Kendrick, Henry Knox, Lionel W. Udell, Asabel Baxter, Robert Brown, John Randall, Moses T. Mann, Samuel Bates, Clark Thomas, John D. Phillips, Sylvester Baker, Simeon Palmer, John Sprague, John Bosworth, Daniel Avery, Erastus Lawrence, Justus Hendrick, Jehiel Davis, Asa H. Hill, Isaac Colby, Richard Rollin, Joseph Johnson, James Ladd, Ezra D. Brown, Silas Nichols, John Lambert, Nathaniel Daggett, Chauncey Durham, Stephen Baxter, James Maxfield, Broadstreet Spafford, Hubbard Rice, John Blake, Joshua Field and Daniel (Williams.

Witter Steward and Joshua Field composed the firm of Steward & Field, which firm on March 17, 1820, sued David Williams for $5.75. A judgment was given for the plaintiffs in the amount claimed and costs. In the record of the case this statement is made: "Defendant pleads exemption of body," - recalling the fact that years ago persons could be imprisoned (for debt.

Most of the suits arose out of indebtedness, and usually were for small amounts. Some of the persons who in later years became quite wealthy were sued for small amounts. Reuben Stickney was sued for the payment of a note of $3.28; John Blodgett for $3.11, etc. The fashion of being "hard up" runs back at least to 1820. The suits were largely for the collection of store notes and accounts, the plaintiffs in many cases being the Seymours, Clark & Guernsey, William & Uriah James, Palmer & Forsyth, and William James, who succeeded to (the James firm.

Giving 'Squire Swift's record a rest, we present a few out of many personal historical sketches.

Asa Clark, the father of Gustavus Clark, lived in Avon until 1830, when he removed to the town of Murray, and died there in 1834, aged 76 years. The son Gustavus came to Clarkson in 1815, where he later formed a copartnership with James K. Guernsey, the firm conducting a general store of the period. He built the brick house a little west of the church. At the town election held April 4, 1820, he was chosen town clerk, commissioner of schools, and pound keeper - thus performing a variety of public duties. For five terms he represented the town as supervisor, the last time in 1832. The family removed to Buffalo, where Mr. Clark died Feb. 17, 1871, aged 74 years. His remains were buried in the Clarkson Cemetery. His widow died at Clarkson Sept. 17, 1871, aged 76 years, and her remains were buried by the side of those of her husband.

Dea. Joel Palmer was born at North Brantford, Conn., in 1788; removed to Lima, N. Y. in 1808, and from Lima to Clarkson in February 1811. He bought out James Sayre, and lived for several years in a log house. In 1827 he built the brick house in which he lived until he died March 24, 1877, and was aged 89 years. His wife died in 1859. His children were Joel B., Albert H., John, Fanny, Justus and Russell. He carried on the tanning business until he died. His remains and those of his wife were buried in the Clarkson Cemetery.

The name of Andrew Wentworth does not appear among those of the first settlers; but from the following sketch of his history, published in the Republic about the time he died, he undoubtedly came in 1815. That sketch says that he was born at Berwick, Maine, Aug. 8, 1784; that in February, 1815, he married Ruth Spencer, of Sweden, and moved into Clarkson, that part which afterwards became Hamlin. He died April 19, 1879, aged 94 years. At that date his children were given as Mrs. Charles Randall, Mrs. Marcelon Smith, Mrs. Henry Billings, Mrs. Horn, Charles, Mrs. Harriet Noyes and Mrs. Mary Austin.

SEVENTH ARTICLE

In Clarkson at an early date, as in other communities, there were births, deaths and marriages, and provision had to be made for these important occurrences. We have told how the

carpenter made the cradle for the infant and the coffin for the dead. Burial places had to be provided, and before graveyards had been established and sometimes afterward, a little place on the homestead was set aside for the interment of members of the family. These little family burial places may be seen all through the state and throughout New England, from whence most of the early settlers came. There are some of them in Clarkson, to which reference will be made in connection with personal sketches. There are now in Clarkson four public graveyards, viz: The Catholic, near Brockport; the Clarkson, about a mile west of the village; the Garland, about half a mile west of the Garland Hotel; and one on the Harden farm, about a mile and a half north of Rice's Corners. The cemeteries in Hamlin, which up to 1852 were in Clarkson, are located as follows: the Blossom Cemetery, on the Ladd Road next the Clarkson line; an old graveyard on the Redman Road, a short distance north of Sandy Creek; and the Kenyon Cemetery in the northwest part of the town west of County Line, but near it; there is a graveyard opposite the Clark place on the Ridge Road in Murray, and another a short distance west of East Kendall in Kendall. In these graveyards most of the pioneer settlers were buried.

In the early times there were no cemetery sextons, no undertakers, and no hearses. When a person died the neighborhood carpenter made a coffin, some person was employed to dig the grave, and when the funeral was held the corpse encoffined was carried in a lumber wagon or lumber sleigh from the place of death to the graveyard, and then the coffin was let down into the grave by the aid of ropes. No outside box was used to encase the coffin. Usually some straw was thrown on top of the coffin, and then earth on the straw. It was all plain, simple, and inexpensive, and void of ostentation.

At first all of the public graveyards were free for the use of all persons requiring a burial place, and each family selected any part of a ground not previously occupied. It was not until along in the forties that graveyards were incorporated in western New York, after which lots were sold at a small price, usually from $5 to $10. In many of the graveyards biers were kept for use in conveying the coffins from the street to the graves. There was one in the Blossom Cemetery but a few years ago. These olden time biers have been embalmed in hymns, and in former times were the subject of pathetic references.

Gravestones did not come into use in this section until about 1825, and those before 1830 are now exceedingly rare. The first stones used were quite thin, and many of them have been broken and disappeared. There were burials at Brockport, where the Baptist Church stands, as early as 1812. When the present church was built, the remains there were disinterred and placed in the present cemetery, and the gravestones were reset there. Now the oldest date to be found in the cemetery is July 31, 1824, recording the date of death of a child of

William Mead. There was a stone with an older date, but it appears to have been removed.

The Plank Road Company was organized in 1848. Capital stock of $18,000. First officers: Joseph A. Holmes, president; Simeon B. Jewett, secretary; Abel Baldwin, treasurer; J. A. Holmes, S. B. Jewett, A. Baldwin, L. H. Johnson, Romeyn Boughton, William Barry, Andrew Wentworth, Job Whipple and Adin Manley, directors. The road extended from Brockport to three-fourths of a mile south of "Thomas Mills," on the east fork, and on the west fork to the road by the Seymour sawmill, and through that road to the Redman Road - the whole a length of twelve miles. The road was abandoned in April 1868 when the last toll gate (between Clarkson and Brockport Village) was removed. The property at the time of abandoning was valued at $500, all of the balance having been sunk in the enterprise. The officers at the closing were A. J. Randall, president; L. H . Johnson, secretary; A. D. Raymond, treasurer; A. J. Randall, L. H. Johnson, A. D. Raymond, S. B. Jewett and H. E. Raymond, directors. Mr. Johnson had for some time been manager for the Company and he was a heavy loser.

We herewith present more sketches of personal history, which as a record will prove very valuable now and henceforth, besides being quite interesting.

Simeon B. Jewett was born in Connecticut in 1801, and came to Clarkson in 1823. He was a prominent lawyer and a noted Democrat. For several years he was in company with Henry B. Seldon. He died July 25, 1869, aged 68 years. His widow, Nancy Jewett, died April 28, 1883, aged 76 years. Both were buried in the Clarkson Cemetery.

Joshua Field was born at Saybrook, Conn. in 1785, removed to Bergen in 1811. Was a soldier in the War of 1812; after the war became a merchant at Clarkson and lived in a house that stood on what is now the Garrison farm. He removed to Brockport in 1822 and engaged in building. He died in Brockport and is buried in the Brockport Cemetery.

John Blodgett came from Granville, Conn. in 1816 and located near the present Blodgett Mills, and where he bought a mill. We have not ascertained the date of his death. Lucy Blodgett. his widow, died April 4, 1877, aged 81 years.

Lemuel Haskell was in no way related to Erastus Haskell, an active man at a very early period. Lemuel Haskell removed into what became Clarendon in 1817. Two years later he removed to Clarkson, where on March 5, 1824, he was married to Susan H. Spofford. Mr. Haskell by trade was a mason, and he built many of the first brick buildings in the town. His wife died June 11, 1879, aged 87 years. He died December 3, 1881, aged 85 years. Both were buried in the Clarkson Cemetery.

Ambrose Sanford, a well known farmer, died December 20, 1881, aged 76 years, and was buried in the Clarkson Cemetery.

Hiel Brockway, who built a mill in Clarkson on the Sandy Creek where it crosses the Redman Road, and which became known as "Brockway Mills," came to Sweden in 1817 and bought land on what is now the west side of Main Street for $13 per acre. He came from Phelpstown, Ontario County, N. Y., and brought his family of twelve children in a covered lumber wagon. He died in 1842, aged 67 years, and was buried in the Brockport Cemetery. He was a very active man, and prominently identified with the founding of Brockport, but we speak of him only to show his connection with the history of Clark-
(son.

Rev. Enos Marshall, a celebrated clergyman, died August 21, 1878, aged 83 years. His widow, Mrs. Helen D. Marshall died December 18, 1878, aged 70 years. Both were buried in the
(Clarkson Cemetery.

Gideon Holmes was an early resident of whom we have no record, except that he died March 16, 1863, aged 87 years. Perhaps Mrs. Euphemia Holmes, mother of Mrs. James W. Mc Bain, who died December 22, 1875, aged 88 years was his widow.

Wright Spencer, father of Mrs. Isaac Palmer, came from Vermont in 1832. He died where Mr. Gallop lives on January 9, 1867, aged 79 years. Betsey Spencer, his widow, died January 9, 1875, aged 82 years.

Aristarchus Champion, for a time the owner of much land, but never a resident, was well known. He died at Rochester, September 7, 1871, aged 90 years.

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Eighth Article.

In the plainness and simplicity inseparable from early pioneer life there were but few of the modern accessories of courtship - the neatly fitted parlors, concerts, excursions, picnics, and last but perhaps not least the supplies of ice cream and confectionery. There were the meetings incidental to work, a common attendance at prayer meetings, singing s schools, church services, and an occasional dance. Some or all of these occasions of public gathering were utilized in love making, and life engagements were readily formed. A log house with but one room, and that room used as kitchen, parlor, bedroom and sitting room, did not afford much opportunity for a wedding display, had a display been desirable. As a rule, with rare exceptions, up to 1825, there was no attempt at having a grand wedding ceremony. It comes down in history that the bridegroom often went for his bride on horseback, and when the marriage had been performed returned with her to his home, both riding one horse. The clergyman of the neighborhood usually performed the marriage ceremony, and was paid $1 or $2 for "his damages" - the word "damage" being used as synonymous with reward or compensation. There was no donation

of jewelry, lamps, glassware and kindred articles, as now-a-days. The bride, if she was a "smart girl," had before provided the bedding, table cloths, towels, a large quantity of stockings of her own knitting, and she expected to be a "help meet" along the journey of life. The husband, if not a "poor coot," was able to provide the small amount of necessary furniture, and pots and kettles.

There were some marriages in the early times, as at present, not by the clergymen. These are some from the record of 'Squire Swift: Feb. 14, 1820, Curtis Hale to Clarissa Darby. April 9, 1829, Anson Castle to Sophronia Porter. Jan. 7, 1821, Luman Johnson to Eliza Mc Niffin. March 25, 1821, Sylvester Pease to Lovina Powers. March 2, 1823, Godfrey Clare to Roxa Begle. April 5, 1823, Asa Howe to Widow ------- Faling. July --, 1823, Elias Field to Abigail Delano. Sept. 7, 1823, Christopher Clare to Caroline Pratt. May 20, 1824, Maj. John Farwell 2nd to Polly Barnett. Jan. 23, 1827, Reeder W. Lawrence to Alice Isham. August 4, 1827, Russell E. Williams (to Nancy Randall.

The foregoing apparently include all of the marriage ceremonies performed by Justice Swift during a period of seven years. If his wedding fees were correspondingly as small as his regular fees as justice, his income from this source must have (been small.

THE FOURIERITES.

Long before the division of the town of Clarkson, the Fourierite system was experimented with at what was then known as Thomas' Mills, in later years as Thomasville, and now as North Hamlin. The following is a veryperfect history:

In December, 1843, an organization was formed to carry into execution what was known as the Fourier system - a system of co-operative labor and joint ownership. It was a stock association also, and some paid for shares in cash, and others put in horses, cattle, farm tools, etc. The association bargained for the mill property of Alanson Thomas - containing a sawmill and gristmill; a tract of land belonging to Greig, of Canandaigua; and 1,400 acres of Richmonds, residing in New York City. The officers of the association were: President, Thomas Pound; secretary, Dr. E. A. Thelar; treasurer, George Cannon; finance committee, Henry S. Randall, Samuel Porter and Simeon Daggett. The association numbered about four hundred. In the spring of 1844 building on a large scale was carried on, and in a short time a house had been built for the chief officer, about forty rods south of where the store of Mr. Hovey stands, since rebuilt and now owned by Edwin Carpenter. In connection with this house a dining hall was built so large that all of the people belonging to the place could eat at once, and all were served with the same food from a common supply. The dwellings were roughly built, in long lines running north and south from the main house, and from the ends of the lines eastward across the Lake Road - the main house

and most of the smaller ones being on the west side of the road. These houses, except when separated by the road, were all connected one with the other, as in a block, but each family had a house by itself. The food of the people was obtained at the common dining hall, as previously indicated. The means of the association ran short, there were disagreements regarding the management, and by July of the same year,(1844), the association broke up. Before the breaking up the association was visited by Charles A. Dana, now editor of the N. Y. Sun, who spent two days there, and while there lectured. Litigation followed the breaking up, and most of the real estate passed back into the hands of the previous owners. The Randall connected with this enterprise was not the first settler by the same name, but the man who a few years ago carried on blacksmithing at Clarkson village. The Simeon Daggett mentioned probably was the early settler by the name. Dr. Theler is reputed to have been a very bright man, who after leaving Thomasville , went to Panama, Colombia, and established a newspaper called the Panama Star. That paper is still published as the Star and Herald.

MORE HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

In the main the brief sketches are very accurate, being largely derived from obituary notices printed in the Republic during the past thirty-three and a half years. Any errors of importance will be cheerfully corrected, and additional information of value will be received with pleasure.

Jonathan Prosser was born at Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y. April 17, 1791, was married Dec. 28, 1816 to Phoebe Marvin at Athens, N. Y., came to Clarkson in December 1817, and first lived on the Fred. Nellis farm. He was supervisor in 1839. Mrs. Prosser died Sept. 16, 1873, and Mr. Prosser died July 22, 1870, aged 89 years. Both were buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery.

Jonathan Cobb lived on the Ridge opposite the Fred. Nellis house when he first came to the town. Later he lived in a frame house that stood where Clark Allen lives. At the town election in 1820 he was chosen one of the commissioners of highways. He died upon what is now the Patrick Mehany farm.

Ariel Chase built a house and lived on the farm where Jonathan Prosser died. He was chosen a town commissioner of schools at the election held in 1820.

Robert Walker, a shoemaker by trade, lived in the town a little south of Knapp's Corners. He was chosen one of the town constables in 1820. He was born in England, and while going to or returning from England, he and his ship were lost. Our informants disagree as to whether he was going or returning.

Jonas Knapp, after whom Knapp's Corners - extending across the lines of Clarkson and Parma - was named, came from Haver-

straw, N. Y., in 1810. He died June 17, 1874, aged 75 years. He was buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery. His widow removed to Santa Rosa, California.

Dr. Joseph C. Tozier came to Clarkson in 1845, where he became a well known and popular physician. He and his wife removed to Brockport, where he died July 24, 1874, aged 83 and his widow died in 1881, aged 78 years. Both were buried in the Brockport Cemetery.

Dr. Gideon Tabor came to Clarkson at an early date, and had in his profession of brickmason a large practice in his vocation. He resided in the house now owned by Irwin Parker. He removed to Le Roy, where he died.

Ninth Article.

We have herewith present a copy of one of the first deeds made by the persons composing what has been denominated the "Le Roy Land Company." It is the original deed of the present Daniel C. Freeman. It is a curious document. It affords considerable information as to the location and business of the men who laid out the land into farm lots, and perhaps indicates where the name "Clarkson" came from. From a literary standpoint the document seems replete with verbiage and tautology.

Deed to Eli Hannibal.

Herman Le Roy and others to Eli Hannibal. This indenture made this 20th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen between Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James Mc Evers, Thomas Streatfield Clarkson and Levinus Clarkson of the city of New York, merchants, of the first part, and Eli Hannibal of the county of Genesee in the State of New York of the second part. Witnesseth that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one dollars, lawful money of the State of New York, to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained, sold, delivered, released, conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do give, grant, sell, deliver, release, convey and confirm unto the said party of the secondpart his heirs and assigns forever all that certain lot, place or parcel of land situate lying and being in the county of Genesee and State aforesaid, being part of a certain larger tract of land known by the name of the Triangular Tract, part of those three certain lots and on a map thereof made by Richard M. Stoddard and filed in the clerk's office of said county of Genesee, distinguished as lots number one, two and three in the thirteenth section of town number four, beginning at a post standing on the north line of lot number three eighteen chains and eighty-eight links west of the northeast corner of said lot, thence south fourteen degrees and twenty minutes west fifty-nine chains and fifty links to the north line

the south line of lot number one, thence west seventeen chains and twelve links, thence north fourteen degrees and twenty minutes east fifty-nine chains and fifty links to the north line of lot number three, and thence east seventeen chains and sixty-two links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres and thirty-seven hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less as in and by the said map, to which the said parties to these presents refer, may appear, together with all and singular the advantages, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and forfeits thereof, and also the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said parties of the firstpart of in or to the same and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances, excepting and always reserving, nevertheless, out of this present grant unto the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns, three equal undivided fourth parts of all ores, mines, minerals, or beds of ore, salt or salt springs, of whatever nature or kind soever which now or hereafter may be discovered or found in and upon the above granted, bargained or described premises, or any part thereof, and the land containing the same, to have and to hold the above granted, bargained and described premises with the appurtenances (excepting and reserving as is herein excepted and reserved) to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to his and their own proper use, benefit and behoof forever. And the said parties of the first part for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators do covenant, grant and agree to and with the saidparty of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that the said parties of the first part at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents have good right, full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain and sell the said premises above described in manner and form, as herein written. And that the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns, shall and may at all times hereafter, peacefully and quietly have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the above granted premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances (except as hereinbefore excepted) without the let, suit, trouble, hindrance or molestation of the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns, or any other person or persons lawfully claiming, or to claim, the same. And also that they, the said parties of the first part, and their heirs, the above described and hereby granted premises and everypart thereof unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against them the said parties of the first part and their heirs, and against them the said parties of the first part and their heirs, and against every other person and persons whomsoever lawfully claiming , or to claim the same, or any part thereof, shall and will warrant and by these presents forever defend.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of - The words "part of these three certain lots" being first interlined - Kearney Newell.

Herman Le Roy by Graham Newell (seal).
William Bayard by Graham Newell "
James Mc Evers by Graham Newell "
Thos. L. Clarkson by Graham Newell "
Levinus Clarkson by Graham Newell "

State of New York) SS.
Genesee County)

Be it remembered that on the twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen came before me, Hermon J. Redfield, Master in Chancery, Kearney Newell, a subscribing witness to the within deed, to me known, who being duly sworn deposes and says that he saw the within named Graham Newell as attorney for the said Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James Mc Evers, Thomas Stratfield Clarkson, and Levinus Clarkson, the grantors in the said deed mentioned, sign, seal and deliver the said deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and that he knew the said Graham Newell to be the person described in the said deed, and that he at the same time signed his name thereto as a witness, which being to me satisfactory evidence of the due execution of the said deed, and finding therein no material erasures or interlineations, except the one noted, do hereby allow the same to be recorded.

Herman J. Reidfield,
Master in Chancery.

Personal Sketches.

We have hitherto mentioned the firm of James and Henry Seymour. We learn that James Seymour was an older brother of William H. Seymour, now an honored resident of Brockport. The Henry Seymour mentioned was a cousin of James, who kept a store at Pompey, N. Y. He was a partner in the Clarkson firm, but never resided there. He became a very prominent citizen of the State, being canal commissioner when De Witt Clinton was governor. Horatio Seymour, who became governor, was one of his sons, and a daughter was the wife of Hon. Roscoe Conkling. The firm of James and Henry Seymour, succeeded Joshua Field in 1816 or 1817, the business being managed by James. The store of the firm stood about where Mr. Rockwell lives, and a part of the same building was occupied by James Seymour as a dwelling. In or about 1820 he bought three hundred acres of land on the east side of what is now Main Street, Brockport, at $7 an acre, and laid a part of it out in building lots. In 1820 he was chosen the first sheriff of Monroe County, and was in service when the first county court was held that year. In 1820 he removed to Brockport. Many years later he removed to Lansing, Mich., where he died Dec. 29, (1864, aged 74 years.

James H. Guernsey, who was a partner of Gustavus Clark, removed to Pittsford, and probably died there.

Benjamin Brooks died May 18, 1882, aged 81 years. His widow died Oct. 15, 1884, aged 72 years. They were buried in the (Clarkson Cemetery.

At an early day Consider Bachelor lived in a log house about where Charles A. Perry lives.

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Tenth Article

This series of articles has been more extended than was anticipated at their commencement, and mainly for the reason that the people of the town and many of their uncles, aunts, and cousins have interested themselves to contribute information for the history and have thereby swelled its proportions. Already numerous important facts have been presented of which there was no previous published record. There is still a good stock on hand. The history will be continued until the more important information is all presented, but no effort will be made to "spin it out."

We have given from the Le Roy land office record the names of the purchasers of lands year by year from 1803 to and including 1809. Some of those purchasers doubtless bought more land later, as some of the names appear twice. The purchasers in 1810 were Samuel Lincoln, Eli Mead and John Mead. In 1811 Isaac Bannister Williams, Jacob Spofford, Ezekiel Case, Henry Mead and John Cummings. In 1812 John Freeman, John Sayers, Nathan Bannister, Samuel Alger and Samuel Randall. In 1813 on account of the war there were no purchases, and but one in 1814, that by Jonathan Byam. In 1815 Ebenezer Perrigo, Zimri Perrigo, Isaac Leach, Robert Clark, David Weit, Amos Randall (and Stephen Randall.

Ladd's Corners

As the Moores, Hoys, Browns and others were residents in Clarkson as early as 1810, there is no reason to doubt that what has been known as Ladd's Corners (now Garland) was settled and "cleared up" at about that time. As yet we have not found that any of the first purchases of land, that is by 1815 located at just that place. If their locations have not been given, they will be so far as they can be ascertained, in future ar- (ticles.

At an early period hotels were kept at Ladd's Corners by John Hysott, James Ladd, Reuben Downs, John Phillips, Mott and Whitman M. Tyler. Hysott was undoubtedly the first tavern keeper. Reuben Downs kept a tavern east of the Corners, perhaps two or three miles. James Ladd - after whom the locality was named - kept a hotel about where W. P. Rice lives. He went west and lost his life in a threshing machine. Whitman M. Tyler built a frame hotel where the present hotel stands, which was succeeded by a brick hotel - the building burned a few years ago. It is said of Tyler that he ran away and finally died in jail at Rochester. The present hotel was built by Hiram Amidon, who is also the landlord. It is not probable that more than two hotels were kept at the same time in the

same neighborhood, and likely some of those named succeeded others. Hotels were very numerous all along the Ridge from (1816 to 1825.
The first schoolwas opened at Ladd's Corners in 1817 in a log schoolhouse that stood near where the Shafer house stands, and William Dickenson was the first teacher. In 1818 the cobblestone schoolhouse was built - the house torn down last year (1889), to be replaced by the present new one.

On the 8th of January 1825, a meeting was held at the dwelling of Silas Hardy, and a Methodist Church Society was organized by the election of the following trustees: Theodore Johnson, Frederick Shaffer, Silas Hardy, Adam Moore, Samuel A. Perry, Henry Ketcham, Zadoc Hurd, Stephen S. Mead and John Beedle. At that time Rev. Benajah Williams was the Society pastor. A church was built by the Society in 1826, and was rebuilt in 1869, which is the building now standing. After being rebuilt in 1869, it was rededicated.

John Hysott, who kept the first tavern, also carried on the business of a wagon maker, made chairs for the new settlers, and made himself generally useful. He died at East Clarkson, and was buried in the cemetery near by.

In February, 1858, the first post office was established at Ladd's Corners, called "East Clarkson," and J. E. Hoyt was appointed postmaster. After two or three years the office was discontinued. From that time until four years ago there was no post office at that place. Then a post office was established called "Garland" with J. Goodberlett as postmaster, and both are still continued.

At an early date, Shafer and Plumb kept a general store next west of the hotel, which building was burned many years ago. Frederick Shafer was a partner of Plumb, and he was the father of Jonas Shafer. At later periods James H. Baxter and others were storekeepers, usually but one at a time. At present Joseph Goodberlett keeps a store.

For many years William P. Rice has carried on the carriage making, repairing and blacksmithing business and is prominently identified not only with Ladd's Corners but that section.

Personal Sketches

Moses S. Barker came to Clarkson in 1820 from Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. He was married in Clarkson, twice. His first wife Amy was a daughter of Isaac Bannister Williams, who was buried in the Clarkson Cemetery. His second wife was Nancy Graves, who died February 2, 1880, aged 72 years, and was buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery. Mr. Barker was by trade a boot and shoe maker, which business he carried on many years in a small shop on the west side of his house. In later years he filled the offices of Town Collector and Constable. He died

September 11, 1880, aged 82 years. He was buried in the Clark-
(son Cemetery.

Isaac Bannister Williams bought land at the Le Roy land office in the spring of 1811 and immediately came to Clarkson. His purchase consisted of 100 acres and was what is now known as the John Steele farm. He was the first blacksmith and his shop stood where the hotel stands. He built the first frame dwelling house, which stood next to his shop. He removed to Newfane, Niagara Co. where he died in 1847. His widow died sometime later in Parma.

Simeon Dagget bought land at Le Roy land office in 1805, which was located a short distance west of Redman Corners. His widow died at Warren, Pa., January 20, 1874, aged 79 years. She was buried in the Clarkson Cemetery.

Captain Isaac Allen was a native of Enfield, Conn. His first visit to Clarkson was in the year 1816, and he was then a single man. He was married in 1817, and then became a resident of the town, residing for about two years on the property now owned by Mrs. Dr. Perry, where he followed his trade as a hatter. In 1819 he bought a farm near the present Hamlin Center and lived there until 1823, when he bought the farm of John Farwell on the Ridge Road, where he lived for most of the time until he died December 28, 1884, and was 91 years of age. His wife died in 1876 or '77. Both were buried in the Clarkson Cemetery. At the election held in April 1820, Mr. Allen was chosen one of the Commissioners of Highways, and represented the town as Supervisor in 1837.

Eleventh Article

The record book of Lewis Swift, justice of the peace, is an old style leather covered ledger - the word "Ledger" being impressed on its back. It now contains 404 pages. A few pages have been torn out. A careful examination of the dates given in this record shows that the first entry was made Jan. 24, 1820. During the first year the cases entered covered one hundred and sixty-nine pages, and averaging 4 cases to the page makes 676 for the year. Most of these cases were for the collection of debts, and not to exceed one in ten came to trial. The entries in the book are continued regularly until April 3, 1821, when there occurs a break in the dates for a period of about two years, the next date being March 8, 1823. Between these dates he was probably out of office. Commencing in 1823 the entries are regularly continued until May 19, 1826, which is the last entry, and which filled out the book, except a few pages occupied by a memoranda of costs, and one page of marriages. There are two marriage entries in 1824, and he probably had another and later record than the one under consideration, for his usual business. The old record covers but four years of service, and not seven, as we previously gathered from the dates at its beginning and end. This record covers an important period in the history of the pioneer settlers - a period when even the most industrious and

economic were at times troubled to meet their ordinary pecuni-
(ary obligations.

Concluding 'Squire Swift's Record.

We present herewith some interesting facts gathered from the record, and the names of many persons found in it; but there are numerous names that have not been mentioned, doubtless some of persons who occupied important positions in the com-
(munity.

In a suit March 21, 1820, the claim was $6 for six thousand
(of shingles.

Dr. Baldwin in his recollections stated that the first town election in the town of Murray, before it was divided at all, was held about four miles south of Brockport in a barn belonging to Johnson Bedel. May 9, 1820, this Bedel was a party to a suit before Justice Swift.

Feb. 24, 1821, James H. Nowlan sued John G. Christopher for chopping eight cords of wood at 1 shilling 3 pence per cord.

March 8, 1823, Isaac Jones sued Jacob Hosner, Orra Beach and Alanson Corbin for services as a school teacher. The three persons sued were school trustees.

June 3, 1823, there was a suit for board and washing at $2
(per week.

Here are some items of a claim sued by Christopher Hosner July 22, 1823: Chopping and splitting 516 rails, $2.50; two days work self and oxen, $2.50; to chopping two days, $1.25; to one day work at hay, 75 cents.

August 5, 1823, Simeon Daggett sued Hugh Hosner for several days work at 5 shillings per day.

In 1823 the courts were held at H. Brockway's. Previously they had been held at S. Alvord's - commonly called "Spec" Alvord. James Seymour sued alone for store accounts - the name of Henry Seymour being dropped. John Bowman (who afterward became the county judge) joined Col.S. B. Jewett in a law copartnership. As showing the rate of charges, Col. Jewett sued one of his clients on a charge of $3, for attending two suits.

April 2, 1824, Phillip Ross sued John Farwell 2nd "for making two coffins, in all to damage $25." The word "damage" was used to signify the expense or amount of demand. The suit involved the number of coffins - a curious question of contest - the record saying: "Defendant acknowledges the having of one coffin, and is willing to pay a fair price for it." The plaintiff withdrew the suit.

In 1824 there began to be suits about canal matters. June 15, Cephas Hawks sued George Bellinger for $25 for damages to his boat. A jury trial was had, a verdict "no cause of action." The same date John D. Davis sued John Mellick for $50 damages to property "bounded east by the Lake Road and includes the dock extending 120 feet west" - the property where the Ameri-

can Hotel stands. The plaintiff got 6 cents damages, and Hiel Brockway signed as bail.

In 1824 William Groves, Ezekiel Harmon, Isaac Allen, Agrippa Furman, John Palmer and Nathaniel Rowell were the committee to arrange for celebrating the 4th of July. Thomas Talcott was hired to go to Le Roy for a cannon with which to fire a salute. The committee evidently ran short of money - for other 4th of July committees have had that kind of experience - as on October 15th he sued the committee for $8 for drawing the cannon both ways, and $10 for expenses. He got the $8, but the $10 was disallowed.

There were some suits about curious things. One man sued for $3 damage for dulling an axe. Another sued for not burning charcoal in a skillful manner. And there were numerous suits for the trespass of horses, cattle and hogs. This class of suits did not become extinct in 1824. Suits for "deception in the sale of a horse," were begun in 1820, and are now heard of occasionally.

In 1825 Josiah Fish was sued as an overseer of highways, for neglect of duty, and had to pay $10. Howard Manley was an overseer of highways at the same time.

May 8, 1826, Joseph Sawyer sued Susan Bush for $13, for boarding,washing and mending for two children thirteen weeks.

May 12, 1826, Benjamin W. Hammond sued David Benjamin for thirty-two bushels of corn at fifty cents per bushel - showing the value of corn at that date.

Here are the names of some of the persons appearing in Justice Swift's book, who may have lived in Clarkson, or somewhere in the vicinity: Martin C. Witbeck, Ebenezer Gordon, Benjamin W. Hammond, John Washburn, James Bushnell, Edward Ruggles, Ira Wright, Ebenezer Pixley, Calvin Pixley, Aaron Goodnough, William Johnson, Samuel Stevenson, John Drake, Jr., G. B. Collins, Elizur O. Tillotson, Samuel Stevenson, William E. Perrine, Levi Wickson, Chauncey Wickson, Warren Birge, Eliphalet Walbridge, John Benjamin, David Benjamin, John C. Annin, William Stuart, Joseph Sawyer, Alfred Merrill, William Ross, Willard Ross, James Wolcott, Luke Webster, Joseph Webster, Joseph Webster, Joseph Whitcomb, Jacob Baragar, William Howe, George Pease, William Alvord, Levi Murray, Henry Ostrander, Ashabel Stebbins, Isaac Houston, Daniel Alverson, Daniel Call, Pomeroy Stiles, John Clark, Levi Wells, John Gray, John Powers, Robert Peasley, Gideon Frothingham, David W. Noyes, Joram Allen, David Hunt, Alexander Williams, Zebulon Williams, James Bates, Leonard Barber, John W. Perry, Harvey Wyman, Joseph Kent, Benjamin Chase, Cyrus Bristol, Josiah Scott, William G. Farr, Dexter Hinkley, Willard L. Ward, Jabez Davis, Benjamin Chadsey, Zoeth Eldridge, Eli Eddy, Reuben Knapp, Orra Beach, Benjamin Blake, Nathaniel Elliott, Lemuel Suthard,

Jacob Bovee, Ananias Brown, William Farmer, Silas Hardy, Ebenezer R. Hale, Alva Sweet, John Green, Benjamin Blake, Stephen Cooper, William Coy, David Beach, Abel Root, Mark Jenne, Jenks, Young, Harmon Johnson, Gerris Mead, David Bates, John C. Annin, James Burroughs, Luther H. Webster, Ransom Odell, Reuben Moon, James White, George Brink, V. W. Rathburn, Steward Bennett, John Cusick, Joseph Kent, Harry Porter, Henry Chriswell, Levi Smith, Benjamin Hammond, Clark Thomas, William Bailey, Michael Monks, Nathan C. Holmes, Adin Burt, Caleb Clark, Chauncey C. Smith, Collins Avery, Joseph Clough, Daniel Holmes, Ichabod A. Bebee, Samuel Nichols, Benjamin Lee, John G. Davis, Hiram Mc Cracken, Thomas Talcott, Charles B. Cooper, David Harris, John Blanchard, David Mc Cracken, Roswell, Beach, Adam Gardner, Jacob Chandler, Oliver E. Korah, Joshua Areston, Philo Hyde, James Farr, Calvin Hoyt, Dennis Haskell, Jerome Allen.

In 1825 Roby & Gould and other Brockporters collected the claims or paid their indebtedness, by the aid of the Clerkson (justice.

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Twelfth Article

The Freeman farm was sold in 1816 for $196, and as it contained one hundred acres it was a little less than $2 an acre. Miss Nell Barker has loaned us two deeds that belonged to her father, showing the value of land in 1825 and 1827. This is the period when Clarkson village was booming, as the travel had not yet been diverted to the canal, and the land brought (good prices.

Two Land Titles.

On the first day of April, 1825, Henry Drake by deed sold to Moses S. Barker "That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the Town of Clarkson in the County of Monroe and State of New York, being a part of lot No. 19, section 8, township 4, beginning at the northwest corner of the lot which one Edward Chappell formerly occupied, on the Ridge Road, running thence easterly on the south line of said Ridge parallel six rods; thence southerly at right angles with the Ridge Road sixteen rods; thence westerly parallel to the said south line of the said Ridge Road six rods; thence northerly sixteen rods to the place of beginning, containing ninety-six rods of land." The price paid was $200. This deed was witnessed by William Groves, a lawyer.

On March 28, 1827, Lemuel Haskell sold to Isaac B. Williams by deed "all that certain piece of land situate and lying in the Town of Clarkson, County of Monroe and State of New York, described and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the said land of James Ladd on the north line of the Ridge Road, running thence westerly, on the north line of the Ridge Road about ten rods to land in possession of Harry Porter; thence northerly along said Porter's line twenty rods; thence easterly parallel to the north line of the Ridge Road to said Ladd's land; thence southerly on said Ladd's west line to the place of beginning, containing one acre and fourth of an acre of land, be the same more or less." The price was

$600. S. B. Jewett signed as witness. Recorded in the county clerk's office - J. Cutler, dep. - cost 88 cents.

Rice's Corners.

The hamlet known as Rice's Corners is two and a half miles north of Carland. It takes its name from Henry C. Rice, who had a wagon shop, was for many years a justice of the peace, and was a prominent and well known citizen. A further notice of him will be made in personal sketches.

It was in the vicinity of Rice's Corners that the Moores and Hoys were pioneer settlers. The locality known as the "Moore Settlement" is hereabouts. In 1809 the first clearing was made and the first log houses built.

Away back, and beyond the recollection of persons now living, a school house was built on the then Adam Moore farm, about half a mile south of the present school house. About the same time another school house was built on the David Hoy farm, three fourths of a mile north of Rice's Corners. In 1852 the school districts were changed, and Rice's Corners became the centre of a district, when the present brick building (was erected.

The business at Rice's Corners has been confined during recent years to wagon making and repairing, and blacksmithing. It never had a tavern. About forty years ago Myron Phelps kept a grocery store there.

In 1848 a Methodist society was organized by the selection of the following officers: Trustees, Joseph Hoy, David Hoy, Maxwell Moore, Jacob Moore, Henry Moore; stewards, Maxwell Moore and David Hoy; class leader, John Hoy; clerk, Henry Rice. A church was built the same year that cost about $1,200.

In 1860 there arose the well remembered trouble in the Methodist denomination of this section, and the denomination then divided into what was then called the Old School and the Nazarites. The Nazarites or Free Methodists in the vicinity of Rice's Corners formed an organization by the choice of the following trustees: David Hoy, H. Moore, George Moore, Robert Hoy and David Moore. Maxwell Moore and David Hoy were chosen stewards; George Moore, class leader; and Rev. William Manning was the pastor. H. W. Moore and Robert Hoy declined to connect themselves with the new society, and remained with the old. By agreement the two societies occupied the old church, each on alternate Sundays, until 1887, when the old building was torn down, and each society built a church for itself. In the fall of 1887 these churches were dedicated (with due cermonials.

The few brick buildings about Rice's Corners were built from brick made near by. At an early day salt boiling and brick making were important industries of the neighborhood.

Aretas Haskell, who

Personal Sketches

Aretas Haskell, who bought land in 1806, located on what is now the John Perry farm. He began by clearing his land and boiling salt. He built a sawmill east of the Lake Road. At the election of 1820 he was chosen both a constable and supervisor, and was elected supervisor for the two following years. He was active during the war of 1812, and earned the title of colonel. He removed to Joliet, Ill.

In 1806 Ebenezer Towle became the owner of what is now the Eli Crary farm. After the formation of Monroe County he served as a deputy sheriff. He removed to Gaines, Orleans County, where he died.

Matthew A. Patterson came to Clarkson in 1848 from Columbia County, N. Y. In 1859 he was supervisor of the town. He died Dec. 1, 1887, aged 75 years, and was buried in the East (Clarkson Cemetery.

Walter Perry came to Clarkson in the year 1827 and located on what is at present the John Reed farm. After living there for nine years he removed to north of the Ridge, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Brockport, and he died here Feb. 17, 1885, aged 90 years.

William Cook was born in Milton, Vt., March 16, 1796; was married to Sophia Buck in 1820; was chosen one of the assessors of the town that year; in 1832 removed to Sweden, on the now Crawford farm; in 1852 removed to Rochester; then to Clarkson for two years; then to Brockport, where he died Sept. 10, 1886, aged about 91 years. His widow died at Brockport, June 16, 1888. Both were buried in the Brockport Cemeter.

Nancy Emor died in Clarkson, Jan. 2, 1875, aged 90 years.

We have given heretofore a sketch of Andrew Wentworth. Ruth S., his widow, died Dec. 18, 1883, aged 81 years, and her remains were buried in the Kenyon Cemetery.

Isaac Whitney came from Watertown, Conn., in Clarkson in 1829. In May, 1845, he married Martha Ann, daughter of Dr. Elijah Rowell, and immediately settled on the farm which he owned on the Ladd Road, which became in Hamlin by the subdivision of the town. In 1870 the family removed to Brockport, where he died Sept. 4, 1885, aged 82 years. His widow died in Brockport, March 3, 1890, aged 71 years. Both were buried in the (Clarkson Cemetery.

Thirteenth Article.

We have received a very valuable addition to the early history of the town, it being the first town record, for the loan of which we are indebted to Mr. Fred. A. Moore, the present town clerk. In many respects this record is very complete in showing by its road district lists who were the early settlers; describing the domain of road districts; giving the names of the town officers chosen at each election; the number of votes cast at general elections; the rules and regulations of the (town, etc.

The First Election.

The first election, as we have previously stated, was held Apr. 4, 1820. The record opens in the bold clear writing of Gustavus Clark, who was chosen town clerk, with this introduction: "Clarkson, April 4, 1820. The first town meeting of the town was held this day at the house of Abel Baldwin, and the following town officers were elected." Then followed a list of the officers chosen, which we published a few weeks ago. It was then made a rule to appoint pathmasters at the town election, and which has been followed until within a few years, when that duty was devolved on the commissioner of highways. At this election there were thirty-six pathmasters appointed, indicating that the town had that number of road districts when set off from the town of Murray. The road districts were not described until the next election. The following were the pathmasters in 1820: James Leslie, Nathaniel Rowell, Jonathan Cobb, James Arnold, Albert Salisbury, Arnold Spencer, Josiah Cobb, Thomas Christian, John Blossom, Lionell Udell, Jr., Hugh Hosmer, David Sanford, Alanson Corbin, Ora Beach, Alfred Peak, Nathan Wright, George Cusick, Eleazer Westcott, Ira Wright, James Billings, Jr., John Lambert, Jr., Joseph Latham, Samuel Armstrong, Robert Walker, John D. Phillips, Caleb N. Bowen, Samuel W. Johnson, Jose Barnett, William Cooper, Ephraim B. Cook, Arad Gilbert, Aaron Hill, Enos Brown, Henry Chriswell, George Pease and Theophilas Randall.

At this election it was voted to raise $100 for the support of the poor, and $250 for roads and bridges. It was also voted that if any hog was found running at large in the streets its owner was subject to a fine of twelve and a half cents (for each offinse.

The meeting adjourned to be held on the first Tuesday of the next April at the house of Aretas Haskell.

Live Stock Marks.

From the record in the book it is to be inferred that every owner of live stock living in the town was privileged to adopt a distinctive ear mark for cattle and sheep, and by having it entered in the town book, his animals could be fully identified if they went astray. Here are some of the recorded (marks:

Nathaniel Perry - a square crop off the right ear.
Isaac Cory - a square crop off the left ear.
Samuel Chriswell - a square crop off the left ear and a swallow tail in the right ear.
Arnold Spencer - a swallow tail in the right ear.
Curtis and Ebenezer R. Hale - a half crop off the upper side of the right ear.
James Leslie, Jr. - a half crop on the under side of the right ear.
Consider Bachelor - a small notch the upper side, and the same the under side of the right ear.

Pelatiah Rogers - a swallow tail in the left ear.
Elijah Cook, Jr. - a hole in the right ear and a slit in the end of the left ear.
Nathaniel Rowell - a square crop off each ear and a slit in each ear.
Joel Palmer - a square crop off the right ear and a swallow tail in the left.
Benjamin Chase - a slit in the right ear.
Nathaniel Daggett - a slit in the left ear.
William Alvord - a hole through the right ear.

The list continues with the following names, each having a mark different in some respect from those mentioned: Samuel Rendall, James Leslie, Jonathan Cobb. Albert Salisbury, Abel Baldwin, Isaac Allen, David Forsyth, Zebulon Williams, Samuel W. Johnson, John Green, Lyman Warren, Adam Gardner, Sylvanus Ferris, Daniel Sholes, David Bates, Jr., Russell Bates, John C. Sholes, George Pease, Aretas Haskell, Joshua Field, John Cook and Isaac Sears.

A record was made of the "strays," as the estray horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were called. The first was a three year old gray colt taken up May 18, 1820 by Remington Tayer. In June Isaac Allen had taken up a small red cow. Jonathan Prosser took up a brindle heifer, Joseph Canaday a red heifer two years old, James Leslie a yearling steer, Consider Bachelor one sheep, Ezra Phillips a bay mare, John Blake a red yearling steer. The town clerk had a small fee for making these and similar entries in the town book, and people went to the town record in search of information about their estray animals.

The Clark Cemetery.

On the Ridge Road, about half a mile west of the Orleans County line, in the town of Murray, is the Clark Cemetery. It is a small cemetery, inclosed on all sides by a stone wall, and like many other cemeteries produces a big crop of weeds. The Asa Clark monument is the most conspicuous and best in the grounds. Ezra N.Hill has a monument. Many persons by the name of Hill are buried in the grounds, and among the number appears the inscription: "Sarah, wife of Priam B. Hill, died April 21, 1822, aged 24 years." She was the wife of a man who lived in Brockport many years later, and was well known.

Two small grave stones show the loss of two children to James Seymour, the early Clarkson merchant, a sketch of whose history has been given. His wife's name appears to have been Maria. In 1822 their daughter Louise died, aged 13 months. In 1826 James died, aged 11 months.

David Wait, who bought land in Clarkson in 1815 and was a pioneer settler, is buried in this cemetery, and also his wife. The tonbstone record is that his wife Rhoda died Sept. 28, 1819, aged 57 years, and that he died June 30, 1828, aged 64 years. The date of his wife's death is the earliest that appears in the cemetery.

Eli Wait, of whom we have no history, died Jan. 7, 1868, aged 68 years, and his wife Abagail died Oct. 10, 1875, aged 75 years. Eli was probably a son of David Wait.

George Brink died Sept. 24, 1830, aged 53 years, and his wife Dorcas died May 21, 1848, aged 71 years.

Theophilas Taylor died Nov. 24, 1831, aged 71 years, and his wife Azubah died April 16, 1838, aged 67 years.

The name of Elijah Blodgett appears as one of the land purchasers in the year 1804. Perhaps it should have been Elisha, who died April 12, 1856, aged 67 years.

Among the inscriptions is that of Hon. William James, who died April 21, 1838, aged 56 years. Mercy, his widow, died March 25, 1843, aged 56 years. The Colonel James who was well known in Brockport several years ago, was a son of Wil-
(liam James.

Personal Sketches

Lionel W. Udell, who became a land purchaser in 1808, and a resident that year or the next, lived in a log house on the Isaac Garrison farm, a little north of the Garrison residence. He removed to Marshall, Mich. He was a brother of Whelock Udell, the father of George and Foster Udell.

John W. Perry died Dec. 6, 1878, aged 77 years. His wife Debora C., died Nov. 11, 1879, aged 70 years. Both were buried in the Clarkson Cemetery.

Peter Silliman came to Clarkson from Connecticut. He was the father of George, Lafayette and Charles Silliman. He died March 29, 1858, aged 76 years. His wife died Dec. 27, 1851, aged 67 years. They were buried in the Clarkson Cemetery.

Fourteenth Article:

A description of the road districts as recorded in 1821 in the town record, and the names of those assessed for work in each district, is valuable as showing who were residents at that early date, and fixing very nearly their precise locality. Henry Mc Call, who is frequently mentioned, was about the first merchant, if not the first, at what is now Garland. At an early period the four corners there were called Mc Call's Corners - that is before the locality became known as Ladd's Corners. The Ladd Road was called the East Lake Road. Brush Creek, the Braddock Bay Road, and Fort Bayard, are often mentioned in the record. The latter was unquestionably near the mouth of Sandy Creek. The following is a description of the road districts in 1821, the names of those rated for road work in the districts, and the figures show the number of days work which each individual was expected to per-
(form on the roads:

No. 1 - Begins at Arnold Markham's west line on the Ridge Road, (which was the Parma line) thence west to Henry Mc Call's, thence south to the (Sweden) town line. Ebenezer Towle 11, James Leslie 8, Jas. Leslie, Jr. 4, Benjamin Leslie 2, John H. Bushnell 10, Lyman Warren 5, James Ladd 4, Hiram Blake 3, Adin Burt 3, William Dickinson 4, Henry Mc Call 5, (Remington Tayer 7.

2 - Begins at Henry Mc Call's, thence west to the four corners (Clarkson village). Nathaniel Rowell 10, Kearney Newell 6, Agrippa Furman 6, Joel Palmer 8, Daniel Alverson 3, Ezekiel Harmon 6, Gideon Tabor 4, Edward Chappel 8, Miles Moore 4, Abraham Robinson 2, Hatter Smith 2, Elijah Rowell 10, Harry Porter 8, Daniel M. Green 2, Levi Smith 8, Isaac Cory 7, Jedu-than Freeman 2, Martin C. Whitbeck 8, Morris L. Ferris 4, Syl-vanus Ferris 5, Martin Ferris 3, Eli Hannibal 9, Joseph Cana-day 4, Jonathan Prosser 8, Theodorus Johnson 8, William Groves 8, Trastus Porter 2, Joseph Brace 5, Jonas Main 3, John Palmer 4, Lewis Swift 7, John Hobbs 2, Samuel Durant 2, Gustavus Clark 16, George G. Ray 2, Williams Johnson 2.

3 - Begins at the four corners by H. Case's, thence south to the (Sweden) town line. Witter Steward 7, Levi Jennings 4, Joshua Field 9, Consider Bachelor 9, John Blodgett 6, Jona-than Cobb 9, John Johnson 6, John Babcock 2, Benjamin Andrews 2, Thomas Hosner 2, Gibson Coy 2, Sherman Spencer 6, Adam Gard-ner 4, Hull Case 7, Francis Storm 4, ------- Powell 2.

4 - Begins at the four corners by A. Baldwin's, thence north to Moody Freeman's north line. Isaac B. Williams 10, Moody Freeman 2, Luther Freeman 5, Coleman Billings 2, John Winegar 6, William Williams 6, James Arnold 5, Peleg Arnold 2, Abel Baldwin 22, Kearney Newell 8, Joel Palmer 10, Abraham Robin-son 2, Agrippa Furman 5, Joseph Randall 2.

5 - Begins at Moody Freeman's north line, thence north to Ez-ra Simmon's north line. Dennis Haskell 2, Abiel West 6, Elea-zur West 2, Joshua Rockwood 7, Luman Johnson 6, Aretus Haskell 10, Robert Peasley 2, Samuel Randall 5, James H. Nowlin 4, John Nowlin 6, Zebulon Williams 6, Stephen Knapp 6, Jas. Bur-rows 5, Albert Salisbury 6, Isaac Allen 10, John Allen 2, Rod-erick R. Steward 5, Isaac Dresser 2, Ezra Simmons 9. [illegible] ([illegible] 5.

6 - Begins at E. Simmon's north line, thence north to the lake. Andrew Wentworth 6, Hugh Liddle 3, Ransom Odell 2, John Johnson 5, Abel Johnson 2, Richard Sturdevant 4, Nicho-las Lake 2, William Austin 3, Arnold Spencer 5, Cyrus Bristol 3, Nathaniel Ferry 5, Curtis Hale 5, Ebenezer H. Hale 5, Eli-as Field 2, Daniel Bristol 5.

7 - Begins at the four corners by H. Mc Call's, thence north to the salt works road, thence east to the town line. Josiah Cobb 8, Benjamin Chase 10, Horace Chase 3, Arial Chase 3, John Haviland 4, Robert Hoy 4, James Hoy 5, James Gillis 6, Henry Moore 7, Israel Whalen 4, Francis Elliott 4, Benjamin

Holmes 2, Jas. Moore 7, Adam Moore 10, Moody R. Freeman 3.

8 - Begins at the salt works, thence north to Samuel A. Perry's north line. Isaac Sears 6, Warden F. Perry 4, Samuel A. Perry 6, John Vandewater 4, Samuel Perry 6, Conrad Holmes 4, Aaron Holmes 5, Aaron Holmes, Jr. 3, Daniel Holmes 2, Peter Baragar 4, George Nixon 4, Thomas Christan 6, Linard Barn 3, Samuel Nixon 7, Benjamin Knowlton 3, James Radcliff 2.

9 - Begins at the north line of S. A. Perry's lot, thence north to Brush Creek. Robert Brown 6, Isaac Holmes 2, Chauncey Burnham 3, William Holmes 5, William Kane 6, Samuel Smith 4, James M. Brown 4, John Cusick 8, Jeremiah Spickerman 7, John Vandewater 2, John Bignal 3, Thomas Brown 4, Josiah Haight 7, John Blossom 7, Harvey Wyman 2, Gideon A. Mosher 3, Niles Brown 2, Michael Monks 5.

10 - Begins at Brush Creek, thence north to the lake. Truman Cook 6, Robert Ostrander 3, Nathan Dubois 2, Stephen Baxter 14, Edward Dubois 2, Jonas W. Dubois 7, Adam Stamburgh 2, Andrew Ostrander 2, Lawrence Tompkins 7, Thomas W. Harding 5, Lionell Udell, Jr. 6, Asabel Baxter 5, John Oakes 2, Thomas Cownover 6, Curtis Smith 5.

11 - Begins at J. Hosner's Northeast corner, thence west to the Lake Road. Jacob Hosner 7, Hugh Hosner 5, Nicholas Hosner 5, Nicholas Hosner 5, Nicholas Hosner, Jr. 4, Jeremiah Hosner 3. That was very much of a Hosner road district.

12 - Begins at Stephen Baxter's northeast corner, the lot on which he resides, thence east to the town line. Levi Webster appears to have been the only farmer in the district, and he was put down for 6 days work.

13 - Begins at Levi Webster's northeast corner, thence east to the town line. Russell Baxter 4, Alvin Gutridge 4, Oliver (Carpenter 5.

14 - Begins at the four corners by Truman Cook's, thence west to the road running by Sayres. Ora Beach 5, James Thorp 4, Billa Cook 4, James Spencer 3, Allen Beach 4.

15 - Begins at the four corners by Truman Cook's, thence east to the town line. Samuel Peak 5, Alfred Peak 3, Abel Wait 5, (Stephen Wait 2.

16 - Begins at John Cusick's northeast corner, thence east to the town line. Nathan Wright 8, Aaron Goodnough 3, Jonathan Goodnough 4, James Goodnough 4.

17 - Begins at the northeast corner of Robert G. Cusick's lot on the East Lake Road, thence west to the Lake Road. Peter Cusick 4, John D. Phillips 6, Isaac Holmes 3, Benjamin Randall 3, Jedediah Williams 5, George Cusick 4.

18 - Begins at Samuel Perry's southeast corner, thence west

to the Lake Road. Phillip Bovee 6, Isaac Randall 6, Joseph Sawyer 3, Jeremiah Sawyer 3.

19 - Begins at C. Burnham's northeast corner, thence west to the sawmill. Ira Wright 8, Benjamin Faling 12, Josiah Mosier (8.

20 - Begins at J. Vandewater's northwest corner, thence east to the town line. No names are given.

21 - Begins at Finch's sawmill, thence north to the road by Billa Cook's. Joseph Latham 5, Leonard Kingsbury 4.

22 - Begins at S. A. Perry's southeast corner, thence east to the town line. John Countryman 4, John Lambert 8, John Lambert, Jr. 3, Abraham Countryman 4, John Countryman 2, Joseph Knowlton 4, Moses Johnson 4, Harmanus Freeman 4.

23 - Begins at Brown's corners, thence west to the Lake Road. Thomas O'Brien 5, Samuel Armstrong 4, David Benjamin 2.

24 - Begins at Arnold Markham's west line, thence east to the town line, thence north to the Braddock's Bay Road. Arnold Markham 6, Walter Billings 10, John Moore 5, Robert Walker 5, Silas P. Collar 5, Benjamin Wood 8, Jonathan W. Stiles 4, Ezra Phillips 6, Benjamin Bull 5, Cyrus Norton 2.

25 - Begins at J. Field's southwest corner, thence to the East Road. The names of Ephraim Crary, Joseph Preston and Caleb Bowen are given as residents of the district, but no number of days are named for work.

26 - Begins at the four corners by A. Baldwin's, thence west to H. Ketcham's. David Forsyth 10, Henry Ketcham 7, Peter Miller 10, Thomas Chriswell 6, Hiram Mc Cracken 5, Robert Mc Cracken 6, Joseph Mc Cracken 2, John P. Bliss 3, Samuel W. Johnson 5, Thomas Talcott 5, Thomas Simmons 2, Phillip Boss 5, Lemuel Haskell 4, Ella W. Boss 3, William Alvord 5, Aaron G. Coe 2, Sylvester Alvord 6, James Seymour 15, Jaber H. Davis 3.

27 - Begins at H. Ketcham's, thence west to the town line. William Spafford 8, Jose Barnet 3, John Farwell 4, John Farwell 2nd 8, Nathaniel Daggett 4, William B. Warden 5, David Perrigo 6, Daniel Brown 2, Samuel Brown 3, Jeremiah Acker 4, Orlo Fuller 4, Pelatiah Rogers 8, Seth Byam 6, Nathaniel Brown 6, Thomas Clark 3, Nehemiah Gilman 2.

28 - Begins at the Ridge near H. Ketcham's, thence south to the town line. Elijah Cook 7, Ira Crawford 4, Samuel Mead 2, Abel Bennet 4, William Potter 3, Edward Kane 3, Alpha Burlingame 3, Robert Clark 4, Lionel W. Udell 4, Ira Hill 8, Ephraim B. Cook 8, Elijah Cook, Sr. 3.

29 - Begins at Arad Gilbert's, thence west to the town line. Arad Gilbert 14, Isaac Harding 4, William Coy 2, Cyrus Gil- (bert 2, Eli Whelan 5.

30 - Begins at the Ridge near H. Mc Cracken's, thence north to John M. Fuller's south line. Aaron Hill 4, Samuel Chris-
(well 6.

31 - Begins by John M. Fuller's south line, thence north to the north line of the Cole lot. John Blake 5, William Blake 2, William Blake Jr. 4, Enos Brown 4, Thomas Cusing 4.

32 - Begins at the Lake Road near R. Sturdevant's, thence west by J. Sayres' to the west road, thence south to the Cole lot. John Eddy 4, James Sayre 8, Elias Darby 6, Samuel Gifford 4, Henry Chriswell 4, -------- Delano 4.

33 - Begins at the Ridge near N. Brown's, thence north to the lake. George Pease 10, William Wilsie 6, William Wilsie Jr. 5, Daniel Shoals 4, David Bates 11, John C. Shoals 5, James Bates 8, David Luke 5, Abner Colby 2, John Colby 6, John Green 5, Joseph Darby 4, Ira Gilbert 4, Enoch Hunt 3, James Hayword 6, Osee Webster 10, James Whitney 7, Joseph L. Hunt 6, Benjamin Comstock 6, Asa Cross 4, Alanson Thomas 10, Peter Beagle 5, William Nichols 6, John Clark 4, Talcott Bates 3, Orlando T. Green 4, Nathaniel Brown Jr. 8, Benjamin Baker 6,
(Russell Bates 8.

34 - Begins at the west road on the southeast corner of Calvin Freeman's lot, thence west to the town line. Eri Switchell 5, Theophilus Randall 5, Calvin Freeman 7, Noah Preast 6, Francis Hart 6, Jonathan Clark 4.

35 - Begins at the Lake on the west line of the town, thence south to the Sandy Creek. Morey Elmore 8, Samuel Bates 7, Amos Randall 7, Adin Manley 6, Howard Manley 6, James M. Clark 5, John W. Randall 4, William Clark 7, Asabel Balcom 13, Stephen Clark 2, Samuel T. Bailey 4, Asa Ross 5, Caleb Clark
(4, Alpheus Elmore 2.

Fifteenth Article.

A week ago we gave a description of the road districts, all of whose roads had been opened prior to the setting off of the town from the town of Murray, except two of the road districts mentioned. The first of these two was established August 19, 1820, and according to the record "begins at a stake in the centre of the Ridge Road about forty rods west of James Leslie's east line, thence south to the south line of the town." This was probably the road from Garland south to the Sweden line. August 24, 1820, the commissioners of the towns of Sweden and Clarkson, opened a road "beginning at the centre of the middle Lake Road and on the line of lots of Anson Hammon and Joshua Field, - running thence east on the line of lots intersecting the east Lake Road." That was the Town Line Road from Wilkies' Corners east to the Ladd's Road. It will be observed that the "middle Lake Road" is spoken of - the present Ladd's Road being called the "east Lake Road," and at the period under consideration that the Redman Road was called the "west Lake Road." Zenas Case, Jr., was the surveyor, and Isaac Allen and Jonathan Cobb, the commissioners, who laid out the roads mentioned.

On the 19th of April, 1822, the commissioners of highways for Clarkson and Murray met at the house of Edwin Perry, in Murray, and divided the road district between the two towns south of the Ridge as follows: For Clarkson, beginning at the Ridge Road and runs south to Abraham Randolph's south line; for Murray, begins at the Abraham Randolph's south line and runs south to the town line.

June 1, 1822, a road was surveyed from the "west Lake Road" on the south line of Sections 5 and 8 to the main Lake Road.

The same date a road was surveyed from the line of Sweden near the Widow Sanford's to the Gilbert Road.

The main Lake Road was described as beginning at the south line of the town and running north to the south bank of the Sandy Creek in the village of Port Bayard.

April 19, 1823, "on the petition of twelve reputable freeholders," a road was laid out beginning at the southeast corner of Mr. Blossom's lot in the centre of the "east Lake Road," and running west to cooperate with a road previously laid out on the south line of the lot owned by Isaac Randall.

May 16, 1828, a road was laid out beginning in the centre of the Lake Road a short distance from the south bank of Sandy Creek and running to the south shore of the Lake, said road to be three rods wide.

The following appears to be the Drake Road, laid out March 31, 1835: Beginning at the north line of the Ridge Road, thence north to the south line of the road running west from Beachs' Corners, the road to be three rods wide.

There were many other road lay outs, but as the descriptions are by lot and section numbers, they would not be understood if given. The width of but few roads are mentioned, but as those are all three rods, it is reasonable to suppose that that was the standard width. The Lake Road, or central Lake Road was laid out all the way from Le Roy to the north four rods or sixty-six feet wide, and where it is not now that width it has been encroached upon. Many roads were opened through the forests in a crude way, and were used as highways several years before they were surveyed and recorded.

Road Districts in 1836.

The last time the road districts were recorded was March 22, 1836, when they were thus described:

1 - From the town line east to Mc Call's Corners, thence south to town line, including the road south from the Ridge through Mrs. Phillip's farm to the town line.

2 - From Eli Hannibal's east line to William Grove's east (line.

3 - From William Grove's east line west to the four corners, thence north to the north line of Section 10.

4 - From David Forsyth's west line east to Clark & Martin's store, thence south to the town line.

5 - From David Forsyth's west line to William Blake's east (line.

6 - From William Blake's east line to Simeon Daggett's east line, and including the road running north by J. H. Lovejoy's to the north line of the Hamilton lot.

7 - From Simeon Dagget's east line to the town line, thence (north one mile.

8 - From the town line on the Ridge south to Alvah Wood's (south line.

9 - From Arad Gilbert's west line to the town line.

10 - From the Ridge by J. H. Lovejoy's south to the town line.

11 - From the north line of the Hamilton lot north to the (Sandy Creek.

12 - From the Sandy Creek north to the red schoolhouse, including a road on the north line of L. H. Webster's lot.

13 - From the northwest corner of the R. A. Bates' lot by John Holman's to the lake.

14 - From the red schoolhouse west to the town line.

15 - From the four corners near Mrs. Randall's on the town line north to the Lake.

16 - From the northeast corner of Ambrose Hoffman's lot west (to the town line.

17 - From the northeast corner of Caleb Richardson's lot west (to the town line.

18 - From the red school house north to the Lake.

19 - From the Ridge near Elijah Drake's north to the road running west from Beach's Corners.

20 - From the road running west from Beach's Corners north to the Blake Settlement to intersect a road running by Aaron (Garrigus'.

21 - From the north line of R. Brown's lot south to Aaron Sutphins', thence south to Road District 22.

22 - From the southeast corner of Lot 1, Section 7, Town 5, northerly to the east line of L. H. Webster.

23 - From the north line of Section 10, Town 4 to the north

line of Section 11, Town 4 west to the Blake Settlement.

24 - From the north line of Section 11, Town 4 to the north line of Town 4 including a road west from the Salisbury schoolhouse to the west road.

25 - From the north line of Town 4 north to the Boughton (schoolhouse.

26 - From the Boughton schoolhouse north to the Lake.

27 - From the southwest corner of the Boughton farm east one (lot.

28 - From Eli Hannibal's east line east to Mc Call's Corners, thence north to the north line of Lot 6.

29 - From the south line of Lot 6 to S. A. Perry's north line.

30 - From S. A. Perry's north line to the south line of Bush (Creek.

31 - From the south bank of Bush Creek north to the Lake, including a road on the north line of Lot 4.

32 - From the southwest corner of Barton Crother's lot north to the north line of Lot 10.

33 - From Jacob Hosner's northeast corner west one lot, thence north by Jacob Hosner's and west to the Lake Road.

34 - From the centre of L. Webster's lot north to the lake.

35 - From the northwest corner of Lot 10 east to the town line.

36 - From Stephen Baxter's northeast corner east to D. Sanford's, thence north to L. Webster's, thence east to the town (line.

37 - From the four corners by Mrs. C. Dubois' lot east to the (town line.

38 - From the four corners by Seymour Pond's west line to the (Lake Road.

39 - From the southwest corner of William Kane's lot east to the road by A. Goodnough's, thence north to the road by N. Wright's, thence east to the town line.

40 - From the southeast corner of S. Spickerman's lot, west (to the Lake Road.

41 - From the northeast corner of Isaac Sears' lot west to the (Lake Road.

42 - From S. Blosson's southeast corner west to the Lake Road.

43 - From John Spratt's northwest corner east to the town line.

44 - From the southeast corner of N. Smith's lot north to the (road by Ora Beach.

45 - From the southwest corner of S. A. Perry's east to the (town line.

46 - From the north-east corner of Lot 6 west to the Lake Road, including a road running north from near H. Porter's to Dis- (trict 41.

47 - From the southwest corner of Lot 6 east to the town line.

48 - From the lake shore south to the southwest corner of J. (Hiscock's lot.

49 - From the schoolhouse near Gad Wright's south to his (south line.

50 - From the south line of Michael Roberts' south to the southeast corner of R. Knapp's lot.

51 - From the northeast corner of Lot 1 west to the northwest (corner of said lot.

52 - From the southeast corner of Henry Moore's lot west to (the Lake Road.

53 - From Ira Wright's north line on the Cusick Road south to (the Blossom Road.

54 - From Arnold Markham's south-east corner north to the road running by Stephen Monroe's.

55 - From the Lake Road by Moses Nash's east to the east Lake (Road.

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Sixteenth Article.

The very first settlers in Clarkson did not locate at what properly may be called the village, and which we are now to consider. Moody Freeman, the first settler, located two miles north. Noah Owen, who bought land in 1805, and become a resident that year or next, was a practicing physician, and was practicing as late as 1811. He lived in a log house that stood a few rods south of John Reed's, which was replaced by a frame structure, and which was torn down a few years ago. He was the first physician. Dr. Abel Baldwin kept a hotel at an early date in a frame building that stood where Mr. Bellinger'resides, which was removed and now forms part of the residence of Mrs. Andrews. The present brick hotel was built in 1817. The same year James Seymour built a potashery about where the Raymond mill stands. The first Garrison house was built in 1818 for Joshua Field. That year a house was built for Winter Stewart where the Scofield house is located. We have previously stated that Dea. Joel Palmer bought out James Sayre in 1811, which purchase was a lot and log house. In that house the Deacon lived until 1827, when he built the brick house in which he died. Gustavus Clark in 1815 built the store and the house, both of brick, on the southeast corner of the four corners, both of which are standing. Near the Clark store was a log tavern, perhaps antedating that of Dr. Baldwin, kept by a man named Stevens. On the southwest corner were a blacksmith shop and dwelling house. The house was removed, and several years ago was occupied by David Rogers. David Forsyth built the first part of the Matthew A. Patterson house, and he lived there for a time. Dr. Nathaniel Rowell first occupied a house that stood where the church parson-

age stands. Dr. Ezekiel Harmon lived about where Mrs. Shepherd resides. Jonathan Cobb occupied a frame dwelling that stood where Clark Allen lives.

Stewart & Field - Frederick R. Stewart and Joshua Field - had a store where the Rockwell house stands, which building was removed, and a few years ago was used as a dwelling by J. H. Bovee. The first school house, built in 1811 or '12, stood nearly opposite the Pinney place. Consider Bachelor lived in a log house about where Charles A. Perry resides. John Blodgett located near the present Blodgett mill, and built a grist-
(mill there.

The first lawyer was Francis Storms, who came in 1817. The next was William Groves. Then followed Col. Jewett, John Bowman and Henry R. and Samuel Selden.

Before there was any church organization services were held in the schoolhouse. Rev. William James is mentioned in connection with early religious services. The following is a history of the first church organization:

At a meeting held at the schoolhouse Sept. 4, 1816, the Congregational Church was formed with the following charter members: Joel Palmer, Theodore Ellis, Mary Perry, Polly Day, Polly Rice, Phebe Palmer, Patience Ellis, Anna Swift, John Phelps, Calvin Green, Mary Mc Cracken, Desire Wheland, Laura White, Charlotte Cummings, Sally Reed, and Betsey Phelps. Joel Palmer and Levi Smith were the first deacons. Nov. 15, 1816, Rev. Ezra Woodworth was installed pastor. The services of the society were held at the schoolhouse. The church was built in 1825, and is stated to have cost $8,500 - an apparent error, as lumber at that time was very low, and labor not very high. The church has been remodeled and improved since it was built. In 1856 or 1857 not less than $2,000 were expended in improvements, and in 1862 it had another overhauling.

Brickmaking was begun in 1815 by a man named Hamm, and then commenced the construction of brick buildings, which are quite numerous and all built of brick made in the town. Dr. Rowell engaged in the business a little later, and many others followed the industry as there was a demand in the town or at Brockport. At first wood cost delivered seventy-five cents per cord. Hemlock lumber sold at from $4 to $5 per thousand feet. All the clay was not used up that is bad for roads but good for brickmaking, and Mr. Parker is going for the balance.

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Seventeenth Article.

The first town election in the year 1820 was held at the house of Abel Baldwin. We have already given the names of the persons chosen officers at that election. The second town election was held April 4, 1821, at the house of Aretas Haskell, when the following persons were chosen officers: Supervisor, Aretas Haskell; town clerk, Gustavus Clark; assess-

ors, Lewis Swift, Roderick R. Stewart and William Clark; collector, Elijah Cook, Jr.; overseers of poor, Lewis Swift and Arad Gilbert; commissioners of highways, Zebulon Williams, Adin Manley and John Blossom; constables, Elijah Cook, Jr., Erastus Porter, William Clark and Aretas Haskell; Commissioners of common schools, Gustavus Clark, Theophilas Randall and Edward Chappell; inspectors of common schools, Nathaniel Rowell, William Groves, Gideon Tabor, Lewis Swift and Ezekiel Harmon; pound master, Elijah Rowell. At this election a fine of twenty-five cents was fixed for each hog running at large between April 1st and November 1st.

The third town election was held at the house of Aretas Haskell April 2, 1822. The same officers were chosen as the year previous, except as noted. Truman Cook superceded Roderick R. Steward as assessor; Stephen Baxter and Abel Baldwin superceded Adin Manley and John Blossom as commissioners of highways; Isaac Allen superceded Arad Gilbert as overseer of the poor; William Clark, Ebenezer Towle and Alanson Corbin were chosen constables; William Groves and Dennis Haskell superceded Theophilas Randall and Edward Chappell as commissioners of schools; but three inspectors of common schools were chosen, Elijah Rowell, Ezekiel Harmon and Abel Baldwin, and Thomas Talcott was chosen pound keeper. It was voted to raise $200 for the poor, and $150 for the support of the common schools. Those were the days of rate bills - each family paying according to the number of days sent to school.

The first record of a general election is made November 7, 1822, when a three days vote had been taken for candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, four senators for the eighth senatorial district, a member of congress for the 27th district, three members of assembly, a sheriff, four coroners and county clerk. The election on each day was held at a different place - always one day at Clarkson village, sometimes at Redman's Corners, sometimes at Beach's Corners, often at what is now Hamlin Centre, once in a while at Thomas Mills and Kane's Corners. At the end of three days the inspectors footed up the votes, and made a record and returns. It will be observed that on each ticket there were the names of four candidates for senators, and three for members of assembly. The following is a record of the vote:

For governor - Joseph C. Gates 182.
For lieutenant governor - Henry Huntington 135, Erastus Root 45.
For senator - Asa Lee Davidson 138, Elizur Webster 138, James Ganson, 135, Calvin Fillmore 122, Joseph Spencer 31, Heman J. Redfield 34, Timothy H. Porter 34, David Eason 33.
For representative in congress - Moses Hayden 139, John H. (Jones 36.
For member of assembly - John Bowman 178, Samuel B. Bradley 143, Simeon Stone 2nd 135, Ezra Sheldon 40, Joseph Sibley 37, (William Groves 1.
For sheriff - Solomon Close 141, Henry Fellows 17, John P. (Patterson 23.

For coroner - Major H. Smith 180, Reuben Wiley 143, John Garbutt 143, William Cobb 143, Nathaniel Negus 37, John Armstrong 37, Oris E. Gibbs 37.
For county clerk - S. Melancton Smith 129, Elisha Ely 48.

The political parties were not very evenly divided in Clarkson at this date. The average Democratic vote was 143, and (the Whig 27.

The next town election was held at the house of Abel Baldwin April 1, 1823. The number of votes cast as a whole or for the respective candidates is not given. The following officers were elected: Supervisor, Gustavus Clark; town clerk, Ezekiel Harmon; assessors, Witter Steward, William Dickinson and William Cooper; collector, Elijah Cook, Jr.; overseers of poor, Isaac Allen and Lewis Swift; Commissioners of highways, Isaac Allen, Calvin Freeman and Josiah Goff; commissioners of schools, Gustavus Clark, Gideon Tabor and Dennis Haskell; school inspectors, William Groves, Nathaniel Rowell and John F. Bliss; constables, Ebenezer Towle, Alanson Corbin and Elijah Cook, Jr.; pound keeper, John Palmer. By vote the supervisor was directed to collect from Joshua Field "money raised some years ago to procure weights and measures."

April 6, 1824, the next town election was held, when the previous officers were chosen with the exceptions noted. Zebulon Williams and William Clark were substituted for William Dickinson and William Cooper as assessors; Theodorus Johnson was substituted for Lewis Swift as overseer of poor; new commissioners of highways, Josiah Cobb, Aretas Haskell and William Tompkins; constables, Alanson Corbin, Ebenezer Towle and John Redman; commissioners of schools, Gustavus Clark, Elijah Rowell and Horace Chase; school inspectors, William Groves, Ezekiel Harmon and Abel Baldwin. It was voted to raise all the school money that the law allowed, and $50 for the support (of the poor.

Town officers chosen April 5, 1825: Supervisor, Aretas Haskell; town clerk, Gustavus Clark; assessors, Henry Ketcham, Benjamin Chase and David Forsyth; collector, Theodorus Johnson; overseer of poor, Isaac Allen and James M. Clark; commissioners of highways, Josiah Cobb, Roswell W. Green and Henry Porter; constables, Theodorus Johnson, Billa Cook and Samuel Udell; commissioners of schools, Abel Baldwin, William Groves and Isaac Allen; school inspectors, Gideon Tabor, Hiram Blake and Elijah Rowell. It was voted that the inspectors and commissioners of schools have seventy-five cents per day when employed. It was also voted to raise $100 for the support of the poor, and that the next town election be held at the inn occupied by Silas Walbridge. The pathmasters were appointed at the town election each year.

On November 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1825, an election was held to determine the manner of choosing president and vice president - probably a constitutional amendment - with the result thus stated: For "by districts" 165,"by general ticket plurality"

40. Perhaps some of our readers can tell the purpose of the (vote.
The town record was annually filled to the extent of four or five pages with the lay out of roads, a list of estrays, and described live stock marks. Some of the stock must have been considerably cut up. Here is a specimen for the stock of H. Kimball: "Three notches on the under side of each ear." All of the stock should have gone estray, and probably would have had it known how it was to be cut up with marks.

Eighteenth Article.

The Blossom Cemetery is situated on the Hamlin and Clarkson town line, a few rods west of the Ladd's Road, and about half a mile from East Hamlin, previously known as Kane's Corners. This ground was first opened as a burial place in 1842, seven years before the town of Clarkson was divided. It then contained about an acre of land; but additions have since been made on the north and east, and now the cemetery embraces an area of something over two acres. This cemetery is pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation, and all but a small portion of it is at all seasons of the year free from water. It contains several excellent monuments, that of Dr. Joseph Pease being the largest and apparently the most expensive. The ground is kept in better condition than the average of ru- (ral cemeteries.
The first burial in this cemetery was the remains of Thomas Williams, who died Sept. 22, 1845, aged 46 years. He came to Clarkson from Sandlake, N. Y. There is a stone bearing an earlier date than that mentioned of Thomas Williams - that of George C., son of Dorothy Deadleston, June 30, 1825, aged 17 years; but it was brought from some other cemetery, as it is dated twenty years before the establishment of the Blossom (Cemetery.
John Cummings was one of the pioneer settlers. He bought Land in 1811, and doubtless came that year or the next. At the time of his death he lived on a farm subsequently owned by one of the Holcombs. He died January 29, 1854, aged 75 years, and must have been thirty years old when he came into the town. His widow, Martha Cummings, died March 29, aged 85 (years.
William Kane, after whom Kane's Corners was named, died November 28, 1763, aged 75 years.

William Plass - a man who lived to be almost 100 years - died March 1, 1867, aged 97. His wife Sarah had died Sept. 16, 1853, aged 73 years.

Jeremiah Spickerman died March 19, 1855, aged 66 years, and his widow Martha died Nov. 3, 1864.

Hannah, wife of Reuben Quivey, died July 1, 1868, aged 70 (years.

John Shank died May 26, 1859, aged 64 years.

David Erwin died August 16, 1860, aged 67 years, and his widow Mary died April 4, 1871, aged 65 years.

Rachel, wife of Levi Thompson, died April 6, 1852, aged 77 (years.

Benjamin Clark died Feb. 8, 1855, aged 56 years.

Aaron Ingham died May 27, 1869, aged 67 years, and his widow Grace died Dec. 10, 1876, aged 73 years.

Daniel C. Simmons died Dec. 30, 1880, aged 74 years.

Merrick Groves, a native of Brimfield, Mass., died June 11, 1875, aged 93 years. His widow died recently at Brockport, and her remains were buried in the Blossom Cemetery.

Jacob Fishbaugh died March 20, 1877, aged 77 years.

Henry Quivey died March 23, 1879, aged 61 years.

James Hinds died June 12, 1864, aged 72 years.

Amasa D. Walker died Sept. 7, 1872, aged 58 years.

Talcott Bates died May 7, 1868, aged 69 years. Rhoda, his widow, died June 4, 1885, aged 80 years.

John Simmons died August 1, 1872, aged 76 years, and his widow Margaret died June 17, 1884, aged 82 years.

Daniel Hamil died April 18, 1887, aged 77 years.

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Nineteenth Article.

The cemetery near East Clarkson embraces about two acres of land, is dry and pleasantly located, and will yield a fair crop of hay, if it has not very recently been gathered. There is nothing peculiar about the ground except its outline - the form of a big bottle with its mouth toward the road. There does not appear to be any record of the early history of this cemetery, which was doubtless the second one opened in the town, the first being that west of Clarkson village. This much is known, that the ground was given for a burial place by Elder Ely Hannibal, from the northwest corner of his farm, (now the Daniel C. Freeman farm), and at first included about one acre. The deed of the Hannibal farm is dated May 20, 1816, and it was doubtless about this time, but possibly earlier, that the first burials were made. Several years ago the grounds were enlarged to their present dimensions by purchase of land on the west from Irad C. Crary, and on the south from Daniel C. Freeman.

This cemetery contains the remains of many persons identified with not only the early settlement of the town, but with its

prosperity and good fame. It is seldom that a rural cemetery of similar domain has so large a number of tasty monuments as adorn this one. They number about thirty-five, and several of them - the Wadhams and Prosser columns particularly - are expensive memorials.

Elder Ely Hannibal, the founder of the cemetery, is entitled to the honor of the first place in its written and printed history. His history prior to locating in Clarkson is not ascertainable. He paid in 1816 $190 for one hundred acres, being less than $2 an acre. He was not only a farmer, but a Free Will Baptist preacher. His fame as an active man, and wielding large influence, still abounds. In his day his sect was called "Free Will Baptists," and the other Baptist sect, "Close Communion Baptists." Elder Hannibal sold his farm, and devoted the latter part of his life wholly to preaching. He was instrumental in establishing several church organizations. He lived to be 97 years of age. He died in the town of Carlton, August 28, 1876; his funeral was held at the East Kendall Church, and his remains were buried at East Clarkson in the place given by him for cemetery purposes. His wife, Clarissa W., died Dec. 27, 1844, aged 54 years.

His daughter Amanda died July 17, 1841, aged 19 years. His daughter Clarissa C. Died June 31, 1842, aged 16 years. A son Alburtus S., died March 31, 1851, aged 38 years. His son Fansom died July 3, 1854, aged 37 years. His son Lorenzo P. died in 1882, aged 67 years. His son Ferdinand G. died March 4, 1884, aged 65 years. It is a conspicuous line of headstones that mark the graves of his large family. Besides there are the graves of his children's children and other family connections.

The earliest date that is found on a gravestone in this cemetery is that of Sept. 12, 1813, the death of Patty, the first wife of Sylvanus Ferris. It is not probable that she died in Clarkson. Sylvanus Ferris died Oct. 14, 1828, aged 66 years. His second wife Lydia, died Sept. 30, 1858, aged 87 years. Her gravestone bears this record: "Lydia, born in Chester, N. H., Aug. 12, 1781, was the first female settler in Clarkson." The inscription does not give the year that she came to the town, but it must have been as early as 1804 in order for her to have been the first woman settler.

Adam, Henry and James Moore, who were brothers, came to Clarkson from Albany County, N. Y. in the year 1810. They located about two miles north of Garland, and the neighborhood became known as the "Moore Settlement." From the Ridge Road to their land they cut a road through the woods, and thus opened in 1810 the south end of the Ladd's Road. They were reputable, industrious and thrifty people. All the Moores in Clarkson are their descendants. Adam Moore, the oldest of the three brothers, died April 21, 1846, aged 75 years, and was buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery. Mary Smith, his widow, died Jan. 26, 1855, aged 77 years. Adam Moore lived and died on the farm now owned by James Coleman.

Henry Moore, the next oldest of the brothers, owned and lived on the farm now owned by Mrs. Nelson Amidon. He was buried on the farm, and we have neither the date of his death nor (his age.

James Moore, the youngest of the three pioneer brothers, lived on the farm where the Gothic Church stands. He bought the farm, which comprised one hundred and fifty acres, in 1810 for $2.50 per acre. He died August 23, 1850, aged 73 years; and his widow Nancy died March 24, 1863, aged 89 years. Both were buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery. James Moore was blind for several years before he died.

The East Clarkson Cemetery contains the names of many Moores, some of whom may have been early settlers besides those previously named. We give the record of several who were long identified with the town.

David Moore died Nov. 26, 1868, aged 58 years.

Henry W. Moore died Jan. 26, 1876, aged 54 years.

Maxwell Moore died Jan. 15, 1883, aged 76 years. These were all buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery.

Robert and James Hoy came to Clarkson with the Moores in 1810, and located about a mile north of Garland. Robert was buried in the old graveyard on the Doty farm. We lack the date of his death and age. James lived where Wilson Hoy lives, and where he died Oct. 3, 1846, aged 61 years. Gracey, his widow, died May 25, 1873, aged 85 years. They were buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery.

David Hoy died Jan. 20, 1884, aged 74 years. His wife, Mary A., died April 19, 1882, aged 62 years. They are buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery.

Mrs. John Hoy was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1815, died (Oct. 1, 1879.

Lyman Warren came to Clarkson in 1817, and located on the farm next east of Eli Crary's. By trade he was a shoemaker. He died May 25, 1871, aged 93 years. His wife Rebecca died March 25, 1859, aged 82 years. Capt. James H. Warren, their son, died April 13, 1888, aged 73 years. The three are buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery.

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Nineteenth Article Continued.

The following were all buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery; at least their monuments or gravestones indicate such to have (been a fact:

John Hotchkiss died Sept. 24, 1839, aged 54 years. His widow Lydia died May 12, 1840, aged 54 years.

Irad Crippen died Jan. 4, 1831, aged 31 years. His widow Maria died July 4, 1869, aged 73 years.

Ephraim Crary died Aug. 25, 1830, aged 37 years.

Theodorus Johnson died July 17, 1851, aged 73 years.

William Johnson died Dec. 19, 1886, aged 87 years.

William Williams died Oct. 27, 1850, aged 70 years.

Martin C. Witbeck died Aug. 12, 1865, aged 73 years. Levina P., his wife, died June 6, 1853, aged 62 years.

Samuel Adams died Oct. 9, 1855, aged 85 years. His wife Katharine died Jan. 31, 1817, aged 48 years.

George Doty died Sept. 25, 1828, aged 72 years. Nancy, his widow, died Feb. 21, 1861, aged 89 years.

Isaac O. Thompson died Oct. 31, 1870, aged 65 years.

William Cotter died Dec. 20, 1883, aged 90 years.

William Rowland died August, 1878, aged 76 years. Elizabeth C., his wife, died Nov. 1, 1869, aged 70 years.

Jonathan Wadhams died Oct. 9, 1870, aged 80 years. Olive, his first wife, died July 26, 1829, aged 36 years. Elizabeth, his second wife, died Aug. 29, 1848, aged 47 years. His third wife is living at Brockport.

George Crippen died July 11, 1875, aged 60 years. Mary, his widow, died April 20, 1888, aged 65 years.

Paul Snyder died Aug. 2, 1870, aged 68 years. Susan, his widow, died June 31, 1874, aged 64 years.

Charles Bates, a well known citizen, died July 20, 1878, aged (45 years.

Warren Cummings died Jan. 11, 1874, aged 80 years. He was probably a brother to John Cummings, who bought land in 1811.

Ebenezer Leach, father of William Leach, died Oct. 15, 1855, aged 68 years. Lucy B., his widow, died June 18, 1880, aged (85 years.

Henry Harvey died Oct. 3, 1881, aged 71 years.

John Cooper died March 5, 1879, aged 83 years.

Samuel Wixon died June 19, 1844, aged 66 years. Susannah, his wife, died July 3, 1865, aged 78 years.

Henry Fosmire died March 3, 1887, aged 81 years.

Roswell Henry died March 7, 1862, aged 62 years. Ann, his widow, died Nov. 30, 1865, aged 60 years.

John Kennedy died May 9, 1822, aged 61 years. The inscription on his headstone says that he was a soldier of the Revo-
(lution.
Frederick Shafer, father of Jonas Shafer, died April 12, 1858, aged 62 years. Nancy, his wife, died March 1, 1852, aged 56 years. Frederick Shafer was for a time a merchant at Ladd's
(Corners.
Paul Bovinizer died Nov. 15, 1888, aged 74 years. Mary, his wife, died April 3, 1884, aged 80 years.

Ruth, widow of Caleb Wood, died May 18, 1849, aged 69 years.

Isaac Houston died August 13, 1852, aged 52 years.

Job Phelps died Sept. 1, 1851, aged 58 years.

Jacob P. Dunn died Oct. 11, 1844, aged 71 years. Rebecca, his widow, died April 10, 1847, aged 68 years.

Maria Bartley died June 11, 1826, aged 70 years.

Benjamin Lafountain, a native of France, died Feb. 13, 1862, aged 68 years. Charlotte, his widow, died June 28, 1869,
(aged 73 years.
Hale Mason died May 4, 1853, aged 73 years. Deborah, his wife, died August 3, 1850, aged 63 years. Capt. Caleb H. Mason, a brother of Hale Mason, is buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery, but as yet no stone marks his grave. He lived for many years where Mr. Rufus H. Scofield resides, and was a prominent and popular citizen.

John Windust died at the West. Sophronia, his first wife, died April 14, 1863, aged 56 years. Jane, his second wife, died Nov. 22, 1866, aged 43 years.

Wayne Markham was born in the town of Rush. He died Aug. 23, 1873, aged 75 years. Anna, his wife, died October 10, 1853,
(aged 53 years.
Moses and Sarah Jennings died on what is now the Truman Lawrence farm. They have no headstones in this cemetery. Their daughters Lucelia and Adella are buried at East Clarkson.

Pete A. Nellis, father of Frederick A. Nellis, died April 25, 1862, aged 81 years. Eunice, his wife, died May 15, aged 60
(years.
Elizabeth Lusk, a well known Brockport music teacher, died July 13, 1884, aged 70 years.

James Billings died May 29, 1889, aged 56 years. Margaret, his wife, died Aug. 22, 1855, aged 41 years.

Timothy Merritt came to Clarkson in 1843. He died Jan. 21, 1886, aged 85 years. The age of his wife Abby is not given.

Joseph Wayne died July 4, 1852, aged 82 years.

Eli Gallup died April 30, 1882, aged 91 years. Hannah, his wife, died July 13, 1835, aged 35 years.

Ives Lynd died July 25, 1881, aged 77 years. Sarah Ann, his wife, died Dec. 25, 1851, aged 38 years.

Isaac E. Hoyt died April 26, 1882, aged 79 years.

James Gillis died March 29, 1842, aged 51 years.

Amos Gregory died Oct. 8, 1852, aged 76 years. Mary Ann, his widow, died Oct. 11, 1860, aged 84 years.

J. H. Bushnell came from Coeymans on the Hudson River in 1810, and located and lived upon the farm now owned by H. L. Bushnell. He died there, and was buried in the East Clarkson Cemetery. Sarah Ann, his widow, died May 18, 1870, aged 84 years.

Matthew A. Patterson, a sketch of whose history we have previously published, was buried in this cemetery. A previous sketch has also been published of Jonathan Prosser.

None of the four Browns who at an early date located a little north of Ladd's Corners, now Garland, are buried in this cemetery, unless their graves are unmarked by inscribed stones. It has been said that James Ladd, after whom Ladd's Corners was named, was buried in this cemetery, but it does not appear to be a fact.

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Twentieth Article.
The Kenyon Cemetery.

A short distance west of the Redman Road, on the south side of the second road south from the Lake, in the town of Hamlin, is the Kenyon Cemetery. It was opened as a burying ground in 1816, which was about forty years before the town of Clarkson was divided. It has been enlarged on the south and west, and now includes about two acres. It is said that the land originally belonged to a Silliman, and as Peter Silliman was an early settler he was probably the owner.

This cemetery is pleasantly situated on rising ground, is mainly shaded by evergreen trees, the land is dry, and if it was kept a little more tidy its attractions for the living would be materially enhanced. As it is, it compares favorably with the cemeteries of the section. In time, the good taste manifested by many of the farmers of the locality in their buildings and lawns will doubtless be extended to the cemetery.

The most noteworthy feature of this cemetery is the number of Germans buried in it - probably one-fourth of the total. It appears to be the German burial place for the town of Hamlin. All of the German headstones are inscribed in German, and some in the German text.

The first person buried in the cemetery was Josiah Reede, who died Sept. 24, 1816, aged 56 years. There is a legend in regard to him, that he was first buried at the place called Devil's Nose - about three miles away - where his bones were washed out by the Lake.

Hiram Holman died March 2, 1866, aged 66 years.

Linsford Morey died Sept. 17, 1858, aged 81 years.

Allen Storer died Sept. 17, 1877, aged 56 years. Lany, his wife, died March 9, 1851, aged 35 years. Orpha, his second wife, died March 30, 1854, aged 23 years. Cyntha, his third wife, died Jan. 19, 1879, aged 43 years.

Christopher Sholes was a pioneer settler, and he died at an early date - Sept. 17, 1817, and was aged 52 years. He seems to have left numerous descendants, as no name appears oftener in the cemetery than that of Sholes. His wife's name was probably Lydia, who died in 1849 aged 76 years. Delilah Sholes, probably a daughter, died in 1822, aged 22 years. John Sholes died in 1859, aged 65 years. Louisa Sholes died in 1845, aged 49 years.

Dr. Joshua Prosser, who lived on the west side of the county line road near the Lake, died Feb. 10, 1834, aged 84 years. Philo Prosser, his son, who lived and died on the same farm, died July 26, 1882, aged 86 years.

Abner Darling died Jan. 11, 1839, aged 58 years.

Sumner C. Austin died March 17, 1853, aged 47 years.

Jacob Lake died April 15, 1851, aged 76 years. Hannah, his widow, died Jan. 30, 1854, aged 75 years.

Richard Cary died May 7, 1877, aged 64 years.

David Bates died Feb. 1, 1828, aged 33 years. Belinda, his widow, died July 13, 1847, aged 55 years. David Bates was a (pioneer settler.

John Cary died Sept. 10, 1863, aged 75 years. Lydia, his widow, died June 1, 1866, aged 75 years.

Robert Mc Creery died April 16, 1879, aged 75 years. Lucretia, his wife, died June 23, 1875, aged 88 years.

John Breckons died Oct. 30, 1844, aged 40 years. Elizabeth, his widow, died Oct. 15, 1884, aged 88 years.

Cortland Elliott died Oct. 31, 1847, aged 68 years. Mary, his first wife, died Aug. 28, 1840, aged 59 years. Ann, his second wife, died Feb. 28, 1861, aged 63 years.

George W. Storer died May 6, 1846, aged 63 years. Deborah, his widow, died Aug. 7, 1855, aged 71 years.

Here are the records of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion: George Austin, killed in the Battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, aged 27 years. George R. Storer of Co. B, 108 Reg. Vol., died at Washington, D. C. Jan. 19, 1864, aged 24 years. Charles Bacon, a member of Co. B, 108 N. Y. Inf., died Nov. 16, 1862, aged 22 years. John L. Hard, a member of Co. K, 8th N. Y. Art., died at Point Lookout, Md., Oct. 18, 1864, aged 22 years. The remains of John T. Farnham, who left the Republic office, of which he was foreman, to serve as a soldier, are buried in this cemetery. He died at Hamlin Centre. He was a bright young man, and made a good record as a soldier. We did not observe a headstone for him in the cemetery.

James B. Noyes died Nov. 15, 1860, aged 46 years.

Andrew Wentworth and Ruth his wife are buried here. We have hitherto given a sketch of their history.

Joseph Curtis died Dec. 24, 1866, aged 72 years. Joanna, his widow, died July 23, 1876, aged 79 years.

Dero, frau von Jo Kruger, gestorben den 15 Marz, 1875, alter 61 yahre. Translated this is: Dero, wife of Jo Kruger, died the 15th of March, 1875, aged 61 years.

Jacob Leiter died Jan. 3, 1854, aged 59 years. Sallie, his wife, died April 21, 1852, aged 52 years.

Henry Leiter died Jan. 4, 1872, aged 66 years. Olive, his widow, died Jan. 16, 1872, aged 51 years. Mary C. Leiter, mother of Henry, and perhaps Jacob Leiter, died May 30, 1862, aged 96 years.

William Barrow, Jr. died July 19, 1850, aged 53 years.

Margaret, wife of James Williamson, died June 30, 1884, aged 61 years.

Andrew Clark died Oct. 29, 1883, aged 52 years. Lydia P., his wife, died July 30, 1861, aged 53 years.

Mary, wife of Samuel La Due, died Jan. 13, 1885, aged 74 years.

William Wilson died March 19, 1888, aged 60 years. Betsey, his wife, died Nov. 7, 1864, aged 36 years.

H. M. Kenyon died June 6, 1884, aged 64 years.

Sarah E., wife of Alvin R. Kenyon, died April 6, 1872, aged 39 years.

Lorenzo C. Skutt died Aug. 21, 1876, aged 57 years.

Randall Kenyon, the first of the Kenyons, died Sept. 5, 1882,

aged 94 years. Elizabeth, his wife, died July 9, 1881, aged (93 years.

Levi Hard died Sept. 2, 1882, aged 73 years. Mary, his wife, died Feb. 7, 1866, aged 51 years.

James E. Clark died June 25, 1863, aged 60 years. Nancy P., his wife, died Aug. 15, 1854, aged 50 years.

German Elliott died Jan. 13, 1870, aged 64 years. Getty, his widow, died July 31, 1874, aged 94 years. German Elliott was born in Otsego County, N. Y. Six of his sons live within a few miles of the homestead on the Redman Road.

Seth Cook died March 15, 1875, aged 73 years. Mary, his wife, died July 5, 1866, aged 60 years.

Jonas T. Bush, father of Charles T. Bush, was an early settler, and died where his son resides Dec. 16, 1870, aged 70 years. Juliette, his widow, died July 28, 1871, aged 69 years.

Benjamin Archer died Feb. 25, 1879, aged 70 years.

Jonathan Bailey died March 24, 1883, aged 79 years. Maria, his wife, died Sept. 7, 1871, aged 64 years.

There were four Browns who purchased land in Clarkson by 1809, but Amos Brown is not named as one of them. He died Oct. 12, 1846, aged 86 years, and was perhaps the father of Robert, James M. Macy, and Joshua H. Brown, the land purchasers.

Archibald B. Fuller died Nov. 8, 1863, aged 57 years. Marie, his wife, died Aug. 1, 1849, aged 20 years.

David Lane died March 28, 1858, aged 82 years. Julia A., his wife, died April 8, 1865, aged 45 years.

Phebe, wife of Allen Brown, died April 5, 1849, aged 40 years. After her death her husband removed to the West.

This cemetery abounds in excellent monuments, among the best of which are those bearing the names of Parks, Alvin R. Kenyon, H. M. Kenyon, Schepler, Lovere-nz, Leverenz, and Richard Cary. The most costly is apparently the one erected by W. H. (Parks.

Twenty-First Article - Part I.

The Settlement of the Town of Clarkson began at least as soon as 1804, and perhaps in 1803, the date of the first land purchase. It was not long before there were deaths and burials, surely some before 1810, when there must have been a population of about two hundred. In many instances the first of the burials were on farms owned by the settlers, and in some cases these remains were removed in later years to what became established public burial places.

This article relates to the Clarkson Cemetery - the cemetery on the Ridge Road a little over a mile west of Clarkson village. There is no record when it was first used as a burial place, but it was probably about the year 1806. The first owner of the land was a Ross, probably John Ross, who was 34 years of age in 1810. The ground first used was the bank on the east side of the small stream that crosses the highway near by, and which has been made a point by the cutting down of the road which passes along the south side of the cemetery. The location is pleasant, and land being gravelly is always (dry.

The land as first used was undoubtedly given for a burying ground by John Ross, and included less than an acre. James Clark owned the farm at a later date, and in 1835 he gave to the Congregational Church Society of Clarkson four tiers of burial lots on the east side of the first ground. Subsequently Ambrose Sanford owned the farm adjoining the cemetery, and he sold lots on the east side to individuals. After the death of Mr. Sanford, his sister, Mrs. E. H. Campbell, became the owner of the farm and now owns it. Last year Mrs. Sanford gave some land to the cemetery, and sold some and now the cemetery embraces an area of two acres and a fifth. A few years ago an association was formed for the management of the cemetery, and it is called the West Clarkson Cemetery Association. For the foregoing facts we are in the main indebted to (Mr. E. H. Campbell.

The ground contains the living as well as the dead, for woodchuck holes are plenty, and the woodchucks know a good dry soil when they find it. This ground is in about the same condition as to grass and weeds as those previously described.

In this connection the fact may well be stated that in grading down the road several years ago just across the brook from the cemetery, human bones were found. It was believed that they were those of an Indian, but they might have been those of an early settler, or some pioneer traveler who died and was buried by the roadside, as such events sometimes oc- (curred.

By the tombstone record, the first burial as shown was that of Sarah, wife of Rufus Harmon, who died January 11, 1811, aged 42 years. Her husband died July 9, 1817, aged 47.

John Ross, an early owner of the land on which the cemetery is located, died April 10, 1854, aged 78 years. Sally, his widow, died August 20, 1860, aged 76 years.

Hannah M. Cooley died October 6, 1869, aged 67 years.

Valentine W. Rathbone, brother of the noted stove maker of Albany, lived on the farm next west of the cemetery. He died February 9, 1837, aged 92 years.

Anna, widow of Timothy Forsyth and mother of David Forsyth, died February 9, 1837, aged 92 years.

David Forsyth was an early settler, and lived on what is now known as the Matthew A. Patterson farm. He was elected pound keeper at the first town election held in 1820. We have the information, derived from some source, that he sold the farm in 1849 and removed to Michigan. The following tombstone record indicates that both he and his wife were buried in the cemetery: David Forsyth died August 2, 1864, aged 81 years; Betsey, his wife, died June 12, 1860, aged 71 years.

Levina, wife of Salmon Sawyer, died September 20, 1840, aged (66 years.

The following soldier burials were found: Albert H. Combs, Co. E, 142nd N. Y. Inf., died May 15, 1875, aged 32 years; George L. Smith, Co. K, 50th Reg. Engs. died September 4, 1866, aged 24 years; George W. Steele, killed at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, aged 19 years; Charles A. Redman died in camp near Falmouth, Va., January 10, 1863, aged 23 years; Franklin B. Otis, 24th N. Y. 2nd Bat., died April 5, 1863, aged 32 years; Corp. B. T. Perrigo, Co. A, 140th N. Y. Inf. - the date and age of his death are not given.

Tobel W. Wetterby died June 20, 1831, aged 67 years. Betsey, his widow, died September 27, 1860, aged 75 years.

Smith D. Gates died April 29, 1859, aged 48 years.

Arad Gilbert was an early settler who lived and died on the farm now owned by A. C. Chriswell. He was a stirring man, and in his day was well known. He died July 23, 1849, aged 62 years. Lorinda, his widow, died March 17, 1874, aged 78 years. She was a very patriotic lady and did very much for the soldier boys and the loyal cause.

Abigail, wife of Levi E. Lattimer, died November 30, 1847, (aged 63 years.

Nabby, wife of Moses Nash, died January 20, 1829, aged 43 (years.

Elihu Russell, born in Duchess Co., N. Y., died January 26, (1867, aged 67 years.

Anna Theresa, widow of John Russell, and probably mother of Elihu Russell, died July 12, 1856, aged 90 years.

Laura, wife of John Barrows, died January 20, 1855, aged 52 (years.

Elder William Blake, a Second Adventist exponent, lived at Redman Corners, where he died July 6, 1855, aged 66 years. Abigail, his wife, died July 11, 1827, aged 36 years.

Anna, wife of Amizah Blake, died January 28, 1872, aged 58 (years.

Joseph C. Blake lived at Redman Corners. Electa, wife of Joseph, died March 17, 1844, aged 40 years. About 20 years ago, Joseph C. Blake removed to Michigan, and we believe he (is still living.

Sarah, wife of William Blake, probably the mother of the Elder, died October 23, 1853, aged 88 years.

Lydia, the first of Joshua Field's four wives, died November 8, 1823, aged 28 years.

John Farwell in 1804 bought land a short distance west of Redman Corners, and sold the same to Capt. Isaac Allen in 1823. He was one of the earliest of the settlers. He died April 15, 1823 (perhaps before the farm was sold), aged 31 years.

Sarah, wife of Albert Salisbury, died May 27, 1853, aged 65 years. The family lived where William Swift resides.

Dr. Alphonzo Perry, a prominent citizen of the town, and for two years a member of the State Legislature, died July 11, 1870, aged 64 years. He owned and lived on the farm now owned by Reuben Paine.

Patience, first wife of Samuel C. Perry, died February 13, 1845, aged 30 years. Louisa, his 2nd wife, died November 9, 1855, aged 41 years.

Gen. Lewis Swift, father of Prof. Lewis Swift of Rochester, and the late George W. Swift of Clarkson, first lived next to the Church, the Peter De Graff place, and then bought what is now the George Cotter farm. On the back end of this farm he ran a carding mill. He was an inventor of horse-rakes, and a man of much more than ordinary ability. He came to Clarkson in 1812, and died March 5, 1846, aged 62 years. Anna, his widow, died August 30, 1852, aged 67 years.

George W. Swift, who lived where his father had died, died November 21, 1876, aged 54 years. Mary J., his wife, died October 7, 1872, aged 44 years.

Henry Price died August 11, 1846, aged 72 years. He was the father of Reuben R. Price.

J. Frederick Bellinger, or John F. Bellinger, as the name was used, came to Clarkson in 1822. Before coming, October 18, 1818, he was married to Ann Marcellus. He carried on the tailoring business, and in his advertisement of June 12, 1835, in the Clarkson-Jefferson he says, "he would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the one formerly occupied by Silas Smith." He was the father of Charles H. Bellinger. He died February 12, 1880, aged 85 years. His widow, Ann Marcellus, died August 23, 1887, aged 88 years.

Twenty-First Article - Part II.

This is a continuation of an article partly published a week ago, and relates wholly to persons buried in the Clarkson Cemetery, about a mile west of the village.

Henry Rowley died Oct. 12, 1859, aged 65 years.

Abner Goodell, for a time principal of the Clarkson Academy, died March 29, 1845, aged 39 years.

Helen, wife of Rev. M. G. Adkins, died Oct. 21, 1853, aged 38 (years.

William Seaton died Feb. 28, 1874, aged 77 years. Jane, his wife, died May 7, 1872, aged 76 years.

James Lowery, who has a surviving son at Albion and a daughter at Brockport, died Jan. 29, 1859, aged 60 years. Jane Jameson, his widow, died Nov. 14, 1871, aged 68 years.

Dr. Elijah Rowell was a native of Hopkinton, N. H. He came to Clarkson in 1811, and located where his son Solon Rowell lives. Of his experiences in making the journey to his new home, he several years ago wrote: "The distance from Hopkington to Clarkson is about three hundred miles, one-half of which the horses trod in mud and clay mortar nearly over their hoofs." On Jan. 12, 1814, he wrote: "I have now returned from the army where I was employed as surgeon." He was chosen one of the town commissioners of schools at several elections. He died Oct. 24, 1862, aged 78 years. Sarah, his wife, died Aug. 1, 1852, aged 66 years.

Dr. Nathaniel Rowell came to Clarkson in 1810 or 1811 from Hanover, N. H. He and Elijah Rowell were brothers, and both were physicians of excellent repute. Nathaniel Rowell died (in 1826.

Daniel Clark died Aug. 21, 1848, aged 58 years. Nancy Wattles, his wife, died Oct. 15, 1837, aged 47 years. Her mother, Ann Wattles, died Dec. 31, 1836, aged 79 years.

Chloe, first wife of Eli Watkins, died May 22, 1833, aged 37 years. Polly, his second wife, died Jan. 25, 1865, aged 65 (years.

Aaron Gage died May 25, 1866, aged 55 years.

Anna Hiserodt died March 3, 1846, aged 65 years.

Ira Crawford, who livee at the first corner north of the Mile canal bridge, died Feb. 9, 1843, aged 50 years. Eunice, his widow, died on the same farm Oct. 17, 1887, aged 93 years. They first came to Ladd's Corners in 1816. He was a carpenter.

Mrs. B. T. Perrigo came to Clarkson in 1831 from Ontario County. She died Nov. 16, 1885, aged 74 years. She was a devoted friend of the soldier boys.

Lewis D. Chapman lived a little north of Redman's Corners. He died Feb. 9, 1871, aged 55 years.

Calvin Freeman was probably a pioneer settler, but he was not one of the first land purchasers. He died July 11, 1870, aged 92 years. His wife, Betsey, died April 8, 1862, aged 75 (years.

John W. Perry died Dec. 7, 1873, aged 77 years. Deborah C., his wife, died Nov. 11, 1870, aged 70 years.

Rufus Scofield, father of Rufus H. Scofield, died in 1865, aged 71 years. Susan, his widow, died in 1875, aged 78 years.

Dr. Abel Baldwin moved into Clarkson with his family in 1811. Much of his history and experience have already been published. He lived at first in a log house. He owned the farm now owned by Charles H. Bellinger, and carried on farming, and for a period ran a hotel. He was a shrewd, economic and successful man. He died June 2, 1864, aged 80 years. Laura, his wife, died May 29, 1861, aged 75 years. Hon. Henry R. Selden married a daughter of his. They have a monument with "Baldwin" on one side and "Selden" on the other. Mr. Selden removed to Rochester in April, 1859, and when he died there his remains were interred there.

Luther H. Johnson died Nov. 15, 1872, aged 69 years. Celine, his widow, died May 9, 1880, aged 79 years.

Ezekiel Johnson, probably the father of Luther H., died Sept. 16, 1842, aged 61 years. Phebe, his widow, died Jan. 6, 1847, (aged 62 years.

Rev. Norris Bull, D. D., was a native of Harwinton, Conn. He died Dec. 7, 1847, aged 57 years. His widow, Mary Ann Henry, died July 19, 1851, aged 56 years.

Elijah Drake died March 19, 1847, aged 75 years. Elijah Drake, his son, died Jan. 26, 1889, aged 69 years.

Henry Ripson died June 29, 1850, aged 76 years. Abagail, his widow, died April 13, 1863, aged 81 years.

John Redman 2d died Feb. 26, 1829, aged 47 years. Polly, his widow, died May 21, 1858, aged 72 years. John Redman 2d was the pioneer Redman, and after whom Redman's Corners were named. A brief sketch of the early history of the place will be given in a later article.

Hiram Redman, auctioneer, son of John Redman 2d, lived just west of Redman's Corners. He died May 1, 1879, aged 64 years. His funeral was probably the most largely attended that was ever held in the town. James H., and Wallace Redman are his (sons.

David S. Redman died Feb. 8, 1856, aged 58 years. Abagail, his wife, died Sept. 11, 1810, aged 38 years.

Samuel Whipple died Sept. 23, 1858, aged 61 years. Phebe, his widow, died Oct. 13, 1878, aged 83 years.

Esther K., wife of John R. Randolph, died June 13, 1852, aged (23 years.

Lucy, widow of Noah Fuller, died March 16, 1855, aged 84 years.

John Oliver died Jan. 29, 1852, aged 77 years.

William Peck died Sept. 13, 1840, aged 63 years. Nancy, his widow, died April 21, 1861, aged 82 years.

William Clark died Jan. 5, 1838, aged 58 years. Sally B., his first wife, died June 10, 1820, aged 40 years. Sally O., his second wife, died Aug. 14, 1828, aged 44 years.

John Blodgett came to Clarkson in 1816 and owned the Blodgett farm between Clarkson village and Brockport. He built a gristmill where the present mill stands. He was killed by being struck by the limb of a falling tree Jan. 18, 1848, and (was aged 61 years.

Elijah Blodgett died Feb. 25, 1858, aged 42 years. Caroline A., his widow, died Aug. 24, 1888, aged 71 years.

Ann Drake died May 16, 1831, aged 71 years.

John Bowman owned the premises and lived where Clark Allen resides. William H. and John Bowman were his sons. He practiced law, and was for several years the county judge. He died Sept. 11, 1853, aged 71 years. Lovice, his widow, died Oct. 17, 1850, aged 78 years.

John Parmalee died June 16, 1838, aged 68 years.

Levi Smith died May 7, 1854, aged 80 years. Irena, his wife, died May 15, 1842, aged 63 years.

James M. Clark owned the cemetery farm for a time, and gave land for cemetery purposes, as before stated. He died June 1, 1835, aged 52 years. Maria, his wife, died Sept. 6, 1833, (aged 43 years.

David Perrigo died May 28, 1843, aged 77 years. Nancy, his wife, died April 11, 1840, aged 55 years.

Mrs. Searles Yates died Dec. 23, 1874, aged 84 years.

Rachel, widow of Dr. Benjamin Walker, died June 15, 1847, (aged 75 years.

Rachel, wife of Asa L. Johnson, died Feb. 6, 1887, aged 70 (years.

Ambrose Sanford came to Clarkson in 1840 from New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y. He died nearly opposite the cemetery, the farm then being owned by him, Feb. 6, 1887, aged 70 years. Elida L., his first wife, died Oct. 16, 1859, aged 34 years. Emma A., his second wife, died Feb. 1, 1874, aged 29 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Adam Reamer, died Jan. 6, 1848, aged 71 (years.

Col. Simeon B. Jewett, Dr. Nathaniel Rowell, and some others of whom previous sketches have been given, are buried in this (cemetery.

In these notices it is probable that some of the early residents buried in this cemetery have been overlooked. We shall

be pleased to publish brief historic sketches of any such, or fuller sketches of interest of those who have been mentioned.

The givernment has made provision for providing the grave of every deceased soldier with headstones, and where such stones have not been provided it is not the fault of relatives, but the neglect of those representing the soldiers.

In the article a week ago the name of Mrs. Sanford was given as the donor of some land to the cemetery. It should have been Mrs. E. H. Campbell.

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Twenty-Second Article.

We again present some personal sketches of early settlers.

William Ireland was born in England, came to this country in 1833, and located in the east part of Clarkson. He died Nov. 3, 1887, aged 85 years. Frances, his wife, died May 20, 1875, (aged 72 years.

Thomas Chriswell was born in Seneca County, N. Y., came to Clarkson in 1806 and first lived on the Drake Road. Later he lived on the Ridge Road on the farm next west of what is known as the Rowley place. Still later he lived on the Arad Gilbert farm, in a log house on the east side of the road, that stood back of where the Chapman house stands. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and a man prominent in public affairs. He died Dec. 20, 1876, aged 91 years, and was buried in the Brockport Cemetery. Betsey, his wife, died July 4, (1858, aged 65 years.

Elon Lee was born at Guilford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1790. Dec. 25, 1811, he was married to Lydia Palmer. His first wife died, and in 1823 he married Eunice Howard. His second wife died, and in 1856 he married Marietta Dudley. In 1834 he became a resident of that portion of Clarkson that in 1852 by division became Union, and later, by change of name, is now Hamlin. In 1855 he removed to Clarkson village, where he died Nov. 6, 1887, aged 97 years. He was buried at East Sweden. George H. Lee, formerly of Hamlin, and for a time its supervisor, is (his son.

Moody Freeman, who was the first purchaser of land in what is now Clarkson and Hamlin, that is in 1803, was a middle aged man, had a wife and son, if not a larger family. The land he bought was that now owned by William Steele. He was from Hanover N. H. For a time he was a justice of the peace.

William Lowery lived for many years on the Drake Road. He removed to Parma, where he died August 1, 1884, aged 80 years. He had several children, one of whom became the wife of John (H. Hubbard.

Clarkson Postmasters.

M. D. Phillips, Esq., of Rochester, has kindly furnished the following list of Clarkson postmasters:

Post office at Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y. established April 24, 1820.

Postmasters.	Date of Appointment.
Gustavus Clark	Apr. 24, 1820
Henry Martin	June 19, 1837
Silas Walbridge	June 10, 1841
Gustavus Clark	Aug. 15, 1843
Silas Walbridge	Apr. 19, 1849
Henry M. Haskell	Nov. 18, 1854
Moses S. Parker	Jan. 22, 1856
Henry M. Haskell	Mar. 14, 1861
John B. Haskell	Dec. 29, 1864
Adam Moore	Mar. 18, 1867
George W. Miller	Apr. 17, 1876
Emina P. Miller	Nov. 12, 1878
Adam Moore	Mar. 28, 1879
Washington L. Rockwell	Sept. 23, 1885
Frederick A. Moore	May 12, 1889

An Old Cemetery.

On the Redman Road in Hamlin, about half a mile north of the Sandy Creek, is an old and small cemetery that dates back to the early years of this century, and which contains the ashes of some of the pioneer settlers of the town of Clarkson. The land embraced in this cemetery may be a little over half an acre, is sandy and dry, and was a good burial place in its day. It has, apparently, been wholly abandoned for burial purposes, and with its dense growth of weeds, bushes and trees is a forcible illustration of how dismal a place an old cemetery may become. There are many graves without headstones; some with ordinary field stone; some with broken marble; and nearly all of the stones in good standing are greatly obscured by the rank weeds and bushes. There are no monuments in the ground. In this cemetery there are probably about fifty persons buried. As will appear further on, the earliest date of a recorded death is in 1823.

Howard Manley was one of the pioneer settlers, and he lived on the Redman Road where his son Howard now lives, and died there. He came from Massachusetts with two brothers. They came with three yoke of oxen, and were twenty-two days making the journey. We have no record of the death of Mr. Manley, but we find that Lois, his wife, died January, 1859, aged 65 years.

David Hoyt died April 1, 1850, aged 77 years. Deborah T., his widow, died Dec. 14, 1864, aged 81 years.

George Pease, who was an early settler, died June 10, 1823, aged 43 years. Betsey, his widow, died Feb. 18, 1849, aged 64 years.

Benjamin Comstock was also an early settler. He died August 16, 1823, aged 64 years.

Calvin Wilcox is buried in this cemetery. His broken stone obliterates his record.

Luther H. Webster was a well known early resident. He died May 6, 1865, aged 64 years.

Sarah, wife of Ira Hoskins, died March 28, 1845, aged 53 years.

Rebecca F., wife of Zadoc Howard, died March 7, 1851, aged 24 (years.

Twenty-Third Article.

We herewith continue the sketches of persons who were well known and lived to good old age.

Mrs. James Adams died July 1, 1871, aged 70 years.

Huldah Wilson, mother of Mrs. J. K. Vosburgh, died Aug. 2, (1875, aged 82 years.

Orin Wheeler died Feb. 19, 1866, aged 75 years.

Ester D., widow of Silas D. Walbridge, for a long time a resident of Clarkson, died at Rochester, March 10, 1876, aged 90 (years.

Mrs. Dorcas Ruggles died Jan. 31, 1887, aged 81 years.

George Rice died Jan. 7, 1862, aged 89 years.

John Nesbit died in Hamlin March 1, 1880, aged 92 years.

Adeline, wife of John Rice, died Feb. 29, 1880, aged 66 years.

Timothy Rice died in Hamlin Feb. 22, 1878, aged 85 years.

Joseph Mc Creery died in Clarkson Nov. 22, 1859, aged 70 years.

John Miller died Feb. 16, 1862, aged 84 years.

Mary A. Mershon died May 25, 1871, aged 74 years.

William Fielden died Sept. 20, 1886, aged 83 years.

Lydia Ferris died in Union Sept. 30, 1858, aged 87 years.

William Flood died May 16, 1873, aged 80 years.

Rachel Mc Intire died March 11, 1864, aged 88 years.

John F. Hamlin came to the town in 1833. He died May 14, 1886, aged 68 years. Emeline, his wife, died Feb. 9, 1886, (aged 74 years.

Jane Jackson died Sept. 10, 1871, aged 73 years.

Phoebe Haight, widow of Moses Haight, died Feb. 8, 1860, aged (70 years.

Elijah Hamlin, who had been a resident of Clarkson, died at Avon, Oakland County, Mich., April 12, 1858, aged 91 years.

Deborah Ann Hammon, widow of Shubal Hammon, died Jan. 1, 1877, (aged 74 years.

Mrs. Sally Ann Sage died Dec. 19, 1884, aged 78 years.

John Steele died Oct. 7, 1886, aged 84 years.

Enoch Sweat, a carriage builder, died Sept. 2, 1878, aged 73 (years.

Adam Snyder died Dec. 1, 1879, aged 81 years. His widow died Oct. 31, 1880, aged 82 years.

George Storms died July 15, 1879, aged 79 years.

Mrs. Sally M. Sweat died Feb. 7, 1883, aged 72 years.

Aaron G. Smith died Aug. 6, 1882, aged 92 years.

Experience Stow died Aug. 16, 1871, aged 74 years.

Samuel Smith died Nov. 24, 1860, aged 78 years. Mrs. Henry R.

Mrs. Henry R. Selden died May 29, 1861, aged 75 years.

Silas Spaulding, father of the late Sidney Spaulding, of Brockport, died Nov. 29, 1864, aged 79 years.

Mrs. William Seaton died May 2, 1871, aged 76 years.

Benjamin F. Coleman died Oct. 22, 1880, aged 68 years.

Isem Clark died Dec. 12, 1885, aged 86 years.

Mrs. David Demarest died Dec. 8, 1875, aged 75 years.

N. Clark died Jan. 4, 1874, aged 93 years.

Catharine Cropsey, widow of Jaccamiah Cropsey, died April 20, 1884, aged 81 years. Her husband died thirteen years previous.

Mrs. Clara Coleman died at Redman's Corners Apr. 2, 1876, aged (87 years.

Margaret Cooper died Jan. 26, 1886, aged 84 years.

Mrs. George B. Lewis died April 9, 1871, aged 76 years.

Anna Perry died Feb. 9, 1871, aged 84 years.

Eliza A. Bushnell died Oct. 4, 1879, aged 75 years.

Eliza A. Bishop died Dec. 20, 1883, aged 81 years.

Oliver Babcock died July 8, 1884, aged 80 years.

Frederick Babcock died Aug. 16, 1861, aged 79 years.

Maria Babcock died May 9, 1897, aged 79 years.

Amasa Spring died in July, 1860, aged 65 years.

Isaac Bristol died Feb. 1, 1876, aged 85 years.

James Brower died Sept. 18, 1871, aged 87 years.

Sarah, widow of James Brown, died April 22, 1883, aged 86 years.

Note: In the list of postmasters published a week ago the name of John M. Bowman was accidentally omitted. He held the office from May 23, 1853 till Nov. 18, 1854. There was also a misprint in the name of the successor of George W. Miller. It was Emma P. Miller.

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Twenty-Fourth Article.

As we have before stated, the first general election was held in the town on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November in the year 1822. The election was held each day at a different place, a sort of going around a circuit. The inspectors of election were Aretas Haskell, Gustavus Clark, Lewis Swift, Theophilas Randall and Truman Cook. The officers voted for as stated were, governor, lieutenant governor, four senators for the eighth senatorial district, a member of congress, three members of assembly, a sheriff, a county clerk and four coroners. The following is the result of the vote as recorded:

For governor - Joseph C. Yates 182.
For lieutenant governor - Henry Huntington 135, Erastus Root 45.
For senator - Asa Lee Davidson 138, Elizur Webster 137, James Genson 135, Calvin Filmore 122, Joseph Spencer 31, Heman J. Redfield 36, Timothy H. Porter 34, David Eason 33.
For member of congress - Moses Hayden 139, John H. Jones 36.
For member of assembly - John Bowman 178, Samuel B. Pradley 143, Simeon Stone 2d 135, Ezra Sheldon 40, Joseph Sibley 37, (Wm. Groves 17.
For sheriff - Solomon Close 141, Henry Fellows 17, John P. (Patterson 23.
For coroner - Major H. Smith 180, Reuben Willey 143, John Garbutt 143, William Cobb 143, Nathaniel Negus 37, John Arm- (strong 37, Orin E. Gibbs 37.
For county clerk - S. Melancton Smith 129, Elisha Ely 40.

It appears that one hundred and eighty-one votes were cast. But one candidate for governor was voted for. The Democratic vote averaged about 140, and the Whig vote about 40.

On the 3d, 4th and 5th of November, 1823, the next general election was held, and the following votes will show the candidates in the field for the respective offices:

For two senators - Robert Mc Kay 125, James Norton 119, John Bowman 100, James Mc Call 96.
For three members of assembly - Ashley Samson 125, Reuben Willey 123, Samuel B. Bradley 123, Enos Stone 96, Major H. Smith (95, Peter Price 96.
At this election 220 votes were polled, and the Whig vote was considerably increased.

The next year - the 1st, 2d and 3d day of November, 1824 - the election was held with the following result:

For governor - Dewitt Clinton 199, Samuel Youngs 121.
For lieutenant governor - James Talmadge 200, Erastus Root 116.
For senator - Samuel Wilkinson 199, Robert Fleming 118.
For member of congress - Moses Hayden 197, Charles H. Carroll 115.
For three members of assembly - Gustavus Clark 222, Thurlow Weed 200, Henry Fellows 204, James Seymour 112, Enos Stone 98, (James Smith 109.
The vote at this election on the congressional candidates foots up 316, which was a large increase. Two noted candidates ran for office, Dewitt Clinton, the "father of the Erie Canal," and Thurlow Weed, then a resident of Rochester. The Democrats had an average majority of about 80. The inspectors of election were Gustavus Clark, Ezekiel Harmon, Witter Steward, Zebulon Williams and William Clark.

The election held on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of November, 1825, resulted as follows:

For senator - Benedict Brooks 137, Ethan B. Allen, 111.
For three members of assembly - James Smith 135, John P. Patterson 135, John Garbott 135, Vincent Matthews 118, Henry Fellows 116, Isaac Lacey 116.
For sheriff - James Seymour 156, Jacob Gould 94.
For county clerk - Timothy Boardman 136, Simeon Stone 2d 114.
For four coroners - Reuben Wiley 135, Nathaniel Negus 135, George Brewer 135, Samuel Castle 135, Joseph Thompson 115, James Sperry 115, William Brewster 115, Peter Hopkins 115.

The vote was a light one as the whole numbered but 250. The Democratic majorities ranged from 20 to 60.

In 1826 the general election was held November 6th, 7th and 8th with the following vote:

For governor - Dewitt Clinton 127, William B. Rochester 150.
For lieutenant governor - Henry Huntington 127, Nathaniel (Pitcher 151.
For senator - John Van Tossen 177, Charles H. Carroll 149.
For member of congress - Enos Pomeroy 174, Daniel D. Barnard 149.
For three members of assembly - Jacob Gould 170, Jeremy S. Stone 172, Joseph Thompson 172, Peter Price 151, Abelard Reynolds 152, Joseph Sibley 152.

At this time the State senator was chosen for but one year. The record of the above vote is apparently very imperfect, as it shows that for the candidates for governor the total vote was 277, for lieutenant governor 278, for senator 326, for member of congress 323.

The election of 1827 was held on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November, when the following named candidates received the number of votes as stated:

For senator - Timothy Porter 408.
For three members of the assembly - Ezra Sheldon 295, Timothy Childs 295, Francis Storms 292, John P. Patterson 119, Samuel S. Selden 119, Peter Price 120.

Four justices of the peace for the town were also chosen at this election - Francis Losee 135, William Clark 134, Ariel Chase 127, Billa Cook 104, Samuel A. Perry 293, Adin Manley 289, Samuel Mead 289, William Groves 292.

There was but one candidate for senator, and his vote indicates the whole number of votes cast. The election of justices of the peace at the general election was pursuant to an act passed April 7, 1827. They were divided into four classes, and by lot Adin Manley became one, Samuel Mead two, William Groves three, and Samuel A. Perry four.

Twenty-Fifth Article.

The general election held on the 3d, 4th and 5th of November, was the one of the most importance that had thus far occurred in the history of the town, as it included not only county and State officers, but for the first time presidential electors. The certificate of the election says that 493 votes were given for governor, 500 for lieutenant governor, 498 for senator, 508 for member of congress, and 508 for presidential electors. The general vote was as follows:

For governor - Martin Van Buren 238, Solomon Southwick 127, Smith Thompson 128.
For lieutenant governor - Francis Granger 119, John Crary 140, Enos L. Throop 241.
For member of congress - Addison Gardner 248, Timothy Childs 227, Daniel D. Barnard 33.
Presidential electors - James K. Gurnsey 259, Matthew Warner 249.
For three members of the assembly - Heman Norton 228, Reuben Willey 228, John Garbutt 228, Isaac Jackson 270, John Williams 269, Elisha Taylor 270.
For sheriff - James K. Livingston 226, William J. Mc Cracken 7, Peter Price 265.
For four coroners - Rufus Beach 228, Levi Pond 228, John Armstrong 228, Levi Lacy 228, William Williams 270, Peter Hopkins 270, Clark Butler 270, Aaron Newton 270.
For senator - Daniel H. Fitzhugh 242, Philander Bennett 242, William H. Spencer 42.

There appears to have been three sets of candidates for most of the offices. It was probably one of the early Democrat splits. The inspectors of election were William Groves, Henry Ketcham, Stephen Randall and John Palmer.

In 1829 the general election was held on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of November with the following results:

For senator - Albert H. Tracy 224, Samuel Russell 222.
For three assemblymen - Enos Stone 228, Timothy Barnard 228, Joseph Sibley 227, Ezra Sheldon 216, Thulow Weed 216, Joseph Randall 216, Gustavus Clark 1.

The whole vote was 446, and as between the two parties was quite close. The record was made up by Gustavus Clark, and was business-like and clear.

The general election of 1830 was held November 1st, 2d and 3d with the following outcome:

For governor - Enos T. Throop 286, Francis Granger 229.
For lieutenant governor - Edward P. Livingston 286, Samuel (Stevens 229.
For senator - Joseph Sibley 288, Abraham Cantine 288, Trumbell Cary 228, Philo C. Fuller 228. This is the record, but it is clearly erroneous, as there is a total of 1,162 votes.
For member of congress - Calvin H. Bryan 292, Frederick Whit- (tlesey 221.
For three members of assembly - John E. Patterson 289, Daniel D. Barnard 290, Emanuel Case 289, Isaac Lacy 226, Samuel G. Andrews 226, Peter Price 223.

The inspectors of election were Henry Martin, Aretas Haskell, Billa Cook and Martin C. Witbeck.

On the 7th, 8th and 9th days of November, 1831, the general (election resulted:
For senator - Heman J. Redfield 232, John Birdsell 166.
For three members of the assembly - Fletcher M. Haight 235, James Smith 235, Abel Baldwin 233, Samuel G. Andrews 159, Ira Bellows 159, William B. Brown 159.
For sheriff - Seth Saxton 236, Ezra M. Parsons 159.
For county clerk - Austin Spencer 236, Leonard Adams 158.
For four coroners - Adonijah Grau 234, Elisha P. Davis 234, James Sperry 234, Jamin Strong 234, Nathaniel Hall 159, Asbel W. Riley 159, Levi Pond 157, Joshua Tripp 159.

On the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November, 1832, occurred the usual election, and with the vote for presidential electors (added.
For governor - William L. Marcy 314, Francis Granger 263.
For lieutenant governor - John Tracy 214, Samuel Stevens 263.
For senator - Fletcher M. Haight 314, John Griffin 262.
For member of congress - Isaac Hills, 315, Frederick Whittle- (sey 261.

For presidential electors - the Democratic ticket 313, the (Whig ticket 267.

For three members of the assembly - David S. Bates 318, Joseph Sibley 318, Roswell Wickwin 318, Timothy Childs 257, Milton Sheldon 257, Levi Pond 257.

The Democratic majority on presidential electors was 46. The whole vote was 580, and the largest that had thus far been (cast in the town.

Result of the election held November 4th, 5th and 6th, 1833:

For senator - John H. Jones 338, Albert H. Tracy 125.
For three members of assembly - Elihu Church 337, Fletcher M. Haight 339, Jeremy L. Stone 337, Isaac Lacy 133, Timothy Childs, 121, Chauncey Porter 122.

The inspectors of election, Gershom B. Gillett, James Hoy, John C. Annin and William Clark, "Do further certify that no votes were given either for or against electing the mayor of New York by the electors thereof; that 216 votes were given for authorizing the legislature to reduce the duty on salt."

The Whig vote was very light at this election, being but a little over one-third of the total vote.

Result of the election held on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of (November, 1834:

For governor - William L. Marcy 376, William H. Seward 261.
For lieutenant governor - John Tracy 377, Silas M. Stillwell 262.
For senator - James Smith 377, Benjamin Chamberlin 377, Isaac Lacy 261, Chauncey J. Fox 261.
For member of congress - Fletcher M. Haight 382, Timothy (Childs 255.

For three members of assembly - Horace Gay 376, Silas Judson 376, Samuel Rich 376, Dedrich Sibley 252, George Brown 252, (Enoch Strong 251.

For sheriff - John E. Patterson 376, Elias Pond 250.
For county clerk - Seth Saxton 376, Samuel G. Andrews 252.
For four coroners - Sylvester H. Parkance 376, Samuel Mead 373, Peter Hopkins 376, Joseph A. Eastman 376, Ashbel W. Riley 252, Joseph Greenleaf 252, Phidrus Carter 252, George S. (Stone 252.

This was the first candidacy of William H. Seward for governor. At this or a subsequent election Elias Pond, (brother of Levi Pond, a well known Brockporter of many years ago) was chosen sheriff. Simeon B. Jewett was one of the inspectors (of election.

The election held November 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1835, resulted:

For senator - Benjamin Walworth 334, Chauncey I. Fox 116.
For three members of assembly - Horace Gay 333, Joseph Sibley 333, Micajah W. Kirby 333, Dedrick Sibley 119, Enoch Strong (119, Silas Walker 119.

For coroner - Francis X. Beckwith 333, Ephraim Gilbert 99.

On the 7th, 8th and 9th of November, 1836, the interest in the election was increased by voting for presidential electors. The vote resulted:

For governor - William L. Marcy 329, Jesse Buel 250.
For lieutenant governor - John Tracy 379, Gameelish H. Barstow 250.
For senator - Alexis Warner 329, Samuel Work 250.
For member of assembly - Horace Gay 327, Timothy Childs 249.
For presidential electors - the Democratic ticket 320, the Whig ticket 260.
For three members of assembly - Hister L. Stevens 320, Micajah W. Kirby 329, John E. Patterson 329, Dedrich Sibley 250, Silas Walker 250, Levi Russell 250.

John E. Patterson was a Democrat at that time. In later years he became a Republican. He lived in Parma.

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Twenty-Sixth Article.

The town book, from which these election statistics are compiled, was in the main excellently kept, but there are very confusing exceptions.

In 1837 the general election was held on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of November with this result:

For senator - John B. Skinner 243, William A. Mosely 252.
For three members of assembly - Abershai Goodell 242, Philander Kane 242, Henry O'Reilly 241, Derick Sibley 255, Ezra Sheldom Jr., 256, John Patterson 256.
For sheriff - Peter Hopkins 248, Darius Perrin 251.
For county clerk - Henry R. Selden 254, Ephraim Goss 245.
For four coroners - John Armstrong 242, Sylvester H. Packard 242, Daniel Rich 242, Ephraim Blackmore 242, Davi Carpenter 254, Silas Walker 256, William G. Russell 256, Benjamin F. Hall 256.

It will be observed that at this election Henry R. Selden, then a Democrat, was running for the office of county clerk, and that Dr. Davis Carpenter was one of the candidates for coroner. The vote was very close.

Here is the result of the vote cast at the election held Nov. 5th, 6th and 7th, 1838:

For governor - William H. Seward 342, William L. Marcy 312.
For lieutenant governor - Luther Bradish 341, John Tracy 312.
For senator - Henry Hawkins 339, Addison Gardner 312.
For member of congress - Thomas Kempshall 337, Henry R. Selden 321.
For three members of assembly - William S. Bishop 343, John P. Stull 343, Henry P. Norton 343, James H. Gregory 312, Isaac Jackson 312, Joseph Cox 312.
Hon. Henry P. Norton was elected. The inspectors of election at this time were Theodore Chapin, Azariah Ashley, Stephen M. Randall and Henry L. Smith

The election on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November, 1839, (resulted:

For senator - Isaac R. Elwood 346, Abram Dixon 324.
For three members of assembly - Luther Tucker 338, Alexander Voorhees 338, William H. Seymour 337, Enos Strong 330, Derrick Sibley 330, George Brown 330.

On the 2d, 3d and 4th days of November, 1840, occurred the general election including presidential electors, with this (result:

For governor - William H. Seward 355, William C. Bouck 376.
For lieutenant governor - Luther Bradish 355, Daniel S. Dick- (inson 376.

For senator Samuel Works 355, John D. Hudson 376.
For member of congress - Timothy Childs 359, Lyman B. Lang- (worthy 368.

For presidential electors - the Democratic ticket 371, the (Whig ticket 358.

For three members of assembly - Enoch Strong 357, Lucius Lilly 356, Alexander Kelsey 356, E. Henry Barnard 373, Samuel Bayliss 373, Josiah Howell 373.
For sheriff - Charles L. Pardee 356, Joseph Sibley 373.
For county clerk - James W. Smith 356, Isaac Hills 373.
For four coroners - Davis Carpenter 356, James Hodges 356, Nathaniel Hall 356, John H. Thompson 322, John Armstrong 373, Francis X. Beckwith 373, Nicholas Read 373, Harry P. Dannals 373.

The total vote was 731, which was very large. The Democrats had an average majority of about 20. The subscribing inspectors of election were William Groves, Stephen Randall, James R. Thompson, Edward Ruggles and Henry L. Smith.

The following was the result of the election held Nov. 1st 2d (and 3d, 1841:

For senator - Lyman Bates 378, Gideon Hard 315.
For four members of assembly - Lyman B. Langworthy 376, Henry Martin 384, Joseph Sibley 379, George S. Stone 312, Frederick Starr 315, Henry R. Higgins 314, Asa Pride 1, William C. Bloss 1, John Efner 1, Delazon Smith 2.

Though the town was not divided until 1852 by the setting off of Union, (now Hamlin) and the record book covers the whole period until that date, from 1841 till 1852 there is no record of a general election. The record is quite complete of the town elections, the lay out of roads, the boundary of road districts, the appointment of pathmasters, a register of livestock marks, list of strays, etc. It is probable that no record of the vote cast at the general elections was made later than 1841, unless it has been resumed since 1852.

The town record does not make mention of any arrangements for holding the general elections - the places for holding the elections, compensation to the persons where held, the pay of clerks, inspectors, etc. Five inspectors were chosen annual-

ly, and so many of them as served signed the certificates of the general elections.

At the town election held in 1841 the entire action taken, besides the choice of town officers, was voting "That we have three assessors, four constables; that the inspectors of common schools be allowed $1 per day for services rendered; that the collector collect the taxes for three per cent., and that the town meeting be adjourned until the first Tuesday in March next, to be held at the house of Alexander Wilton." No provision was made for the general election, and it is not shown by the record that any meeting was held during the year to arrange for elections or the payment of bills.

The general election notes that we have published possess much historical interest in showing who were candidates for offices, and how the vote as to parties stood.

In our previous article we stated that Elias Pond was a brother of Levi Pond. He was a son.

An old resident of Clarkson informs us that at different times the general three days elections were held at Clarkson Corners, Redman's Corners, Beach's Corners, Ladd's Corners, Kane's Corners, Hamlin Centre, at the Houston hotel east of Ladd's Corners, and at the red schoolhouse in the Wentworth (district.

The vote for State senators is thus explained by a gentleman who began voting in the thirties. In the first place four were chosen, and it was decided by lot that one was for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years. Thereafter one was elected annually, and when the record, to which we made previous reference, showed each party running for two candidates, there was a vacancy to fill. The record did not state this fact, and thus there appeared to be a large excess of votes.

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Twenty-Seventh Article.

It was customary in Clarkson at an early day to hold most of the town elections at a hotel at the village, and the custom has been quite generally followed up to the present time. It was always voted at a town election at what place the next election would be held, until within some six or eight years. This was done in all of the towns, and some abuses followed, for instance, in Sweden a few written ballots located an election at Cooley's Basin. The law was changed, and in order to change the place of holding a town election, a notice must be given a stated period before an election of such an intention.

The places designated in Clarkson is a practical record of the hotel keepers of the different periods, and for this reason is of considerable interest.

The first election, on the 4th of April, 1820, was held at the hotel of Abel Baldwin. The next two years it was held at Aretas Haskell's. Then at Abel Baldwin's for two years. In 1826, 1827 and 1828 at the hotel of Silas Walbridge. In 1829 the election was held at the house of Adolphus Culley, but it is not stated as being a hotel. In 1830 it was held at the hotel of Joseph H. Lovejoy. In 1831 it was held at the Walbridge Hotel. In 1832 at Lovejoy's. In 1833 the place of election was at the schoolhouse near A. Salisbury's. In 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1837 at the inn of Olive H. Boyd. In 1838 it was held at the hotel of Waterman Davis, who at a later date kept a hotel at Brockport. In 1839 the election was again held at the hotel of Silas Walbridge. In 1840 the election was held at the house of H. C. White. The next year it was again held at the Walbridge Hotel. The following year it was held at Alexander Hilton's. In 1843 and 1844 the election was held at Samuel Brown's. In 1845 it was held at A. D. Raymond's. In 1846 it was held at Isaac Houston's. In 1847 it was held at the house of Daniel Pease, now a resident of Brockport. 1848 the election was held at the house of Henry W. Burch, Clarkson Centre, now Hamlin village. In 1849 the election was held at the house of James C. Patterson, who became a well known resident of Brockport. He lived at what is now Hamlin Centre. The election was held at his house in 1850, 1851, 1852, and it was voted to hold the election there in 1853, but the town was divided before that date. Thus it appears that the town elections for four years before the town was divided were held at Hamlin Centre.

Beach's Corners.

On the Lake Road five miles north of Brockport is Beach's Corners - the four corners formed by the north and south Lake Road, and an east and west road extending from about a mile south of Kendall Mills to the Parma line. The latter is the dividing line between the present Clarkson and Hamlin.

At the first town election held in 1820 Ora Beach was appointed pathmaster of road district number 14. This district was described in 1821 as beginning at the four corners by Truman Cook's, (who lived on the Ladd Road,) west to the Lake Road. Those working out a road tax in that district at that time were Ora Beach, James Thorp, Billa Cook, James Spencer, Truman Cook and Allen Beach. The number of the district was first changed to 15, then 16, and lastly to 19. Until 1832 the name of Ora Beach appeared in the road district tax list, and for most of the time he was pathmaster. He either died in 1832 or removed from the town, as his name no longer appeared on the tax roll. As no property was taxed to the family in 1833, it is a fair supposition that the family removed away. The name of Allen Beach, previously mentioned, did not appear but once in the road district list. We have thus far been unable to ascertain what became of Ora Beach, from whom the name of Beach's Corners was derived. He lived in a house

on the northeast corner of the four corners.

Beach's Corners has never contained directly more than four dwelling houses. The first house on the northwest corner was built by a man named R. D. Jones. The house on the southeast corner was used at an early day as a hotel, and the general elections were at times held there. The place never had a store or blacksmith shop.

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Twenty-Eighth Article.

On the 19th of June, 1824, three road districts were laid out with the following descriptions: "Beginning near the framed schoolhouse where Mr. Baxter lives at the northeast corner of lot number 4, section 11 of town 5, thence west on the line of lots 285 chains to the middle of the Lake Road." The next one is described as "beginning at the southeast corner of Lot #1 in Section 9 of Town #5, near a log schoolhouse on the middle Lake Road, and running thence east on the line of lots 125 chains to the north and south road by Jeremiah Hosner's." The third is described as "beginning at the southwest corner of Lot #5, Section 11, Township 5, and running north on the line of lots 62 links to the road leading west past Jacob Hosner's." At that time Zenas Case was surveyor, and William Tompkins and Aretas Haskell commissioners of highways.

At the November election in 1826 an amendment to the constitution was voted upon - to elect justices of the peace by the people - in favor of which there were 228 votes, and none against. The amendment was adopted, and after that date justices were elected, having previously been appointed. In a previous article we gave the names of the four first chosen, and how their term of service was determined by lot. From that period until the present one justice has been chosen annually, except when there were vacancies to fill.

At the town election in 1831 it was voted "that fences shall be four and a half feet high, and so constructed or made of rails or other materials that the space between the rails or materials shall not be more than seven inches." That was a "lawful fence," and had such fences been kept up better than they sometimes were, there would have been fewer animosities between neighbors and much less litigation.

At the town election in 1836 it was "Resolved, that the commissioners of highways are hereby required to rebuild the bridge over Sandy Creek where the same crosses the West Lake Road." That was the present Redman Road, and the bridge was by the Brockway mills.

The sum of $9.42 was voted to Hammon & Stanton at the town election in 1842 for making ballot boxes.

After the division of the town the first town election was

held at the hotel of Silas Walbridge, March 1, 1853. At that election the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, James H. Warren; town clerk, Justus Palmer; justices of the peace, Wayne Markham, Lewis Files and Williams Johnson; superintendent of schools, David Henry; collector, Washington L. Rockwell; assessors, David Wellman and Chauncey Allen; commissioners of highways, T. C. Perry and Adam Moore; overseers of poor, John M. Bowman and Joseph Tozier; constables, Washington L. Rockwell, Eber Coleman, Edgar S ring and Ariel Wellman; inspectors of election, John M. Bowman, Jesse Harroun and William Price. The pathmasters appointed were: District 1, Almansa Brace; 2, John Chriswell; 3, Edgar Spring; 4, William Porter; 6, Christopher Coker; 29, William Lowery, Sr.; 31, Daniel Belden; 30, Gordon Richards; 32, Edward Hawkins; 33, Wayne Markham; 34, Paul Snyder; 35, S. C. Perry; 37, Henry Nixon; 38, Samuel Whipple; 39, Henry Boutell; 57, Lawrence Cooper; 58, Seth Leonard,; 59, Jonas Shafer; 60, James O. Seigler; 61, Allen D. Tracy. The road district numbers were the same as used for the same districts before the town was divided. This election was held thirty-seven years ago. Many of those mentioned are now living in Clarkson and vicinity, and many have been recorded as occupants of the neighbor-
(hood cemeteries.

A special town meeting was held at the house of Daniel Pease on the 27th of April, 1837, to vote upon the question of granting excise licenses. The votes in favor of licenses were 317, and those against 260. Clarkson has usually been a for license town, at least in recent years. The vote referred to was taken before the town was divided. At an early day there was a distillery of whiskey at the village, whiskey was cheap, and the distillery had a good patronage. It is related that on one occasion a man living three or four miles from the distillery started for it with a jug. People were exceedingly familiar and accomodating in the early times, and if one was passing the common salutation was, "Where are you going," He of course replied "to the distillery." When he got to the distillery he had twenty-two jugs, representing as many families. For this last item of olden time events we are indebted to the present chief dispenser of justice. Other towns had distilleries, and it does not follow from the facts stated that the people of Clarkson at any period averaged better or worse than the people of other towns who did
(similar things.

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Twenty-Ninth Article.

Sometime ago in giving a list of the cemeteries established at an early date in the town of Clarkson, years before the town was divided, no mention was made of the cemetery established at Kane's Corners, now East Hamlin. That is a small cemetery, including only about half an acre of land. It is shaded by a few pine trees, and the rank growth of golden rod, milk weed and grass indicates that the soil of that locality is very fertile. The trees have so blackened some of the headstones that their inscriptions are illegible.

In obtaining a list of the principal persons buried in this cemetery, as shown by the inscriptions, the earliest burial found was that of Anna, wife of James Cheever, who died May 10, 1844, aged 55 years. There were perhaps earlier interments under the hillocks having no memorial stones.

Lawrence Tompkins died Oct. 24, 1848, aged 55 years. Hannah, his widow, died March 30, 1866, aged 76 years.

Alburtus Simmons died May 10, 1879, aged 81 years. His wife died May 19, 1876, aged 78 years.

Mary, wife of Charles L. Tompkins, died Nov. 11, 1846, aged (26 years.

Eveline, wife of Joseph Thompson, died Sept. 13, 1846, aged (26 years.

Whitman Corbin died Sept. 7, 1853, aged 46 years.

John R. Ashby died June 18, 1862, aged 65 years.

Thomas Wingrove died Feb. 26, 1847, aged 71 years.

Mary Jane, wife of Wright Barlow, died Aug. 1, 1848, aged 24 (years.

Robert Sharp died Aug. 23, 1853, aged 45 years.

Sarah, wife of Charles Murch, died Sept. 10, 1857, aged 41 (years.

Jacob Hall died Feb. 18, 1861, aged 63 years. Emeline, his wife, died Oct. 11, 1859, aged 60 years.

Nelson Green died March 29, 1850, aged 40 years.

Jacob Fosmire died Oct. 25, 1851, aged 39 years.

Margaret E., wife of C. B. Lewis, died Aug. 12, 1858, aged 40 (years.

Adaline, wife of John Mc Farland, (the stone being broken the age and date of death does not appear.)

Margaret, wife of W. H. Coons, died Feb. 28, 1853, aged 85 (years.

Eve, wife of Marcus Simmons, died March 1, 1851, aged 77 (years.

Frankfort W. Wheelock died March 2, 1846, aged 32 years. Martha S., his widow, died Feb. 8, 1847, aged 25 years.

Thomas W. Harding died Feb. 26, 1847, aged 71 years.

There is but one monument in the cemetery, and it belongs to (Ira B. Gates.

Kane's Corners.

Kane's Corners (now East Hamlin) was named after William Kane,

who died Nov. 28, 1863, aged 75 years, and was buried in the Blossom Cemetery. In 1830 Philander Kane built the first hotel at Kane's Corners, and perhaps a share of the name of the (place belongs to him.
As early as 1825, through the labors and influence of that stirring preacher Elder Eli Hannibal, the Free Will Baptist Church Society was organized. In 1834 the society built a church, which stood about a mile north of the present edifice. A hamlet had grown up at Kane's Corners, and when a new church was to be erected, after something of a struggle, it was located about a mile south of the old church.

Elisha Wheeler was the first postmaster at Kane's Corners, and was appointed during the Polk administration. Daniel Pease, now of Brockport, is credited with keeping the first (store.
The place has fairly thrived. Soon after the opening of the new railroad new buildings were erected to some extent, and some of the old ones were greatly improved. There are now the church above referred to, two stores, a hotel, blacksmith (shop, etc.

Thomasville

In 1811 Alanson Thomas settled at what is now called North Hamlin. He was an energetic man. He first built a gristmill and then a sawmill. The place was first known as "Thomas Mills," and later as Thomasville." The Fourierite settlement, hitherto described in this series of articles, was located at this place. The Fourierites had a store. A hotel was kept for a time in the building now owned and occupied by Mr. Hovey as a store. Mr. Hovey started the first regular store, and still continues it. Mr. Williamson, now of Clarkson, conducted a rival store for a period.

The sawmill has been taken down. There is now a gristmill, store, blacksmith shop, schoolhouse and a few dwellings. The place never had a church. Mr. Hovey, the present store keeper, was the first postmaster, and now holds the office.

Thomasville, or North Hamlin as it is now called, is about a mile from Lake Ontario by the crooked road, on the east side of the Sandy Creek. Away back this locality was called Port Bayard, and it was a veritable port with a dock to which small sailing vessels came and from which they departed. There is about a mile of navigable water in the bay, and the best harbor on the Lake between Charlotte and Oak Orchard could be made at a moderate cost. At the head of the bay North Hamlin is situated.

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Thirtieth Article

In our last article on the early history of Clarkson we gave some account of the part taken by Alanson Thomas, after whom Thomasville was named. Since then we have received a call

from his son Peleg Thomas, now a resident of Matamora, Lapeer County, Mich., who has given us a very interesting sketch of his father's history and added valuable information in regard to the history of Clarkson before it was divided.

Peleg Thomas, the father if Alanson Thomas, a native of Rhode Island, was one of the first settlers of the town of Sweden. The family located northwest of the present Sweden Centre, on the farm next to the Chester Roberts farm, and there built a log gristmill on the small stream that crosses the Lake Road (near the Hart place.
In or about 1817 Alanson Thomas removed from Sweden to where the Sandy Creek crosses the Redman Road, and took up his abode in a log house. There he built a sawmill and gristmill, the first located at that place, and which in later years became known as "Brockway' Mills."

In 1826 he removed to what is now called North Hamlin. He bought a farm of 156 acres, which included all of the land in the immediate vicinity of the gristmill now owned and conducted by Mr. Mockford. About seven years previous - about 1819 - Kearney Newell, in behalf of the Le Roy Land Company, caused a sawmill to be built. This sawmill was on the premises when the property was purchased by Alanson Thomas. Mr. Thomas built the first gristmill. When he first moved to Thomasville he lived in a biglog house that stood east of the mill on the bank of the stream, with the road to the Lake passing on the south side of the house. After a time he built and lived in the house now owned and resided in by Mr. Mockford.

The first schoolhouse was a log building a mile south of the mill on the farm of Nathaniel Terry. The present Hovey building was first used as a tavern. In that building Ambrose Thomas, a son of Alanson Thomas, kept the first store.

When the Thomas family first removed into the town there were plenty of deer and other game in the woods, and the streams abounded in fish.

Mr. Alanson Thomas had what is sometimes termed an "old-fashioned family," that is a large family. His children in the order of their births were: Rowell, Peleg, Alanson, Le Roy, Dorcas, Ambrose, Lyman, Kearney, and Charles - 9 in all. About twenty years ago Mr. Alanson Thomas Sr. removed to Michigan, where he died Oct. 12, 1878, aged 89 years, and his remains were brought to Brockport and interred in the village cemetery. His wife Sarah, died June 20, 1862, aged 71 years, and was buried at Brockport. Rowell Thomas, the eldest son, removed to Minnesota, and now resides there. Peleg is a resident of Michigan as before stated. Alanson died in Hamlin June 18, 1851, aged 34 years, and was buried at Brockport. Le Roy is living in Michigan. Dorcas died in Michigan. Ambrose S. died in Hamlin, Feb. 5, 1855, aged 31 years, and was buried at Brockport. Lyman died in Illinois Feb. 18, 1858,

aged 32 years, and his remains were interred at Brockport. Kearney lives in Michigan. Charles died in Michigan.

Peleg Thomas, long a resident of Sweden, was a son of the original Peleg and a brother of the Alanson Thomas after whom Thomasville was named.

Salisbury's Corners.

Before the town of Clarkson was divided the now Hamlin Centre was Clarkson Centre. But away back the four corners were known as Salisbury's Corners - named after Albert Salisbury, who became a resident in 1818, and several years later removed from the town. His was the only house for a time. Eli Mead, John Allen and John Nowlan were in the neighborhood. The first meeting house in what is now the town of Hamlin, and the second one in Clarkson, was built on the west side of the East Road a short distance north of the forks. It was a frame structure, had a steeple, and was considered excellent when erected. It was of the Free Will Baptist order, and among its ministers were Elders Hannibal, Woodard and Davis. The church was burned.

A short distance south of the church mentioned, on the same side of the road, was a store at an early period, the farm where it stood now being occupied by Christian Rose.

The first schoolhouse at Salisbury's Corners was located on the northwest corner, just across the street to the north from where the Redman store stands. In 1842 this schoolhouse was removed, and A. D. Raymond built a hotel there, the first at what was then Clarkson Centre. This hotel was kept for several years by James Clinton Patterson, well known all about, who removed first to Brockport and then to Michigan. It was lastly kept by Gustavus Dauchy, now of Clarkson, and while he was its landlord it was burned. The Baptist society was organized, bought the lot where the hotel stood, and built the present church edifice, which was sometime after the division of the town of Clarkson. We have no data of the Baptist society formation, but will be pleased to publish the facts should they be furnished.

The Methodist Church was built in 1872. which was several years after the Baptist was erected. The German church, nort north of Hamlin Centre, was built in 1874. Before the churches were built the church services were held at the school-
(houses.

The first blacksmith shop at Salisbury's Corners stood on the southeast corner, and was carried on, if not owned by John
(Howes.

The cemetery was on the Coulthurst farm, which was removed and abandoned about the time the railroad was constructed through Hamlin. Henry Kimball was the first postmaster, and then the place was known as Clarkson Centre. After the division of the town in 1852 and the formation of the town of Union, the place was called Union Centre. At a later date, when the name of the town was changed from Union to Hamlin, the place became Hamlin Centre, and thus continues, and it has had a good degree of prosperity. For several years Mr. James H. Redman has been the postmaster and a prosperous mer-
(chant.

INCEX TO THE PIONEER HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CLARKSON, N. Y.

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PIONEER DAYS IN WESTERN ALLEGAN COUNTY

The material here reproduced was compiled by Henry H. Hutchins and was published in the Commercial-Record of Saugatuck, Michigan, beginning October 12, 1919. So far as is known the only available copy of this material is in clippings pasted in "Uncle Henry's" scrap book, which can be found in an obscure corner of the Allegan City Library. It was thought that there was enough historical interest in this series to be worthy of a wider distribution, and as members of the Billings Family are mentioned many times, it seemed to be a suitable appendage to this history of the Billings Family. I am indebted to Mr. Evert Olney Hutchins of Waukegan, Illinois for making an exact copy available to me.

"Uncle Henry" said in his introduction: "Quite a long time ago, as I saw the first settlers here passing on, it came to me that some one should take notes of their experiences and the dates of happenings in this community. There are county histories, but they are more of a general class and lack much detail that would be of interest in the distant future. I saw no move in that direction, so without any plan in mind, I began interviewing them. No one has appeared on the scene to use my notes, and I am no longer in the juvenile class, and what to do I didn't know. It is entirely out of my line, and if I was equal to the task of writing it up I had no time for the work. But in my desperation I plunged in, without plan or method, at odd times, and in a pure hit and miss fashion. The result is disconnected and rough, but the facts are noted down and ready for some capable person to hunt out and use when wanted. I have received a number of very complimentary letters, and wish to thank those people for them. If no particular good has been done, I am sure there is no harm. Very truly, H. H. Hutchins."

PIONEER DAYS IN WESTERN ALLEGAN COUNTY

Compiled by H. H. Hutchins
Begun-October-12, 1919

I. Interview with D. H. Hall, February 15, 1914.

"My first recollection of wild bird life was that the birds were here without number. While living with mother at Wallin's tannery, northeast of Saugatuck, I woke up one morning and heard the darnedest racket entirely, and was told it was wild pigeons that had just come in. They nested there, and the people would cut down a tree and get from forty to fifty squabs. The habit of these birds was to hatch a nest of two, then lay more eggs in the same nest and let the first brood hatch the second pair. The crops of the squabs would be filled with little beech sprouts just started to grow from the beech nuts. We cleaned the young pigeons and put them down in brine for future use. We did not disturb the older ones, as we did not want them, though they could have been had by the thousand.

"When the pigeons were migrating the flocks were so dense that they would cast a shadow on the ground, and were almost sufficient to hide the sun. The flight would continue for probably half an hour, only to be followed by another. Pigeon hunters made it their business to trap them with nets. They would strew grain on the ground, tie a few birds to stakes, and pull on a string attached to the stool pigeon to make him flutter and attract the flock that was flying over. When the ground was well covered with birds they would trip the net by pulling on another string, the net being so arranged that it would fly over and cover the lot. The trapper concealed himself under a booth made of green brush. The birds were killed by pinching their heads, were packed in barrels without dressing, and shipped, to what market I don't remember.

"Migration south, I should say, began about September, and the northern flight began about May. Ducks, geese and blackbirds migrated in great numbers, but not to the extent in numbers as did the pigeons.

"Indians, too, were migratory in the early days. They came around in their canoes from Mackinaw in the fall, would hunt, fish and trap all winter, and in the spring they went back north. The old buck would go out on a hunt, and when he killed a deer he hung it up, went to camp and sent the squaws out to bring it in.

"The Indians brought in calico and beads to trade for provisions. They no doubt got the merchandise in ex-

change for their furs. When a white girl got a squaw calico dress she was attired in pleasing style. The women wore their dresses in Mother Hubbard style of make, and a blanket or shawl as a covering for the head and (shoulders.

"The Indian name for corn was 'opin,' flour 'napanee,' meat 'weos,' deer 'sucsee.' (To explain: Deer, as stated, was 'sucsee,' and venison 'sucsee weos;' hog was 'cucuss' and pork 'cucuss weos,' or deer meat and hog meat, emphasis on the last word.

"The Indians always made maple sugar before going north in the spring. By stirring continually they would make a sugar quite similar to our brown sugar. When the whites bought sugar of the Indians they melted it to cleanse it, as the Indian boys used to swim in the storage trough before the sap was boiled down. Small packages were put up in birch bark dishes called mokirks. Sugar was 'sisbouquette' (accent on the last syllable). In their migrations they always traveled in Indian file - in a row, one behind the other."

Mr. Hall was born October 31, 1842, and was the second white child born in Ganges township. He was a nephew of the late Harrison Hutchins, and his home was here until 1871, when he migrated to Kansas. He died in December, 1916, at the home of his son Homer at Horatio, Arkansas.

II. Interview with J. D. Billings.

To persons now living, who were here during the fifties and early sixties and earlier, these stories bring nothing new, but the best time to take note of happenings is while those scenes are fresh in memory. The object is to secure the facts and get them down so they will be available in time to come when no doubt they will be of interest. We trust the readers born in more recent years may be interested even now.

Mr. J. D. Billings, now living at Akron, Iowa, born in 1838, and coming with his parents, who settled on the farm now owned by V. A. Kenter, section 3, Ganges, in February, 1839, said in an interview of October 3, 1917:

"While living west of where Fennville now is (on the farm now owned by E. D. Wadsworth), the wild pigeons roosted just north of the corners west of town. Their nesting grounds covered acres, and their singing or merriment was so noisy that they could be heard for a mile distant, and when under a tree full of nests we had to yell to be heard. When the squabs were just ready to fly my father went to the nesting grounds, cut down a tree well filled with nests, and when it fell we boys gathered the squabs, pinched their heads and put them in baskets, frequently getting several bushels at one cutting. Those

we could not eat at once were dressed and salted down for fu-
(ture use.
"Later, after the squabs were mature and before they imigrated south, they roosted in the woods farther east, no doubt to feed on acorns in the oak and pine lands, also huckleberries, wild sunflower, etc., and we went there for them. By getting under a tree at night and shooting up into the top with a shotgun we could bring down several at a shot. I was about 10 or 11 years old at that time - about 1848 or 1849.

"In their migrations north in the spring and south in the fall these birds went in tremendous flocks. A constant string would go over, and from woods to woods and across the fields they went in such masses that for some time one could see neither end of the flock. Not only one flock, but others would be seen in one direction or another, or both. Wild ducks, geese and blackbirds migrated in large numbers, but in no such quantity as did the pigions."

The writer has a very vivid recollection of these migrations, and remembers well of seeing pigeons caught in large numbers with nets. As soon as the net was sprung it would be in a perfect flutter from end to end by the birds in their efforts
(to escape.
Mr. Halliard Mr. Billings speak of pinching the heads of the squabs (young pigeons), but my observation in netting older birds the men crawled over the net, drew the head up and bit it with their teeth - not an inviting task, as it appeared to
(a small boy.

These statements are borne out by the following: Kalamazoo Telegraph, May 16, 1860: "Three men who have been engaged in pigeon shooting for the last six months, following their various migrations, were in town Wednesday. Since spring opened they have barreled and sent to eastern markets 130 barrels of pigeons. About a week since one of them brought down at one shot 120 pigeons. Of course these pigeons were not on as many different trees, but on a single roost. These sportsmen are not given to telling big stories."

Grand Rapids Eagle, May 22, 1860: "Osborn & Co. are the pigeon hunters spoken of in the above item, and they bagged their game with nets in the vicinity of this city. Abundent as has been their success they have been beaten by M. H. Littin, who alone has taken 28,000 pigeons near this city since March 26 last. He has shipped to the eastern markets 164 barrels, averaging over 300 to the barrel, and has now over 3,000 pigeons which he is keeping and feeding with grain. He has spent over $1,500 for express charges and dressing the birds. Goodhart & Co. also have sent 52 barrels, making a total of 317 barrels of pigeons shipped from this city so far this season. All these would make a flock of 111,500."

Mr. H. H. Goodrich, who came with his parents to western Al-

legan County in about 1844, called me up to state that in 1847 and 1848 they lived at Manlius, about a mile south of where New Richmond now is, and he remembers well how his uncle, Dan Shed, and others would stand on the brink of a hill, and as the wild pigeons, flying high over the valley, came near the ground on approaching the hill, they could knock them down with a club. I remember hearing of like occasions, but was too young to witness them.

Mr. Goodrich also tells of visiting in Laketown, north of Saugatuck, in 1858 or 1859, and the woods there were alive with them for miles around. As near as we can recollect they ceased coming very suddenly along about 1870. Why this was so or what became of them we have never learned.

III - FIRST SETTLEMENTS

On January 13, 1834, Mr. H. E. Blackman, then about 19 years, started from Hudson, Ohio, with a team of horses, and arrived at Allegan, Mich., on the 26th of the same month. From him I got the following interesting statement of the first settlement of Allegan, in a talk while at his home on the 24th of September, 1907:

"Alexander Ely had secured some land on the Kalamazoo River, and hired Alonzo Prouty to work for him a year, for which service he was to pay him $12 a month. As there was no road except the Indian trail, the only way to transport goods was via the river, and as no boat was to be had a raft was in order. So Mr. Prouty bought lumber at Pine Creek, built a raft, and loaded his scanty supplies of household goods, tools and provisions, among which were a barrel (of pork and a plow.

On June 6, 1834, he started on his voyage, accompanied by his wife, Eber Sherwood and a Mr. Crittenden. They had floated twelve or fifteen miles from Pine Creek, and were yet about eight miles from their destination, when their conveyance snagged and was wrecked to some extent. They lost the plow in the river, but secured it afterwards. Late in the evening they landed for the night, and Mrs. Prouty was very much frightened by the howling of the wolves near their camp. Next day they built a cabin where they had passed the night, and here they lived the following year. This was the first white man's dwelling on the present site of Allegan, as well as the first settlement between Pine Creek and the mouth of (the Kalamazoo.

"Mr. Prouty cut a wagon track the same fall from his home to Pine Creek, found land that suited him, and later bought (there.

"Mr. Hull Sherwood came to Pine Creek from Rochester, N. Y. in 1829. When he arrived he found the land was not yet in the market. He brought his daughter, Mrs. Scott, and family in 1830, and squatted. In 1831 he brought his family, and later, when land was on sale, he bought there. His grandson,

Chauncey Scott, who came with the others in 1830, said William G. Butler came on horseback about 1832 from Indiana. There was no road down the river below Pine Creek at that time, so he left his horse with Mr. Scott, who took care of it while Mr. Butler went on to the mouth of the Kalamazoo prospecting. Later Mr. Butler went back to Indiana and moved his family to where Saugatuck now is, via St. Joseph and the lake."

(Mr. Blackman stated that he was well acquainted with both Mr. Scott and Mr. Butler, though he got this information from Mr. Scott, and from information gotten from the earliest settlers he is certain the white man first settled at or near the mouth of the Kalamazoo in 1832 or 1833.)

" In November or December, 1834, Alexander Ely, accompanied by another man, came to Pine Creek. When they arrived they found the inhabitants raising a barn, and as whisky was furnished at the raising some were considerably under the influence. So Mr. Ely and his companion did not feel safe to remain there for the night, and about 4 in the afternoon they started by boat for his place twenty miles below. When they were just above the present site of the dam above Allegan they struck some floodwood, their boat was capsized and both were thrown into the river. The other man was drowned, but Mr. Ely swam to the north shore and made for his destination as best he could. There was no road, it was dark, and his clothes were frozen. Finally he heard a dog bark, and went toward it until he saw a light. He called, and an Indian came across the river to his aid and took him in for the night. Next day they found the man who was drowned and buried him.

"The Indian was going north the next fall, and Mr. Ely fitted him out for the trip. Again in the spring when he returned Mr. Ely gave him considerable, and finally when the Indian died he buried him."

(Mr. Blackman told of a case where an Indian befriended a white man. He knew them both, but withheld the names for good reasons. The white man lived in Kalamazoo County, was sick and in need, and the Indian brought him food - venison and other eatables such as an Indian could provide. When the whites were transporting the Indians west to the Indian Territory this man was hired to help hunt them. This Indian did not want to go, because the Indians west were his enemies, but the white man persisted in hunting for him. So one morning the Indian went to the white man's home and said: "Two mornings I have seen you in the woods looking for me. If I see you again I will shoot you." But he never had occasion to shoot.

The late Mr. B. B. Born said (Sept. 25, 1907): "Mr. Blackman's account of Mr. Prouty's coming to Allegan is correct." He was familiar with the circumstances, and said that Jeanette E. Prouty, eldest daughter of Leander S. Prouty, was the first white child born in Allegan. She married William A. Gibbs of Portage Township, Kalamazoo County, on May 10, 1854

and Mr. Born attended the wedding.

On May 17, 1908, the late Alvin H. Stillson of Saugatuck, who came to Allegan in 1837, when a lad of 9 years, said:

"The Indian who helped Judge Ely was Macsaube. Mr. Ely gave his two sons, Joe and Louis Macsaube, a good education (common school was the best then). They considered themselves above the others of their tribe, and engaged in speculating in furs. By their education and being naturally bright they had considerable advantage over their tribesmen."

Mr. Stillson was well acquainted with the Macsaube boys.

(I might say that the general understanding on the lake shore is that Mr. Butler first came to the mouth of the Kalamazoo in 1830, instead of 1832 as Mr. Blackman said. I told him this, but he insisted that he had related the story just as (it was told him.

At this late date a variation of one or two years matters little, and it would seem that Mr. Scott, having come to Pine Creek in 1830, would remember whether it was the same year or two years later that Mr. Butler came to his home and left his horse while he went down to the river's mouth.

By the way, the English for the Indian word Saugatuck is "river's mouth."

IV. W. A. Dressel's Recollections.

Mr. W. A. Dressel came from Saxony, Germany, to America in 1854, and to Ganges, Mich., in October 1858, and settled on a parcel of land one-half mile south of where Ganges Grange (Hall now stands.

When he came here the road through what is now Fennville was a floating corduroy. The principal business here at that time was getting out tan bark, stave bolts, shingle bolts and cord-wood. Three shillings per cord was the price paid for the work of cutting and piling four-foot wood, which was hauled to Pier Cove and shipped to Chicago.

When he quit the wood business he went to work for Mr. Perrottet (pronounced Pa-ro-ty) in the tannery at Plummerville. This was in 1859. From there he went to Singapore to work in the saw mill, where he worked one month for $5 per week, then began loading ship at 20¢ an hour. Flour at this time was ($15 a barrel.

At some time during this period he lost his pocketbook, which contained $7. So S. A. Morrison trusted him for 100 pounds of corn meal. This he took on his back and started for his home in Ganges by way of the ferry and the lake shore road. He got lost, and after a long time, going through brush and over logs, he came on the road on the Kenter hill, on the west side of Kalamazoo Lake. Though it was dark he managed to keep the road, and finally reached home with his load. (The only road leading to Saugatuck from the south at this time was by the lake shore.)

While working at Singapore he came home on Saturday nights, and was back on the job again Monday morning. On one occasion he came home over a trail which followed what we now know as the Baragar road. He came to the creek near where the Baragar school house is, and while crossing the creek on a fallen tree he heard two wildcats scream in the creek bottom near by. They seemed to be in a fight, but it frightened Mr. Dressel. He hurried on, but they did not disturb him.

Wildcats used to kill sheep occasionally. Jake Miller caught one in a trap, and Mr. Dressel shot it. It measured five feet from tip of nose to end of stub tail. Mr. N. W. Lewis killed a very large one on the place now owned by the writer. Mr. Dressel went cooning one night in company with Jake and Adam Miller. The dog treed what was supposed to be a coon. They cut the tree, and the animal got to a second tree, and in like manner to the third tree. This time the dog got so close that the animal snarled and scared the dog. Then they discovered it was a wildcat, but it got away.

Hedgehogs caused much damage in the corn. They would climb the stalk, and if it did not break over they would get hold of the ear and let go of the stalk, and their weight would break the ear off. These animals make a very peculiar noise - a strange squeal. Mr. Dressel said he heard a strange squealing noise one night soon after he came into the woods. He got up, went out and followed the noise until he came to a hemlock tree from the top of which it proceeded. He cut the tree down and killed a hedgehog. Squirrels were so thick they would come up to a shock of corn he was husking on for a feed. After cutting timber in winter deer tracks would be seen all about the fallen tree tops next morning, where the deer had been during the night, feeding off the green brush - or browsing as it was called. Deer were quite plenty up to and including the sixties, and wolves would howl at night in the woods (near the house.

The principal interest in this interview is that it names some of the conditions in western Allegan County at the dates given, and shows how different life was then from the present. Mr. Dressel came here just twenty years after the first white man moved into the township in 1838. Note the wages paid - and a day's work was from sun to sun, summer and winter.

The lack of roads and the mode of travel stand out in broad contrast to the present. And of course the wild life has dis- (appeared.

Mr. Dressel was a respected man in the community, was a member of the Baptist Church, and any statement he would make could be relied upon.

V - SINGAPORE

In its original channel the Kalamazoo River, on leaving Kalamazoo Lake at Saugatuck, took a course almost due north for

about a mile, then made a due course to the northwest, west and southeast for perhaps half a mile, when it took a course nearly south for about half a mile, then turned abruptly west and emptied into Lake Michigan after another run of half a mile to the west from the last turn.

This explanation is to record the original course of the river, as the double bend known as the Ox Bow on account of its resemblance to the bow used in harnessing or yoking oxen is done away now, since the new channel, completed in 1906, leaves but one bend in the river between Saugatuck and the lake, instead of the three bends as formerly. The old channel is rapidly filling with sand, so that there is slight trace of the old bed in sight at the present writing.

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Here it was that the first white man, William G. Butler, located. Local tradition has it that Mr. Butler came here in 1830 to establish a fur trading post with the Indians, though from the statement of Hon. H. E. Blackman, noted in article #3, it was not until 1832 that Mr. Butler came.

In a talk on May 17, 1908, with Fred Plummer, who came here with his parents in 1835, he said the first saw mill built in this section stood on the north bank of the river at the lower end of the Ox-Bow, and was put up the same year they came, by an eastern company, ran for a year or two, when the company went bankrupt, the mill was deserted and finally burned (down.

J. P. Wade substantially corroborates Mr. Plummer's statement as follows: He said (Dec. 6, 1906):

" Jonathan Wade - no relation - and Asa Bowker built and operated this mill and boarding house at the same time the bank was started, and owned the entire milling interest, having hired the money of a Mr. Carter with which to finance the ven- (ture.

The contract under which the money was secured provided that Mr. Carter would take their lumber at $5 per thousand feet, mill run, for a given time, after which the price would be less, until finally it would be but $1. They ran the mill for perhaps a year, but were unable to repay the borrowed money according to contract, so Mr. Carter took possession of the property under the terms of the contract.

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Wages at this time for common labor were $16 a month, with board. Mr. Wade continued:

"About 1846 this mill burned down. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Another mill was built on the same ground by Mr. Carter and Francis B. Stockbridge, which was operated for several years." (Mr. Wade came from Boston to Singapore in 1844 to clerk in the store. More of (him later.)

M. B. Spencer, one of the very earliest to locate here, was quoted in 1888 as saying:

"The Boston company here built a large saw mill costing $14,000. It was a failure. In 1842 a new mill was built, ran two years and burned down. In 1844 the old mill was again started, and again failed. The property then changed hands, and a saw mill was built on a large plan, ran two years, and burned.

Capt. A. A. Johnson, who came from Maine to the mouth of the Kalamazoo with F. B. Stockbridge in 1846, and who commanded lake boats in the early lumber trade here, and who at one time was foreman over the Singapore mill, told the writer that much unnecessary expense was put out in the construction of the first Singapore mill. All the timbers in the frame were planed smooth as a floor, and much of the other work in its construction was equally expensive.

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Again quoting Mr. Spencer (June 12, 1888): "In 1844 a mill was put up by Carter Brothers of Boston and ran on a large scale, but lumber was low and money scarce, so it did not pay.

"In 1856 O. R. Johnson & Co. bought all of Singapore and all the pine land worth having in the county, and began the manufacture of large quantities of lumber. This industry they carried on for twenty years, making millions of dollars, and then removed the machinery to Point St. Ignace, when Singapore was deserted, and has since so remained."

The Singapore mill was but a small part of their holdings in the county.

In a talk with Darius and Charles Billings, who were born in those early days and raised here, they agreed it was about 1875 that the mill above mentioned was dismantled and removed to St. Ignace, Jay Meyers having charge of the work.

VI - Singapore (continued)

W. G. Plummer, son of Daniel Plummer, said (April 2, 1917): "When I was sawyer in the O. R. Johnson mill they had two saws, one circular and one mulley, capacity about 6,000 feet per day each. This was in the late forties and early fifties." Mr. Plummer understood that the first mill was built in 1835 and the second about ten years later. He was said to have been one of the most skilled lumber sawyers in this section during his time.

The name "Singapore" was given to this town - if it could be called a town, for it was never more than a lumber milling camp. Though I have not learned definitely, it is my belief that the bank established there about 1837 or 1838 took that name, and as was natural the place was known by the same.

Quoting from the Moderator of June 12, 1888: "It is difficult, as one looks on the elaborate map made by O. Wilder, the surveyor, nearly fifty years ago, to realize that this town, with its broadly and regularly laid out streets bearing the names Broad, Detroit, Cherry, River, Oak, Chestnut, Walnut

and Beech, is no more, and that as the semi-centinnial of its 'boom' approaches nothing but a few deserted, decaying houses mark the spot, with the sands blowing over them as if to bury the last vestige of the place, while the wild waves breaking on the beach a few rods away chant its requiem."

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We have read in articles on Singapore how it had its banks, its stores, mills and hotels, and a population estimated at from 500 to 1,000, but consider such stories unworthy of notice. They are misleading and a damage to the real history of western Allegan County at that time. While it had three or four mills during the forty years of its existence - 1835 to 1875 - there never were more than two standing at a time, and never more than one doing much business, and from W. G. Plummer's statement as above the rate of cut was only about 12,000 feet per day when at the best. There never was a hotel there, only the mill boarding house, where transients were accomodated - and never more than one store at a time, I believe. The population was just sufficient to manufacture and ship 12,000 feet of lumber per day, run the boarding house and store and such other businesses as accompany that extent (of manufacture.

As stated above, the first mill stood at the lower bend of the Ox-Bow. The other mill site was nearer the upper bend of the bow, about half a mile east of the first, and all on the north side of the river or on the outer margin of the bend. The boarding house and the bank were just back of the east (mill.

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We have never heard of a "meeting house" (they did not have churches at that time) nor school house in the place, though what is yet known as the Singapore school still stands to the east of the place, on the road to Saugatuck. This school house was built about 1838, and will be mentioned in a later article, as also will be the stores, the bank, etc.

Rating from the present time standards Singapore was a very small affair, but when conditions of that time are taken into account, with nothing in the county worthy of mention but woods, Indians and wild animals, it was really a remarkable (place.

In article #3 we find Leander Prouty came to the present site of Allegan in 1834, and the Singapore mill was built the following year. There was not a white man at Holland or South Haven for twelve or fifteen years later, so this town formed what might be termed an oasis in the woods, and was really the only white settlement this side of Pine Creek, twenty miles up the river from Allegan.

VII - SINGAPORE (continued)

Leaving the life of Singapore as a lumbering town to previous letters, we find almost at the same time the milling business was started in 1835, the Bank of Singapore was established in 1836 or 1837 and, too, the general merchandise store must

have been stocked up during the same years. In other words we feel safe in saying that the entire business proposition of the place was established within the years 1837 to 1838.

In a talk Dec. 16, 1906 John P. Wade said "Oschia Wilder & Co. came to Singapore in about 1836 or 1837 and built the Singapore Bank. The money for the bank was furnished by the Lancaster Bank, of Lancaster, Mass. and James G. Carter of the same place was its president.

We have already learned that the saw mill was built in 1835 and the Bank in 1836 or '37. Now Mr. Wade says: "In 1844 I was hired by the Massachusetts Banking Company to come to Singapore and work as a clerk in the store owned and operated by Mr. Carter, and was to report back east occasionally on the business situation. It developed later however that I was intended as a spy on Carter and his business for the eastern people, though I was only requested to give general information." By this last statement we find the store in full operation previous to 1844 and the same man that was president of the Bank owned the store. Also Mr. Wade was hired by the eastern people who seem to have financed Mr. Carter, so it seems safe to presume this store was started at about the same time as the Bank or previous to 1840.

Mr. Wade said that when he arroved in Allegan there were but 2 stores there and at the point where Saugatuck now is there were but 3 families. They were Mr. S. A. Morrison, Samuel Underwood and James Mc Laughlin.

It would seem Saugatuck was at a standstill at this time. Mr. Wade came to Singapore in 1844 and found but three houses on Kalamazoo Lake at the present site of Saugatuck, while we read elsewhere in an article written in 1907 where the writer says: "Edward Johonnett and R. R. Crosby are mentioned as the next settlers after Butler. They established the first industry, a tannery, and from this time for over half a century tanning was one of the leading industries of the west portion of the county. With the establishment of the tannery in 1834 other settlers came to the place.

"The tannery and three dwellings stood on the low shore on the east side of the river in July 1834, when Stephen D. Nichols and H. H. Comstock came up the river on a prospecting trip, having come up the lake by boat." The writer says further, "Nichols besides taking up a quarter section of land on Sec. #17 made a contract with his partner to erect a warehouse and piers at the mouth of the river; after deciding on his location and plans Nichols brought his family from the east and in the same year made settlement on the north bank of the river near the mouth. The construction of the warehouse and dock was begun at once. It is an interesting fact that all the sawed lumber for this and the other structures at Sauga-

tuck and the mouth of the river up to this time were brought down to the river from the sawmill at the mouth of Pine Creek."

It would seem from 1834, when this writer found but three families here, until 1844 when Mr. Wade came, there had been no addition to the population at this point, since each give an account of but three families there, though the personnel of the population had entirely changed in the 10 years. That writer says further that Mr. Butler built his cabin on the site of Saugatuck village in 1830, and established a store in it, and being the only white settler there for several years, he was engaged in trading with the Indians. He also says that Mr. Nichols built a store near his warehouse and his location took on a commercial aspect that excited some jealous fears in Butler and his associates up the river, who feared the rivalry of the enterprise at the mouth. Finally Butler built a warehouse on the south bank of the river, opposite that of Nichols, hoping to share in the warehouse business.

It seems the mouth of the Kalamazoo formed a transfer point at this early date between river floats that brought freight and produce down river, and lake carriers. That is natural, but it is hard to understand just what use there would be for extensive docks and warehouses at so early a date as 1834 - the year Leander Prouty came to the present site of Allegan and there was not a clearing for 20 miles up river from Prouty's landing place and very thinly settled beyond that point. Nor was there a clearing between Prouty's landing and the mouth except the abode of the three families at Saugatuck.

We do not desire to carry on a controversy, but prefer to harmonize the statements, so from the above we conclude that but little was accomplished at the foot of Kalamazoo Lake during the ten years from 1834 to 1844 and no doubt the statements quoted and those made to me by Mr. Wade are all substantially correct. I well remember hearing mention of "Steve Nichols store" in pioneer talks but never was sure where it was located, but from the above it seems to have been at least a mile below Singapore and right near the lake.

In November 1842, when the ship Milwaukee was wrecked two miles north of the river some of the survivors of the crew came to Nichol's place, at the mouth and in a freezing condition. The first lighthouse was built in 1838 and Mr. Nichols was the first keeper and from those times discussed by the people who took part in the transaction of those days, I have presumed those shipwrecked seamen went to the lighthouse and am of that opinion. I have not been informed as to how long the docks and warehouses remained in operation at the mouth and it would be interesting to learn from someone who happens to have that information.

More about Singapore next week.

VIII - SINGAPORE (continued)

We read in Dr. Thomas' History of Allegan County (1907, p. 34) that Oshea Wilder & Sons of New York were the promoters of Singapore; that they built a saw mill and founded a bank, etc. And from an interview in 1906 with the late John P. Wade, who came here in 1844, that Oshea Wilder & Co. came here in 1836 or '37 and built the Singapore bank, which was financed by the Lancaster Bank of Lancaster, Mass. and James G. Carter of the same place was president of the bank. But, as stated in a previous letter, it was Jonathan Wade and Asa Bowker who built the mill in 1835. These differences are immaterial, as the real object of the research is dates and doings and extent of advancement from time to time.

I have never known the extent of business transacted by the Singapore Bank, nor on what financial basis it was established, but the purchasing power of wildcat money can be better understood when we know that people had to be informed at all times as to the standing of a bank before the money could be accepted in trade. My grandfather paid $40 in Singapore bills for a darning needle, and had accepted those bills a short time before at par. I was told by men who were boys in 1837 that they had pockets full of Singapore bills after the bank failed, and used to trade with it as play money.

The late Levi Loomis told an interesting story of the Singapore Bank. Mr. Loomis was born in New York State in 1810, and in 1835 came to Singapore, and I understand he helped to construct the first mill there. His sister Emily was the wife of the Indian trader and first white settler, William G. Butler, before mentioned.

There was a scarcity of boots here, and Mr. Loomis, though a carpenter by trade, decided to send back east for a supply. When the goods came the men offered him bills issued by the local bank, which he refused to accept and demanded "good money" or no sale. There were about 200 men in the burg and in the woods who wanted boots, and there was no other place where they could be supplied, but Mr. Loomis preferred to hold the goods or receive good money in exchange.

This state of affairs did not suit the officers of the bank, so they arranged to redeem their bills with eastern money in time for Mr. Loomis to remit to the eastern dealers. To this he agreed, and the whole stock was sold out, amounting to about $600.

The day was fixed on which the bank was to redeem the money, but as might have been expected the bank was not prepared, and put him off four days. Then a draft was made on an eastern bank, and after a short time it came back as worthless. Things went on until more than another month had passed, and Mr. Loomis became desperate. His credit and honor depended on the payment of his debt, and he resolved to have good money at any cost.

Hill, the cashier of the local bank, slept in the chamber of Loomis' house, with other boarders, but in a separate bed, and did not rise as early as the others. Mr. Loomis suspected that Hill carried with him the good money of the bank and slept with it under his pillow. So he formed his plan, and one morning after the others had gone down, Mr. Loomis went to his room, entered and locked the door, then wakened Hill, laid the wildcat bills on the bed, drew a pistol, and told him that the exchange must be made then and there.

Hill was surprised and indignant, and began to protest, saying he could do nothing until he went over to the office.

"I know better," said Mr. Loomis, "and you will not go down these stairs until you are carried down unless you fulfill your promise and make the exchange."

These words, with the look of determination and the pistol, were sufficient, and without more ado Hill raised his pillow and took from a roll containing about $1,000 - the total genuine capital of the bank - the $600, and received his bank's (bills in exchange.

Mr. Loomis said that one evening in the winter of 1838 he and a man by the name of Moulton were invited to the home of one of the officers of the Singapore bank to witness the destruction of the bills on hand at the bank at the time of its suspension. When they arrived they found a table about three and a half by four feet in size covered with bills in packages, lying piles from three to six inches deep. These they were requested to burn in a stove. This was the closing chapter of the famous Singapore Bank.

We are indebted to Mrs. Flora Loomis Goodrich, eldest daughter of Levi Loomis, for the foregoing story. Aside from the amusing incident, it furnishes the only account of the date of suspension of the Singapore Bank we have been able to se- (cure.

Capt. A. A. Johnson, who was at one time foreman at the Singapore mill, told the writer that the brick with which the vault of the bank was built were shipped around the lakes from Massachusetts at considerable expense. They were costly brick, and my impression is that they were glazed, but it might have been they were pressed. My memory fails me there.

IX - SINGAPORE (continued)

The banking laws in the time of the wild cat banks provided that each bank should have constantly on hand a required amount of specie reserve, and I well remember hearing my parents , in conversation with other old settlers, tell how it was arranged among a chain of banks along the Kalamazoo that a reserve fund should be held at a bank up the river, where the state examiner would call first in his round of inspection. As soon as the reserve was counted at that bank, the specie was sent on to the next bank in the chain by special

messenger. So when he arrived at the place the reserve was sure to be on hand ready for counting, and so on the length of the chain, each bank using the same specie reserve. I asked Mr. J. P. Wade if he ever heard of it and he said he had, and recited an incident I had heard earlier but I will (repeat his narration.

"On one occasion an Indian was taking the sack from Allegan to Singapore in a canoe and when between the present site of New Richmond and Singapore the canoe capsized and as a result said specie reserve went to the bottom of the Kalamazoo.

"The examiner was detained at the place where New Richmond now is and feasted and treated until men could go with the Indian and fish out the bag, so that when the examiner finally arrived at Singapore the bank there had the required amount of (specie reserve."

The late Mr. W. R. Wadsworth in his letters entitled "The Days of 1836" printed years ago said: "On a time when said specie basis , a little ahead of the bank inspector, was coming down the river in a canoe just above Saugatuck, the canoe got wrong side up and James Harris, the village blacksmith, was called upon to make a sort of drag hook to fish up the said specie basis, while the indulgent inspector was grandly entertained at some not far distant place."

An important epoch in the life of the earlier settlers here was the "hard winter" of 1842-43, at the beginning of which happened the wreck of the three-masted schooner Milwaukee. This story has been printed here some time ago, but to make these letters more complete, we beg to repeat it. In speaking of this occurrence, Mr. Wade said: "Late in the fall of 1842 the schooner Milwaukee lay anchored off the mouth of the Kalamazoo taking on flour which had been floated down from the inland sections. A terrible storm came up from the Northwest and she was wrecked. Both whites and Indians, hearing of the wreck, secured ample supplies of the flour for present use. As the flour was in barrels it was not damaged by water. That flour was the means of saving much distress and hunger during the following hard winter and probably prevented starvation among the Indians."

The late Capt. Charles Link said "I remember well the storm that blew the schooner Milwaukee ashore at Singapore on Nov. 26, 1842 loaded with high wines and flour. The captain wanted to make sail and get out to sea when the storm came on but the crew mutinied and would not move the ship. The Indians indulged too freely in the high wines and some died as a re- (sult.

Mr. Wadsworth said, (we omit what others have said) "Wm. G. Butler, after the wreck of the Milwaukee, came round and told the people to get the flour off that wreck. They were thus very well supplied with flour to last through this very long winter" and again he said: "This was certainly the most horrid winter I ever saw or heard of."

I quote in part from a talk with A. H. Stillson, "In January a little thaw came and I went with Uncle Harrison Hutchins 4½ miles east of where Fennville is , then to Richmond where we crossed the river and to the mouth, where we got two ox team loads of flour. I think he paid seventy-five cents a barrel, then the hard winter closed right in and there was no chance to get anywhere. Not a track to Allegan and no road anywhere until late in April, then the snow all went off in about two weeks. I remember well the first Monday in April 1843 at the close of the hard winter. The voters went to the Singapore school house to town meeting on snow shoes over snow four feet deep."

Mr. Wadsworth said "The men came to town meeting on snow shoes. Stephen D. Nichols - the light house tender, S. A. Morrison, William G. Butler, James C. Haile, Harrison Hutchins, John Billings and James Wadsworth comprised the voters present in the town known by the name of Newark, consisting of 8 townships of land, to wit: Casco, Ganges, Saugatuck and Lake-town and the four adjoining townships on the east."

The hard winter and "the cold New Years" were two dates from which the old timers have reckoned events. I remember the cold New Years, but do not know the date, though it was not (far from 1860.

My understanding is that but one boat of a seaworthy size was ever built at Singapore. And Mr. Wade said of it "The schooner Octavia was built by Carter & Stockbridge in about 1848 at Singapore, and was first commanded by Capt. A. A. Johnson."

Mr. A. H. Stillson said "The schooner Octavia was built at Singapore by F. B. Stockbridge; most of her ship carpenters were brought from Maine. Joe St. Jermain and his brother Jim worked on her. I hauled lots of her timbers. She was built in the winter of 1848 and '49. The old gal and I danced on her deck before and after she was launched and were aboard of her when she went in."

Capt. C. M. Link said a Mr. Short of Maine got the schooner Octavia started on the ways at Singapore and she was finished (by Joe St. Jermain."

At this late date I do not know why the Octavia stood so prominently in the minds of the old settlers, but she seems to have formed an epoch in the early history here, and no doubt was a very fine ship, and the first one of her class built on the Kalamazoo; Saugatuck has turned out a good many since, but none stand out like the Octavia.

An amusing incident back in the early days of Singapore, though not of a historical nature, is somewhat interesting. A lumber dealer came from Chicago to buy supplies for his trade, and one of the mill hands at the boarding house took occasion to impose upon him at times. This went on for a time until finally another burly young fellow, know as Hank

Elliot asked the dealer why he didn't thrash the tough. The dealer said he had wanted to do so but didn't think himself man enough to accomplish it. Hank said he had been tempted to do it himself but it was none of his business so he did not interfere. After some talk it was arranged that the next time the fellow should carry his amusement beyond the point of common decency Hank would take it up for the dealer and thrash the mill hand, and next time he went to Chicago he would bring Hank a gallon of whisky. Shortly afterward the mill hand renewed his antics and Hank suggested that he had carried that kind of treatment of a good customer far enough. This brought on words until the two went out doors to settle it. It was a very even match and for some time it was a question which would prove the better man, but finally Hank got in a knockout blow and sent the fellow sprawling to the ground, and made him agree to let the Chi-cago gentleman alone thereafter. True to his word that gentleman brought the whisky, and managed secretly to turn it over to Hank. After a while Hank was wanted and could not be found. A messenger was sent to find him; finally he and the fellow he had whipped were discovered off behind a slab pile, both dead drunk, with the jug of whisky between them.

In our earlier letters we have been considering the old pioneer Singapore, from 1835 to about 1855. The last mill, operated there by O. R. Johnson and Co. was capable of sawing 65,000 to 75,000 feet of logs per day. That was the mill that was removed to St. Ignace in 1875, at which time the old town became a thing of the past.

Since that writing a few corrections have been brought out by referring to men who have known all about the place for the past sixty to seventy years, and we learn that the Nichols store was in operation at the mouth for about two uears, then Mr. Nichols built in Saugatuck and moved his goods there, and a Mr. A. B. Titus ran a boarding house in the building for a (number of years.
The first lighthouse only stood a short time when it was undermined by the changing channel in high water and toppled over into the river and a new one was built further north.

At a meeting of men from the mouth and from Pine Creek money was subscribed for the construction of the first dock at the mouth known as the Nichols dock.

Our informants had never heard of Mr. Butler's owning dock property at the mouth.

There was no harbor at the mouth of the Kalamazoo until 1870. Except the lighthouse. In the Commercial of Aug. 7, 1869 we read "The stone scows have made their appearance at the mouth of the river, and but a short time will elapse before the harbor work will be well under headway. The contract for furnishing the stone was let to a man in South Haven and the oth-

er branches of the work to practice in Chicago."

I well remember going to the mouth on the river boat Aunt Betsy in the late 60's, and there were no harbor works there at (that time.

X - REMINISCENCES.

In telling of the early days in Western Allegan County Mr. J. (P. Wade said:

"In the early years of the white man's life in Western Allegan County there were no regular roads overland, so mail was received but once in two weeks, and at irregular intervals. Sometimes it was taken down the river from Allegan by Indians in a canoe, and at other times it would come down on a lumber raft. Also a man named Fairchild made special trips from Allegan on foot or horseback. The postage was 25¢ per letter paid by the receiver, and each extra sheet in the letter was subject to extra postage. To avoid this extra postage a sheet of foolscap paper was used as wrapper. (There being no envelopes as yet.) The extra was written on this, using skim milk in place of ink, this would not be seen until heated by the fire, when it would come out and be readable."

Saugatuck did not have a daily mail before 1870, for in the Commercial of July 2 of that year we read "Congressman Stoughton writes to Postmaster Ellis that the department has not put mail service on the railroad to Holland, but as soon as this is done they will take measures to give us a daily mail. With a daily mail to Holland and return Saugatuck will have no great need to growl about need of more facilities of communication. As we have now a better chance than most of our sister lake shore towns, and almost every week we have to tell of some new route opened up or old ones changed and im- (proved."

J. P. Wade drove some fire insurance man up the lake beach to St. Joseph in 1846, and had to cross the river on the bar. There was no human habitation at the mouth of Black River where South Haven now is. Not a white man's hut nor an Indian wigwam. As the water at St. Joe was too deep to ford they left their team with the only man at Benton Harbor, a farmer, who took care of the horses and set the men across the river in a canoe.

"In 1852 Mrs. Wade drove through the woods from Singapore to Kalamazoo with a six months' babe in her arms. The only house between Singapore and Allegan on the road she traveled was the old Pine Plaines Tavern, located 4½ miles east of where Fennville is. She saw deer, squirrels and other wild animals on an interview on May 17, 1908.

Towns and trading centers do not preceed the settlement of a country, but are a result of such settlement and so it was that the country along the lake shore at the times of Mr. Wade's drive up the beach with the insurance man was dotted

in here and there with pioneer settlers though no towns were as yet established. A mill, a store, or a shipping point makes room for clerks and helpers, and thus a nucleus is formed around which the town grows. So it was that during the thirty years from 1830 to 1860 the western part of Allegan County found settlers dotting in as time went on, and as they became sufficient in number to warrant, or we might say demand, community centers for the transaction of business, trade and transportation, so it was not until about the fifties that either Holland or South Haven were established as (trading centers.

Dr. Van Raalte came to Holland section in 1847 and established the colony, and for years it was known simply as "the colony," though it did not become a commercial center until some years after the first settlement; and as we have seen above, not a blow had been struck at South Haven in 1850.

XI - Wallinville.

Wallinville is a place that exists as much in the past as (does Singapore.

Mr. Benjamin Plummer built a raft at Pine Creek, on which he placed his family and floated down the Kalamazoo to its mouth in 1834, and his son Fred N. Plummer gave the following history in an interview May 17, 1908.

"My father built a sawmill on the outlet to Goshorn Lake in 1836. It was a water mill and he run it about ten years. It was torn down later. About 1848 Wills and Bartlett built a tannery just below the sawmill. They run the tannery about ten years when they sold it to Frank B. Wallon. He operated it until about 1875 and it was then abandoned on account of the tan bark playing out.

"Mr. Geo. P. Heath built a grist mill there about 1880 but this only run about two or three years, and proved to be the last effort at milling at what became known as Wallinville.

"Miss Mary Elizabeth Peckham taught the first school in Saugatuck Township in a room in our house just west of the Plummer Mill, on a farm owned by my father in about 1836. I think she taught three terms of school there, a term being three months, and she boarded at our house at the time. The house was built on the old style barn frame plan, with big timbers, and is now used as a barn.

"The Singapore schoolhouse was built about 1838 two or three years after she began at our place, after which she taught there several terms. I think until she got married."

Mr. Plummer said he remembered well how S. A. Morrison and his brother were rivals for the hand of Miss Peckham and Mr. S. A. won out. With the closing down of the Heath grist mill, about 1883 the burg known to this day as Wallinville be-

came a thing of the past.

Goshorn Lake, located on the town line between Saugatuck and Laketown, on Sec. #3 of Saugatuck and #34 of Laketown, is about two miles north and east of Saugatuck, has for its outlet a small creek which leaves the southern point of the lake, runs due south for three-fourths of a mile and thence takes a southwesterly course and empties into the Kalamazoo River just below Saugatuck. Wallinville was located on this creek about half a mile below the lake and it was the water from this creek that furnished the power to operate the machinery.

Saugatuck, having better harbor and dockage facilities and being more accessible to the surrounding country survives the decline and decay of the two competing sister towns of former (days.

The Singapore schoolhouse, the first school established in western Allegan County which was built in 1838 stood and still stands at a point about a mile south and east of the site of Singapore village, on the road to Saugatuck and is still used for school purposes, though on a road over which there is very little travel at the present time.

By way of a correction I may say, I learn from several persons interested in these letters, that the cold New Years was on January 1, 1864. This date being left in doubt in a former letter. Also by way of answering inquiries it seems best to go back and get the history of the organization of Newark and (its subdivisions.

The work of surveying Allegan County was begun in 1825 and was not completed until 1830. It was first laid out in blocks six miles square, and these were numbered, then these blocks were run off into sections of one mile square, so the map stood blank except for the surveyor lines and showed four blocks north and south and six blocks east and west, each block six miles square, and twenty-four in all and each designated by number. The four blocks, or six mile square along the east line of the county making a strip of land six miles east and west and twenty-four miles north and south, were set off and named Plainfield Township in 1836. The next row of four blocks along the adjoining Plainfield on the west was named Otsego. The next two rows of blocks to the west of Otsego was called Allegan Township and the remaining two rows of blocks, lying between Allegan Township and Lake Michigan was named Newark Township. Each of these eight squares that formed the township of Newark in 1836 were later cut off from Newark and became a separate township by itself as the popula- (tion increased.

There is no complete record of the township of Newark, since they were lost, but we get from persons who lived here in the earliest days, the history of the first township meeting .

Dr. Thomas says all that is known is that Daniel A. Plummer was its first supervisor. But as soon in our last letter,

Mr. V. R. Wadsworth, (he was at this time a lad of 18 years, and his father attended that meeting, and no doubt he did also) named seven men as the voters present at the town meeting at the Singapore School House on the first Monday in April 1843, though he does not mention Mr. Plummer nor does he say who was elected to the town offices, however, we read in "Portrait and Biographical Record" that "Daniel A. Plummer came to Saugatuck in 1834 and was the third family to settle at the mouth of the Kalamazoo" so no doubt he was at the meeting and was elected supervisor of Newark.

I have often heard my father speak of the first town meeting, at the close of the hard winter. That it was held at the Singapore School House, and how they went, (he and others) on snow shoes, over snow four feet deep.

Like Newark, the early records of the township of Saugatuck were destroyed, though it had a civil history from 1836. It held to the name of Newark until 1861, at which time it took (the present name.

Manlius was set off from Newark in 1838 and held its first town meeting at the home of Ralph R. Mann on April 1, 1839. John Allen supervisor.

Ganges was first settled in 1837 when Harrison Hutchins first began on Section #1, but was not set off from Newark until 1847, and at that time embraced the present Casco. Held first town meeting at the home of Orlando Weed, April 5, 1847, 27 voters present. A. H. Haile elected supervisor.

Fillmore was a part of Manlius until 1847. Its first town meeting was held in April of that year, and Isaac Fairbanks was elected supervisor.

Casco was separated from Ganges in 1854 and was organized in 1885. Timothy Mc Dowell elected supervisor.

Lee was a part of Newark until 1841, when it became a part of Manlius. In 1850 it became a part of Pine Plaines, and by April 1859 it had been organized and held its first town meeting under the name of Lee, and Thomas Raplee was elected sup- (ervisor.

Clyde was first settled in 1837 by Leonard and Jacob Bailey, but was not organized into a township until 1859, and held its first town meeting April 2, 1860.

Laketown was set apart in October, 1858, and held its first town meeting on April 4, 1859, and so it was that Newark disappeared from the map when Saugatuck adopted its present name (in 1861.

XII - REMINISCENSES.

Louis Campau, a Frenchman, had a trading post at the mouth of Rabbit River, east of New Richmond, and the American Fur Co.

established a trading post at Mack's Landing in 1825. By the way, Mack's Landing was at a point on the river about where Purdy's Landing is now, and was so named because James Mc Cormick tied his boat at that place, and that name became a designation in that locality. Mr. Mc Cormick came to the southwest corner of Manlius in 1837, and was the first white settler in the town. Like most of the frontiersmen he was a hunter and trapper and enjoyed a feast on fish. These lines called for a canoe, and his landing on the river was three miles almost due north of his home. The canoe also came in use in going to Singapore for trade.

The traders above mentioned did not become settlers, however. Mr. Butler, mentioned earlier, who came about 1830 remained and entered into commercial lines when other families moved in, and his home was here until several years later, when he was killed while loading logs.

In 1833, and while Mr. Butler was the only white man here, he had a village plat surveyed where Saugatuck now stands. This was while Allegan County was yet a township in Kalamazoo County. The city of Kalamazoo, as it is now, was then known as Bronson, in honor of its founder, Titus Bronson, and Butler's map of this unnamed village was recorded at Bronson, the county seat on July 17, 1834.

The first business enterprise here, aside from the Butler trading post, was the tannery before mentioned, built in 1834. This tannery was operated by a large Dutch windmill. It was bought in 1837 by Mr. S. A. Morrison, who operated it until the tan bark played out, or perhaps until 1880. But right here is where Saugatuck came to a standstill, and so remained for about fifteen years. At one time, it is said, only the family of S. A. Morrison, and a few Indians lived here. During this time Singapore started, in 1835, and with its sawmills and store, and bank while it lasted, held supreme, with the exception of such activities as were carried on at Plummer's mill. The S. D. Nichols dock and store at the mouth were in active operation but a short time and were over a mile below Singapore, so are not here included when treating (of that place.

In 1816 Mr. M. B. Spencer built a steam sawmill in what is now Saugatuck, and from this date the place began to show signs of life. Wells and Johnson succeeded Mr. Spencer in 1850, and another sawmill was built by Dunning and Hopkins in 1852. We will let two of the boys of the early forties name the succession of mills as they came in.

Darius and Charley Billings, born and raised here, and both veterans of the Civil War, agreed to what follows, in a talk (on Oct. 17, 1917.

"Next after the Spencer mill and built in the fifties (they overlooked the Dunning mill of '52) came the J. B. Judson sawmill which stood about 20 rods below the ferry. This mill

burned later. H. D. Moore's sawmill about 100 rods north of the ferry. Eburger and Smith's Shingle Mill north of the pavillion, Blanchard's Shingle Mill above the ferry, built about 1860 on the west side of the river. This mill was bought in the late sixties by Bird and Smith. Lew Shed and Ed Densmore Shingle Mill on the site of the Judson Mill, this mill burned later also.

George Heath built a grist mill about 1865. It run 12 or 13 years and burned. Porter and Co. built a grist mill where Hotel Butler now stands, the hotel being the mill built over. It was financed by subscription in the early nineties, run six or seven years and the machinery was taken to Allegan."

In about 1856 J. D. Billings scored the timbers and A. H. Stillson hewed them for the old Saugatuck House, built by Mr. A. O. Smith in that year. Mr. Smith was drowned at the Richmond bridge while it was in the course of construction in 1856. It was said to be a case where whisky and water were rivals and water came out victorious.

The starting of the first ferry at Saugatuck was told as follows:

"The bridge that had been used to cross the river at Saugatuck stood right about where the ferry is now, and was abandoned because the schooners, in passing through the draw would bump against it and knock the spiles loose, so in 1857 the ferry was built and established. Darius Billings wanted the job of running the ferry but was only nineteen years old, and not responsible on a contract on account of being under age, so his father bid in the job from the town at $300 and turned it over to Darius, and he came to be the first ferryman on the job. He operated the ferry during the season of 1857."

The following taken from the Commercial, will show something of the growth of the town during the last of the 25 years after Mr. Spencer built the first sawmill here.

"Feb. 27, 1869. The building of the bridge was let to Ed. Densmore, he having made the lowest bid, which was $5,500. Aug. 7, 1869. Geo. E. Dunn has moved his Sash, Door, and Blind factory into a portion of Mr. Henry's tannery at the head of Lake Street, near the new bridge. Sept. 11, 1869. The bridge will soon be completed. The work on our harbor does not progress very rapidly. The vessel being built by Mr. Elliot will have 118 feet keel, 26 beam, and the capacity for carrying 180,000 feet of lumber.

"At O. R. Johnson & Co's mill one day last week 56,000 feet of lumber was sawed. This is the largest amount of lumber that has been cut in the same length of time at any one mill in Saugatuck or Douglas.

"Oct. 9, 1869. There are in Saugatuck five shingle mills, two

sawmills, one grist mill, one sash, door and blind factory, and planing mill. There are seven general stores besides one drug store, two jewelry stores, one news room and book store, and two millinery stores. The village affords two hotels, the Sherwood House kept by Geo. Sherwood and the Saugatuck House kept by Whitney and Strong. There are four doctors, lawyers do not seem to flourish here, two daguerrean rooms, one music school, two billiard saloons and restaurants, two insurance offices, one tailor shop, two bakeries, three butcher shops, three paint shops, two wagon shops, two fisheries, one brewery, one livery stable, one brick yard.

"Nov. 20, 1869. The completion of the new bridge brings more teams to town every day."

Let us say here that credit should be given the late Mr. Thomas Gray, Sr., for the shade trees along the bridge. As all the old timers will remember the bridge was first built by piling in slabs and edgings from the mills and covering them with dust. When completed, and the bridge was open for traffic, Mr. Gray who was in business in Douglas at the time, became a self-appointed agent to set in some very small willow slips along the edges of the fill. There was no soil in which to plant them, just the slabs and edgings, but he wedged them in some way and to the wonder of many, they grew, and if those who jollied that wise gentleman about his experiment are still living they have an example of his foresight in the refreshing shade those trees now provide on a hot summer day.

Saugatuck was nearing the peak of her business advancement at the time of the following, from the Commercial of June 10, (1871.

"During the month ending May 15, there was shipped from this port 4,135,000 feet of lumber, 3,135,000 shingles, 903 cords of wood, 9,600 railroad ties, 40,000 pickets, 48,000 lath, 86 cords bark, 25,000 pounds hair, 50 barrels flour, 121 pkgs. fish, 66,000 lbs. leather."; and again: "Among the shipments from this port for the month ending Oct. 15 were: Lumber, 3,232,000 feet; shingles, 2,207,000; lath, 252,000; wood, 2,169 cords. (This would mean four foot sticks, or what was known as cord-wood, or 6500 cords of stove wood.) Ties, 5,000; staves, 20,000; leather, 62,559 lbs.; fruit, 5,206 pkgs.; fish, 27 pkgs. (Commercial 11/4/1871).

Figures are dull at best, however, these are given to show that up to this date the traffic of the community was largely from the timber in one form or another. In following letters we aim to show the line, by dates, where the forests became exhausted and agriculture and fruit took its place in the activities of the inhabitants.

Through a misprint it was stated in the last article that the township of Casco was organized in 1885 - the date should (have read 1855.

XIII - SAUGATUCK

On one day in June, 1870, there were counted nineteen vessels loading in Saugatuck harbor, and several more loaded and waiting a fair wind, and the following figures given out by Samuel Johnson, deputy collector of customs, show that the exports for that year exceed those of any other port on this shore except Grand Haven.

"In 1870, 472 vessels entered and 670 cleared. The principal articles of shipment were 30,000,000 feet of lumber, 31,000,000 shingles, 2,000,000 lath and pickets, 1,500,000 pounds of leather, and 8,050 bushels of potatoes." No mention is made in the above of the quantities of cord wood and ties, staves and heading, etc. that were going in a constant stream out from the Kalamazoo. Some of the enterprises furnishing this freight are reported as follows:

"The O. R. Johnson & Co. sawmill at Singapore, capacity 60,000 feet per day, and another in Saugatuck turns off 50,000 feet of lumber, , 10,000 lath and 25,000 shingles per day. The two together manufacture 22,000,000 feet of lumber, 4,000,000 shingles, and 2,000,000 lath per year.

"Johnson & Co. kept three schooners plying between Saugatuck and Chicago and F. B. Meyer's shingle mill turns out 8,000,000, H. D. Moore's sawmill 6,000,000 feet of lumber, Densmore, Barber & Co's stave mill 4,000,000 staves and heading. At Douglas T. Gray & Co's mill manufactures about 6,000,000 feet of lumber and 6,000,000 shingles per annum. H. B. Moore's mill has a capacity of 5,000,000 feet of lumber and 6,000,000 (shingles per year."

The Gray & Co. mill of 1870 was formerly the Dutcher mill, and the H. B. Moore mill had previously been owned by Mr. Ger- (ber.

It may be noticed that previous to 1800 the place was called Newark, but now in 1883 it is Saugatuck.

We feel safe in saying that 1870 was the turning point in quantity shipping from the port of Saugatuck. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad came into Allegan about this time, and traffic was begun on the Michigan and Ohio (now Michigan Central) Railroad in November, 1883. Previous to this the river had furnished the only outlet for freight this side of Kalamazoo, and daily boats had been in operation between Allegan and Saugatuck.

The following account of a shipwreck, while of interest in itself, will bear out the above statements. We quote from the Allegan Journal, dated Dec. 27, 1858:

"Loss of the Schooner Globe - After our paper had gone to press last week we received from F. B. Wallin Esq. of Newark the particulars of the loss of the Schooner Globe. It appears that this vessel left the mouth of the Kalamazoo River Saturday night, Dec. 14, with the captain and the owner, Nelson Olson, and his brother of Newark, one seaman, a single man and a married man with wife and two children, as passengers on

board. She had as freight lumber and lath belonging to Mr. Parish of Silver Creek, and about $800 worth of leather from the tannery of C. C. Wallin & Sons. S. C. Morrison also had placed $100 in the captain's care for some person in Chicago. As soon as fears were entertained for the schooner's safety Mr. Wallin started in search along the beach for the wreck, and after he had proceeded a short distance he found fragments of the vessel which had washed ashore. It is thought the vessel must have been unseaworthy, though the captain supposed she was strong and tight. All the circumstances seem to indicate that she split during Saturday night or Sunday morning, as the wreck was on the beach Monday morning.

The conversion of natural resources of western Allegan County into commercial properties was about completed by 1880. First the cordwood played out, then the tan bark, and last the good lumber, though there was some timber cutting going on for some time later, where people picked out culled logs and brought them in to make a poor grade of lumber. There is a small sawmill in Fennville still in 1920 where odd trees and second growth logs are cut up, but does not begin to satisfy the local demand.

I worked at lumbering with my father until 1880 or '81, by which time there were no more tracts worth a contract. In all our jobbing we took nothing that would cut less than two-thirds good lumber, and it was generally understood that a poorer grade was not worth the expense of cutting, hauling and milling. What was left in the first cut became more valuable as soon as the supply of good timber was gone and we had to ship timber back from the north. It was this low grade stuff that kept a few mills in operation later than 1880. Very little if any of this was shipped away, however.

The lumber men came in, stripped the country of desirable timber, and moved on to fresh fields. The tanners used all the bark they could, and shipped the rest away as fast as they could and they, too, moved on, each and all of the large operators, and they all took their money away with them. Aside from giving temporary employment to a large number of men, and furnishing a market for material taken off by the settlers in clearing their land, they were a damage to the country. They bought large tracts of timber land for very low prices, stripped the timber and bark off, and sold the land for what they could get, and often they got as much for the land as they paid for timber and all, and had the rake-off as clear gain. They left no gift or improvement in the community, built no buildings, and constructed no roads as a gift in appreciation of what they had received. They simply came in, grabbed all they could lay hands on and took it away. True, they were within their rights, but it seems to some of us that the conditions are radically wrong that will permit men with money to go in and rob the community of all natural resources, and leave no compensation.

But we digress. The Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad ran its first train through New Richmond and Fenn's Mills (now Fennville) in April, 1871, and this headed off the most of the up river freights. Also Holland on the north and South Haven and the piers to the south were taking freight, all of which lessened the shipping from the port of Saugatuck.

As timber products grew less in quantity, farm products, and especially fruit, increased at a rapid rate, which held the freight shipments to some extent, though probably not as great in volume. This, however, will be considered in a later let-
(ter.

Several errors crept into Mr. Hutchins' last article through its being handled by printers unfamiliar with the names and circumstances. Following are the most important of these:

Ebmeyer & Smith's (written E. B. Meyer) shingle mill was printed as "Eburgers and Smith's mills."

The words trading post appeared as "trailing post."

The edging bridge across the Kalamazoo Lake was covered with sawdust from the mills, and not with plain dust, as might be inferred from the text.

XIV - DOUGLAS

Jonathan Wade settled on the south side of Kalamazoo Lake, where Douglas now stands, at an early date, and his brother Nelson came soon after. They were the only white settlers there for some time. Frank W. Wade, son of Nelson, was the first white child born there - January 1853.

In 1851 Jonathan Wade laid out a village plat on that portion of the town south of the main street (or Center Street, as it is called) on Sec. #16, and called it Dudleyville. William F. Dutcher platted that portion of the town north of Center Street, and called it Dutcherville. These names held until about 1870, by which time the inhabitants had increased in number until they decided to incorporate the village, and the very important subject of a name satisfactory to both sides of the street arose. Col. Frederic H. May, son-in-law of Mr. Dutcher, suggested Douglas, and this proved satisfactory. When the Board of Supervisors incorporated the village, Oct. 14, 1870, the name was legalized, and Douglas held its first village election on Dec. 5 of that year.

About 1851 Jonathan built a sawmill just south of what is now the west end of the bridge. This mill was later acquired by William F. Dutcher. Thomas Gray and Jonas S. Crouse later controlled the property. During the early seventies it was turned into the manufacture of fruit packages, and is now known as the Weed & Co. basket factory. For perhaps twenty years it has been the only important manufacturing plant near the mouth of the Kalamazoo.

About 1861 another sawmill was built by a man named Conger on the river bank a little to the south of the east end of Center Street, owned by Horace B. (Harry) Moore later on.

At its best the Wade mill is quoted as having a lumber capacity of 6,000,000 feet and 6,000,000 shingles, and the Moore mill 5,000,000 feet of lumber and 6,000,000 shingles. This property also changed owners before being dismantled.

Daniel Gerber built a tannery on the creek at the southeast portion of the village in the early sixties, and operated it for several years until it was sold to Wallin & Sons. This, like tanneries at Saugatuck, Wallinville and Plummerville, closed down when the local supply of hemlock bark became ex-
(hausted about 1880.
In 1868 Crawford Mc Donald built a grist mill at the east end of Center Street. This mill was 26 x 26 feet in size and two and a half stories high, with an engine room 20 x 20 feet, two run of stone, and a capacity of 250 bushels of wheat per day. This mill was later owned by J. S. Payne & Co. T. B. Dutcher also owned it, and it was under his ownership when it burned in the late nineties, and was never rebuilt.

Robert M. Moore was active in the lumber business here for a number of years and until the saw timber played out.

Douglas was at the peak of its development at the end of twenty years, for we read, June 10, 1871: "In Douglas there are two stores, two sawmills, two shingle mills, one grist mill, one tannery, one planing mill, two carpenter shops, three shoe shops, three blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one paint shop, two meat markets, three millinery and dressmaking shops, one church, one school, and one hotel. The census of 1880 gives Douglas a population of 522. The M. E. Church was built in 1870. The postoffice was established in 1868, with Dyer C. Putnam as postmaster.

PLUMMERVILLE

Benjamin Plummer moved from Newark (now Saugatuck) to Sec. #8 Ganges in 1846, and built a sawmill on the creek there, near the lake. W. H. Plummer thinks Orlando Weed had an interest in it, but sold out to Plummer in a year or two. He also says: "The mill was in operation until 1862 or '63.

"O. R. Johnson & Co. built a tannery right away after the saw mill was built. No doubt the two joined forces in construct-
(ing the dam.
"The pier was built by a stock company, of which Mr. Plummer was a member, in about 1854. F. B. Wallin succeeded O. R. Johnson in the tannery, and Mr. Perrottet succeeded Wallin. Theodore Perrottet, his son, now of Chicago, is interested in these letters, and has been kind enough to give us an account of his father's work here, which we quote as follows:

"In the early part of 1857 A. H. Perrottet purchased the Plummerville tannery from S. A. Morrison of Saugatuck, and it was in the spring of the same year he put his furniture aboard the small schooner Falcon, of which he was part owner, and with wife and young son they sailed from Chicago, bound for Plummerville Pier. It was a week before they were able to land, owing to storm. They were obliged to turn back three times, each time making St. Joe harbor for shelter. The tannery at time of purchase was a small water power plant. In a short time Mr. Perrottet installed a boiler and engine. At this time about ten men were employed, and the output was about twenty-five hides a day. This for shoes and harness. Hides were purchased from farmers around the country and some were shipped in from Chicago and delivered at the pier, now known as Perrottet's Pier. Leather in summer was shipped by boat from the pier, and in winter was hauled by farmers to Kalamazoo, at that time being the nearest railroad. The first stop was Allegan, and then on to Kalamazoo. During the winter farmers brought hundreds of cords of wood and piled it up on what was known as pier ground. The boats were loaded with this during the summer and carried it to Chicago.

"In March, 1860, the tannery burned to the ground. Mr. Perrottet rebuilt it at once and increased its capacity to 100 hides a day, and at this time being tanned for sole leather. Thirty-five men were employed, but skilled labor was hard to find in Ganges Township, so Mr. Perrottet brought from Canada the following families: Lackie, Elliott, Purcey and Drought, names still familiar in Allegan County. The tannery at this time was using from 3,500 to 4,000 cords of hemlock bark a year. The cost of bark at this time was from $3.50 to $5.00 per cord. (At the time of writing it is $18 a cord and hard to get). Bark was brought in from Casco and delivered at the tannery during the winter, as many as thirty and forty teams a day hauling bark. This work was given to farmers.

"During the summer bark was towed to the pier on scows by tugs from Saugatuck or Mack's Landing and was purchased from Mr. Purdy. In the early seventies F. B. Wallin bought an interest in the tannery. In 1876 the enterprise was given up, owing to shortage of bark and the plant not being large enough to compete with larger tanneries.

"Farmers were paid about $4 a day for hauling the bark."

Capt. Charles M. Link said of the place: "The pier at Plummerville was built in 1854 by Taylor & Co. Teams could not drive out on this pier as at Pier Cove, so the load was driven onto the foot of the pier and run to the outer end by hand. The schooners Jane, Louise, Arabella and A. P. Dalton were among the first to take cargoes here.

"An amusing incident happened in the early days, as follows: Dr. Goodrich, while hunting, heard something coming down the

the runway. Supposing it to be a deer he shot at it, but when he went for the game found he had killed Mr. Plummer's old ram. This caused considerable amusement in the community. The doctor fixed it up with Mr. Plummer right away, as he was the last man to harm anybody."

We are in receipt of an interesting letter from A. D. Goodrich, now of Holland, but who was born and raised here, from which we quote in part:

"One thing I have in mind at Plummerville was the pier, that was kept up for so many years. I think it first was built for the cordwood business.

"Between Saugatuck and South Haven at one time there were five cordwood shipping piers, known as Pier Cove, Plummerville, Webster's, Packard's (now Glenn) and Mc Dowell's piers, and there was a regular traffic in this commodity between them and Chicago, as the farmers were clearing up their land and cut most all good beech and maple into cordwood, and all cut with an ax. Think what a problem it would be today for a man to stand on a two to three foot log and chop it up into cordwood. Before the days of the 'Champion saws' (about 1865, I think) it all had to be done with the ax.

"But about the Plummerville pier. At one time it was rebuilt by Mr. Perrottet, and he received hides and shipped leather over to Chicago via the steamer Ira Chafee, that plied between Saugatuck and Chicago and would call at the pier on her trips.

"Another incident comes into my mind in connection with the 'cordwood days.' The schooners that boded at the piers would drop anchor out in deep water, and by a long line haul themselves in to the side of the pier, paying out their anchor chain, which, when the boat was loaded, would be used to haul the boat out by means of the windlass on the boat. They would then set their sails, lift anchor, and away they would go. The vessels could not lay at the pier if the wind or a storm came up that made a rough sea, but they would have to watch the weather, and if they saw a storm coming, pull out and put to sea and wait until the sea subsided again.

"At one time, I think it was the Josephine Dresden loading at Plummerville, a storm came up and for some reason they failed to get out, so she pounded a hole her length through the pier and went onto the beach. The cord wood that was already loaded was thrown out and the boat pulled off again.

"Other boats I remember as trading there were the scow 'Three Bells,' now 'Frederick' and scow 'Trio.' The Trio was built at Pier Cove by Link and the Tourtelotts of Glenn.

"The Plummer sawmill stood just below the dam, on the north bank of the creek, just across from the Perrottet tannery.

Was operated by water power, and consisted of the old-fashioned 'sash saw' that 'went up today and came down tommorrow.' I never saw this mill in operation, but it stood there with some of the machinery in place at my earliest memory.

"There was another tannery there in the early days, known as the Peckham tannery. It was before my day, but the vacant building stood there. It was located on the main north and south road on the east side, and north side of the creek, just below the south hill."

The writer referred to W. H. Plummer about this tannery, and he said it was built later than the Johnson tannery, did not do extensive business and was in operation but a short time. The building was later moved south about two miles and is now used as a barn on the Harvey James farm.

The Plummerville store stood and still stands on the east side of the lake shore road, on top of the south hill and opposite the cemetery.

Barnard Bidwell established a brick-yard here in about 1858. It was located on the north side of Plummerville Creek and on the west side of the lake shore road. The dry sheds were on the east side of the road, opposite the yard. He ran it until about 1865. At this time he was marching in a political parade and dropped dead. The brickyard was never operated again.

There was a store established by John Taylor on the southwest corner of the road about 1851 or 1852, and Amos C. Haile clerked for him, and may have bought the store later. Mr. Haile died soon after and the store was closed.

The above is from a talk with J. T. Henderson, and later Charlie Haile, son of A. C. corroborated the statement.

A. D. Goodrich said of the burg: "There were a half dozen houses stood around the Perrottet tannery grounds where employes lived, and single men boarded at what was called "Plummerville Proper," with Uncle Ben Plummer and Rufus Andrews, the little man. The store was operated by various persons. Uncle Ben, I think at one time, and later by John S. Payne, Caleb Ensign and others." This must have been the big store south of the creek.

With the closing of the tannery in 1876 all commercial enterprise ceased. The pier soon washed away by the sea and winter ice jams, and the buildings were either torn down or moved away and some years before the close of the 19th century this bustling little center, created for the disposal or use of bark and cordwood gradually shrank away with the disappearance of the causes of it first existence, and now we are reminded of little Paul Domby when he said, "Floy, what are the wild waves saying?"

XV - PIER COVE

Harrison Hutchins became the first settler in Ganges Township when he moved into his cabin on Sec. #1 in December, 1838. Others followed by ones, twos and threes in a season, so that within about ten years there was need for shipping facilities, and the only way out of it for freight was over the sand road down the lake shore to Saugatuck and the river.

Coal did not come into general use for heat and power until about the eighties, and Chicago and the west furnished a demand for wood, and the settlers on the shore of Lake Michigan had wood to burn while clearing their land - so if transportation could be provided they could realize a profit from their hardwood timber by cutting it into cordwood. Marcius Sutherland came here and noticed the conditions, interested himself to the extent of financing the construction of a pier at the mouth of a creek which emptied into Lake Michigan at the west end of the quarter line of Sec. #5, Ganges Township, and the project was completed and put in operation in 1849.

Lake Michigan forms a long curve inland here, and when the pier was built the place took on the name of Pier Cove.

This pier was so planned that teams could drive to the outer end, unload, and turn around for the shore trip, and the cord wood and tanbark business flourished from that time on. This was the first of the five piers built between Saugatuck and South Haven, and the task was not an easy one, as it was all done by man power. Power pile drivers were not in use here at that time, according to statements of the early settlers.

In the early fifties Sidney Squires owned and operated a water power saw mill at Battle Creek, and sold it to a Mr. Cranson. About 1852 it was moved to Pier Cove, but steam power was applied. Mr. Squires came with the mill to set it up and (put it in operation.
In arriving at the correct date, one of Mr. Squires' daughters told it as follows: "Father moved the mill here previous to the family coming. I remember mother telling of being left alone there while father was here putting up the mill. The family came in 1854. They moved into the woods, and father had to go to Allegan to get wheat ground. Mother was afraid to stay alone nights while he was gone, as the wolves were howling around the house, so she carried rails into the house to prop the door shut."

Benton Thompson said the sawmill was running when they came here in 1853, when he was a lad of 12 years.

Capt. Charles M. Link said of the burg: "The wood turning and furniture factory was built in 1853 by Charley Richards; then Mr. Nichols bought it out and put in the grist mill. This changed hands several times, Mr. Ederedge being the last

owner. He operated the flour and feed mill until the dam washed out about 1880, and the mill never was started again."

In a letter to the Fennville Herald Jan. 1, 1910, Capt. Andrew Reid said: "In the year 1848, as given by one of our early settlers, Charles Richards came to Pier Cove, set up a building, and started a wood turning shop. After running the shop a few years he sold out to Mr. Nichols, who put in a millstone, and converted the shop into a grist mill about (1860."

H. H. Goodrich said William Sheffer had a fanning mill shop on the flat back of the sawmill between 1855 and 1860. This was not in the turning shop as some say. About 1855 the turning shop was in the basement of the building. Possibly in 1850 the stone was put up in the upper floor for making furni- (ture.

Mr. Goodrich and his sister attended school at Pier Cove in 1852. At the time his people lived on the farm on Sec. #2, Ganges, one-half mile south of where Schoolhouse #1 now stands. The above statements conflict only as to dates. I do not know who Mr. Reid's informant was, but it is safe to say the dam and turning shop were installed at some date between 1848 and 1853. Mr. Link said the turning shop was the first mill built here, and we have found that the sawmill was (in operation by 1853.

Mr. Link said: "About 1853 Mr. Squires and another man built the sawmill at Pier Cove. It was an upright saw, being before the time of the circular saw. Later it was sold to Raymond & Abbott. They operated it for some time. It was a steam mill, and was moved to Fennville during the late sixties.

"The first postoffice established in the vicinity was at Pier Cove in 1854. Sam Thompson was the first postmaster. It was kept here until 1882, when Martin Pratt moved it to the present site at Ganges. In the early sixties there were four stores, a postoffice, one saloon, a hotel, sawmill, repair shop and grist mill at Pier Cove.

"Two schooners have been loaded with cordwood alone in one day at the pier, besides lumber, shingles and tanbark that went (over it."

I learned from Stephen Atwater and John P. Wade that the Pier Cove steam sawmill was moved to Fennville by Fenn & Loomis in 1869 or 1870, and C. G. Abbott says his father, who owned the mill at Pier Cove, moved it to Fennville in 1869. At the time the mill was moved Mr. Atwater operated a general store there, and Mr. Wade was bookkeeper for the mill company.

The traffic that passed over the pier can hardly be realized at the present time. The lumber cut at the Hizington mill, two miles north of Fennville, previous to 1862 was drawn to Pier Cove. After Fennville was started in 1862, until 1871, when the railroad was established, the lumber and shingles from there went over this pier; also the lumber from the Phil-

lips mill, that stood on the southeast quarter of Sec. #11, Ganges Township, was hauled to the pier, besides the cut of the mill at the Cove. All this lumber and shingles, added to the cordwood and tanbark and other local freight, made an immense traffic.

W. A. Woodworth of Saugatuck said, in a talk at the Western Allegan County Pioneer Society, Oct. 6, 1917: "When I first came to Pier Cove, in 1864, the burg was noted for its sidewalks of cordwood. All along the street, where sidewalks should have been, were immense piles of this wood. I saw no steamboats at this time, but on one occasion I counted twenty-eight sailing vessels from the pier, and four boats loaded at one time at the pier there."

Darius Billings, now of Akron, Iowa, but who lived here during those times, said at the meeting that the cordwood of 1864 and 1865 was a mere shadow of what it had been previously, when not only the streets and piers were piled high, but the woods were full of it.

XVI - PIER COVE (continued)

The removal of the sawmill in 1879 was the beginning of the end of the old time Pier Cove. The cause of its removal was the saw timber within reach of this mill was gone, and no further need for it existed. The cordwood and tanbark also had played out, and the surrounding country had been worked over into agricultural and fruit lines, which was getting a fair start as a branch of industry, but not sufficient as yet to demand the expense of maintaining the pier. And, too, the railroad at Fennville having been put in operation in the spring of 1871, Fennville took on business proportions in a commercial and transportation way, which lessened the need of a lake outlet, so there was little to hold Pier Cove as a trading point. One by one the stores closed and were torn down or moved away. The blacksmith and repair shop was discontinued for want of patronage, and the hotel ceased to operate. It was in about the early eighties that the church, postoffice and school were removed to their present locations. The pier had gone out by way of the ice and the sea, and all that remained to represent the business of former years was the old red grist mill, which was being operated by the last owner, Joseph Eldridge, and this went out of operation by the washing out of the dam a little later. The picturesque old structure stood for years as a reminder of former activities, with its great water wheel sagging away from its original position. The mill foundation finally crumbled away and the whole structure began toppling over into the pond. It was torn down by the present owner of the land, O. C. Symmons of Chicago, about 1916.

Only a few years after the destruction of the pier there was a new cause for an outlet for freight by way of the Cove and the lake. This time it was for the marketing of the fruit from the young orchards in the vicinity. R. M. Moore & Co.

of Saugatuck owned and operated a line of steamers between that place and Chicago, and we are told that a new stock company was formed and put out a pier in 1877. My impression is that it was later, or in the eighties. But however that may have been, it was taken over by the R. M. Moore Company, and their boats touched here for cargo.

About 1885 or '86 Rogers & Bird of Saugatuck, running a competing line of boats to Chicago, joined with William Corner and Capt. C. M. Link of Ganges and put out another pier a few rods south of the creek, and they also took freight here. Each of these companies had two daily boats on the line during the busy season; also at times each had a daily boat to Milwaukee. These piers differed from the earlier sort in that they had commodious warehouses at the shore end of the pier, with steel tracks laid to the outer end, and were equipped with large cars, upon which the fruit was run out to the boat. Also at this time the Wells-Higman Fruit Package Company of St. Joseph had a sales warehouse 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and two stories high, for the sale of packages. But what a change! Only a few families had their homes there, and their activities were not concerned in the traffic.

The freeze of 1899 killed the peach trees of the whole lake shore district, and the other freights were not sufficient to warrant a regular line of boats and maintenance of a first class pier, though there was a moderate amount of traffic in freight and passengers, which was taken care of by a small coasting steamer, the John A. Aliber, owned and operated by Capt. W. P. Wilson of Saugatuck, and which transferred to Chicago boats at South Haven. The Rogers & Bird line was dismantled and allowed to go down, while the traffic went over the other until the advent of the auto truck, which was put in operation by Haile Brothers - Fred and William - in 1916. They established a receiving station at Ganges, and delivered the freight to the Holland Interurban Road at Saugatuck, this being a more central point of delivery for the growers near Ganges, and by the trucks gathering the fruit along the road they took away the balance of patronage, so the boat service at Pier Cove was discontinued in August, 1917, when Capt. Wilson made his last trip with his new steamer, the Anna C. Wilson, and Pier Cove became a place of the past.

Mrs. S. G. Fiegert , who came to Ganges in 1855, said in that year Giles Rockwell built the first part of the hotel at the Cove. Later he built another having a hall on the second floor. There is some difference of opinion as to the date the house was built. At any rate it was the only hotel in Ganges Township, and for a time was a popular assembling place for elections and social gatherings. It was operated in turn by Messrs. Rockwell, Ballard, Scott and Charley Mack. Mr. Mack operated it a few years, closing its doors in the late seventies. C. E. Ensfield bought the property and sold half of the building to R. M. Moore & Co., who moved it over to

their pier for a warehouse. The remainder was torn down. "On Christmas Eve, 1871, 101 couples danced in the hotel hall, music being furnished by the Chase Orchestra."

There was also a Mr. Cook who managed the place, for we read, Oct. 23, 1869: "The dance at Pier Cove was quite well attended, and the participants seemed to enjoy themselves very much. We must say we believe Mr. Cook, the proprietor of the hotel, is well versed in keeping a public house."

Among those who engaged in the mercantile business during the life of the burg were Raymond, Walter Billings, J. S. Payne (who also owned the saloon), L. Weaver, A. C. Collins, and B. (F. Hall.
Pier Cove was perhaps at the peak of its fruit shipping period in 1887, when there were 336,730 baskets of peaches sent over the pier during the season, in addition to the quantities of apples and other freights, though there were several years when the amounts handled would equal or surpass the above, for which we do not have the accurate data. (Apr. 1920)

(Feb. 27, 1925. In again taking up the work of compiling the history of Western Allegan County, which he began several years ago, the earlier articles being published in this paper at that time. Mr. H. H. Hutchins writes to The Commercial (Record as follows:
"I have had in mind ever since I left off my history of Western Allegan County to finish, but have simply neglected to get at it. I am now starting in, and will try to have a section in each week until completed. Today I am bringing the first settlers into the section between Allegan and Singapore, and plan to follow the line of settlement as to business, such as brick yards, schools, mills, and perhaps some about churches, etc., as they were introduced, and will finish with Fennville, which was the last town to be established in Western Allegan County. These will interlap, of course, as to time, but as it is a jumpy affair no harm will come if we jump a little more. Pearl and Bravo came a little later, but I have no plan as to them - that will work itself out some way, no doubt. There will be six or eight weeks of it. In completing this history I shall repeat, from letters published in 1904 and 1910 in part, but shall add fresh history here and there, with some corrected matter where statements were incomplete. People who have copies of or remember the former letters will please bear with the repetition. Taken as a continuation of the other, this article will be No. 17. I am setting back somewhat, since I have already described much that happened after the first settlers, but it is done, so I will go on as though we did not know it.")

ARTICLE XVII.

In the summer of 1836 Harrison Hutchins and his father, David Hutchins, went from Rochester, N. Y., to Buffalo by canal boat,

from Buffalo to Detroit by schooner, and from Detroit to Allegan they followed Indian trails on foot, carrying their provisions and blankets and sleeping on the ground in the forest (by night.
Upon arriving at Allegan they found Leander Prouty, who had arrived on June 6, 1834, and who was the first settler in that section (See letter No. 3, printed in this paper late in 1919, for history of Mr. Prouty's coming.) There were three or four other families here also in 1836, among whom was Mr. James Mc Cormick and his family. At this time there were no settlers between Allegan and the lake shore, nor on the shore, except at the mouth of the Kalamazoo. As has been stated in earlier letters, there was a settlement there, begun by William G. Butler in 1830 or 1832.

In 1837 Mr. Hutchins walked back to Detroit on his way to Rochester to bring his sister, Mrs. Sophia Stillson, and her two children, Kate and Sam, and on his return he walked the same route for the third time.

In September of 1837 James Mc Cormick, Harrison Hutchins, Cyrus Cole, Mr. Hayte, and possibly John Billings cut out a wagon road from the Bailey mill, which had just been built west of Swan Creek, to the corner of the four towns - Saugatuck, Ganges, Clyde and Manlius. Mr. Mc Cormick took up a claim in the southwest corner of Manlius, and Mr. Hutchins on the northeast corner of Ganges, cornering to each other. This turned out to be the first settlement in the vicinity of what is now Fennville - infact, the first between Allegan and Sing- (apore.
Mr. Mc Cormick built a log house where the old homestead now stands, and moved his family over from Allegan that same year (1837), but the logs were green and the house damp, and the folks had colds, so he moved back to Allegan for the winter, but in the spring of 1838 they came here for a permanent home, and were the first white settlers in the town of Manlius.

Mr. Hutchins also began on his land in 1837 by clearing off a small plot of ground, and planted some crops among the burned logs. He, too, went away for the winter, but at that time the sawmill at Swan Creek was in course of construction and his father had a contract there, where he worked with him through the winter of 1837-38. During the season of 1838 he cleared more land and built his log house, and in December of that year he moved his sister there and began life on his own land, and was the first settler in Ganges.

During the winter of 1839 James Wadsworth built a house on his land on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. #2 in Ganges, and moved his family there in the following spring. This farm lies on the west side of the road running south from the school house of District No. 1. His was the second family to settle in Ganges. John Billings also moved onto his land in the spring of 1839 - the place now owned by Verne Kenter. Levi Loomis moved from Singapore in

the spring of 1840 to his land on Sec. #11, Ganges, and his son Marion was born there soon after, being the first white (child born in Ganges.

LETTER NO. 18.

It occurs to me now that we have been ahead of our story from the very beginning, and that the first point of importance is the organization of Allegan County. Let us take a hasty glance at the remote past, and continue more recent matters (later.

From the Michigan Tradesman, Oct. 10, 1908:

"The settling of western Michigan was progressing rapidly in the thirties, one county after another being organized, until by the time it became a state the counties from Detroit clear to the lake were well organized. On March 30, 1833, a law was passed that changed the county of Allegan to the township of Allegan and made it a part of Kalamazoo County, and on April 6, 1833, the first township meeting was held in the house of Samuel Foster in Otsego. In 1835 they petitioned the legislative council for a separate county organization, which was granted and became effective Sept. 1, 1835.

"The following year an act was approved which divided the county into four townships, viz.: Plainfield, Otsego, Newark and Allegan. Plainfield township embraced what is now Martin, Wayland, Gunplains, and Leighton. Otsego embraced the present Otsego, Watson, Hopkins and Dorr. Newark embraced the present townships of Lee, Clyde, Manlius, Fillmore, Casco, Ganges, Saugatuck and Laketown. Allegan covered Trowbridge, Allegan, Monterey, Salem, Cheshire, Pine Plains (now Valley), Heath and Overisel. These four townships elected supervisors in April, 1836, and the board of supervisors met Oct. 4 of that year. By 1861 the boundaries and names of the present twenty-four townships had been settled, and were as they are (now."

The following is quoted from a letter prepared by Gen. Elisha Mix, and read by him before the Allegan County Pioneer Society in August 1898. It had been written at times long before that date, the statistics being collected through several years of Mr. Mix's long lige in Allegan County. The date of organization and name of first settler and first supervisor is given for every one of the twenty-four townships. The pa- (per was as follows:

"Allegan County, under territorial government, comprised four townships, as follows:

"Plainfield - Range 11, towns 1, 2, 3, and 4.

"Otsego - Range 12, towns 1, 2, 3, and 4.

"Allegan - Ranges 13 and 14, towns 1, 2, 3 and 4.

"Newark - Ranges 15 and 16, towns 1, 2, 3, and 4.

"The county seat was laid out by Oshea Wilder, Cyrus Lovel and Isaac E. Cary in 1834. The first election was held Aug. 12, 1836. Elisha Ely and John Anderson were elected justices of the peace; Alexander L. Ely, clerk; J. L. Shearer, sheriff; Martin L. Barber, county surveyor, and Oka Town, judge of probate. Eber Sherwood, Joseph Fisk and Daniel A. Plummer were chosen a committee to carry a report of said election to the legislative council. Elisha Ely was chairman and J. L. Shearer secretary of the election. The above named were commissioned Aug. 25, 1835, by the acting governor of the territory, Stephen T. Mason. The same year Michigan passed to a state. Elisha Ely was elected the first representative from Allegan County to the state legislature, March 23, 1836. Milo Winslow was elected treasurer, and Joseph Fisk register, thus making the first organization of Allegan County complete. The first supervisors elected by the four townships were as follows: Hull Sherwood for Otsego, Alexander Ely for Allegan, Daniel A. Plummer for Newark, and John Murphy for Plainfield. Hull Sherwood was elected chairman and Hovey K. Clark was chosen clerk and duly sworn in. Thus the county and townships were in full working order by officers duly elected by actual settlers of the county and towns of the county.

"The first settlement of Allegan County was at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River by William G. Butler, in the fall of 1829. Organized in 1836. First supervisor, Daniel A. Plummer.

"The second settlement was at Otsego, by Giles Scott, Urial Baker and Sloan Eaton, in 1830. Organized in 1836. First supervisor, Hull Sherwood.

"The third settlement was in Gun Plain, by Dr. Sirenus Thompson, Calvin White, John Adams and Jonathan Russell, in 1830. Organized in 1836. John Murphy, first supervisor.

"The fourth settlement was in Allegan, in 1834, by Leander Prouty, Elisha Ely, Joseph Fisk and Alonzo Weeks and his brother, Corydon Weeks. Organized in 1836. First supervisor (was Alexander Ely.

"The fifth settlement was Trowbridge, in 1835, by Leander Prouty and his wife. Organized in 1842. First supervisor, (John Ware.

"The sixth settlement was Wayland, by Lucius A. Barnes and Daniel Jackson. Organized in 1843. First supervisor, Joel (Brownson.

"The seventh settlement was Martin, by Munford Eldred, in 1836. Organized in 1839. Cotton M. Kimball, first supervisor.

"The eighth settlement was Watson, by Daniel Leggett and William S. Miner and Wells Field, in 1836. Organized in 1842. First supervisor, Amos Dunning.

"The ninth settlement was Monterey, by Gil Blas Wilcox and John Sweezey, in 1836. Organized in 1847. First supervisor, (John Chase.

"The tenth settlement was Manlius, by Ralph R. Mann, in 1836. He founded the city of New Richmond in 1836. Organized in 1839. First supervisor, John Allen.

"The eleventh settlement was in Clyde, by Jacob and Leonard Bailey, in 1837. Organized in 1859. First supervisor was (Ralph Parrish.

"The twelfth settlement was Hopkins, by Jonathan O. Round. Organized in 1852. First supervisor, Jonathan O. Round.

"The thirteenth settlement was Pine Plains, by T. M. West and Daniel Ammerman, in 1838. Organized in 1850. First superviser (was Timothy Coates.

"The fourteenth settlement was Ganges, by Harrison Hutchins, Levi Loomis, John H. Billings and James Wadsworth, in 1837. Organized in 1847. First supervisor, A. H. Hale. (Hutchins came to Ganges in 1837, built and moved in in 1838. Wadsworth and Billings came in 1839, and Loomis in 1840 - H. H. H.)

"The fifteenth settlement was in Cheshire, by Simon Pike, Marcus Lane and Jonathan Hinkley, in 1839. Organized in 1851. First supervisor, James Lindsley.

"The sixteenth settlement was in Leighton, by Lucius A. Barnes and William Logan, in 1837. Organized in 1848. First supervisor, George W. Lewis.

"The seventeenth settlement was Fillmore, by Smith Shorno, also Isaac Fairbanks and Daniel Lamoreux. Organized in 1849. First supervisor, Isaac Fairbanks.

"The eighteenth settlement was Casco, by John Thayer and Timothy Mc Dowell, in 1844. Organized in 1854. First supervis- (or, Tomothy Mc Dowell.

"The nineteenth settlement was Dorr, by Nathan Goodspeed and family, in 1845. Organized in 1847. The first supervisor was (John Parsons.

"The twentieth settlement was in Laketown, by Arend Hoerken and James Rutters, in 1847. Organized in 1859. First super- (visor was John Rouse.

"The twenty-first settlement was Overisel, by Rev. Bolks and Gerrit Veldhuis, in 1848. Was organized in 1857. First supervisor was C. J. Voorhorst.

"The twenty-second settlement was Heath, by Simon Howe and John Sadler, in 1850. Was organized in 1851. First supervis- (or was James Heath.

"The twenty-third settlement was Salem, by Michael Strayer and John Teed, in 1850. Was organized in 1855. First supervisor (was L. P. Brown.

"The twenty-fourth settlement was Lee, by Thomas Scott and Thomas Raplee. Scott came in 1844, but no regular settlement was made until 1858. First supervisor was Thomas Raplee."

The clipping from which the above is a copy is without date or name of paper, but no doubt is from an Allegan paper, and was in a report of the pioneer meeting. Gen. Mix came from Connecticut to Allegan in 1852, and was elected county surveyor that same year. He was well and favorably known by all the old settlers, and his name is sufficient guarantee of a careful and reliable accounting for these early doing.

LETTER NO. 19 - TOWNSHIPS FORMED FROM NEWARK.

1 - Manlius, 1838

Manlius, which was set off by itself in 1838, held its first town meeting at the house of R. R. Mann April 1, 1839, with the following persons elected as officers: John Allen, supervisor; James A. Poage, clerk; Samuel Town, Orrin Ball, John Allen, assessors; R. R. Mann, John Allen, Truman D. Austin, commissioners of highways; Orrin Ball, constable and collector; Samuel Town, Paul Shepard, Isaac Vredenberg, school inspectors; Paul Shepard, Treasurer; R. R. Mann, Samuel Town, James A. Poage, J. W. Palmer, justices of the peace; R. R. Mann, Isaac Vredenberg, directors of the poor; John Allen, James Mc Cormick, overseers of highways; Truman D. Austin, poundmaster. Only ten votes were cast in the town at the time.

2 - Ganges, 1847

In 1847 a petition was sent to the Legislature to have Towns 1 and 2 North, Range 16 West, set off from Newark and given a separate township organization under the name of Monterey. Just as they were about to vote on it, the discovery was made that there was already a township in the county of that name. They turned to Mr. Timothy Coates who was our representative and asked "What shall we name it?" "Oh," said he, "Call it Ganges." And that is how Ganges got it's name. - H. H. H.

Genges, taken from Newark in 1847, embracing also the present Casco, held its first town meeting at the house of Orlando Weed April 5, 1847, with the following results, 27 votes being cast in all: A. H. Hale, supervisor; S. H. Weaver, Clerk; Levi Loomis, Treasurer; N. D. Plummer, G. F. Hughes, justices of thepeace; Daniel Platt, A. H. Hale, school inspectors; J. W. Wadsworth, Nathan Slayton, directors of the poor; J. W. Wadsworth, L. B. Goodeve, assessors; Nathan Slayton, Roswell Dailey, J. B. Goodeve, commissioners of highways; John Lutz, Henry Baragar, S. H. Weaver, O. C. Thayer, constables; Henry Baragar, David Updyke, N. D. Plummer, O. C. Hamlin, Timothy Mc Dowell, pathmaster.

3 - Fillmore, 1849

Fillmore was a part of Manlius until 1849, and no doubt from 1841, when its area was attached to Manlius, until 1849, some of its residents served as officers in Manlius and voted at its town meetings. The first town meeting was held in Fillmore as a separate town in April, 1849, at which time Isaac

Fairbanks was chosen supervisor; Benjamin Fairbanks clerk; Anton Schorner, treasurer; Isaac Fairbanks, Anton Schorner, George N. Smoth, George Harrington, justices of the peace. The earliest record now in the hands of the town clerk is dated 1852, at which time there were 66 votes cast.

4 - Casco, 1854

Casco, taken from Ganges in 1854, completed its civil organization at the first town meeting, held in April, 1855, when Timothy Mc Dowell was elected supervisor. The records of the meeting and early township affairs were destroyed by fire in (1869.

5 - Laketown, 1858

Laketown, set off from all that remained of the original Newark in October, 1858, held its first town meeting April 4, 1859, when the following officers were elected. The whole number of votes cast was 48. John Bouws was elected supervisor; Gerrit Rutgers, clerk; Arend J. Neerken, treasurer; Arend Neerken, John Bouws, school inspectors; Harm Bouws and Albert Klomparens, directors of the poor; Reinder Poorenkamp, Gerrit Rutgers and John Lucas, commissioners of highways; Arend J. Neerken, Hendrik J. Brinkman, John Rutgers and Harm Klomparens, justices; Geert Heneveld, Berent J. Brinkman, Derk Ten Cate and Hendrik Bakker, constables; Gerrit Lubbers, Gabriel Rosbock and Harm Bouws, overseers. (Signed) Arend J. Neerkin, Geert Rutgers, John Lucas, inspectors of election.

There were cast at this same meeting 45 votes against a tax for building a county jail, and 1 for the tax. It was voted to raise $75 for incidental expenses of the town, $10 for town books, and $75 for roads. Voted the following by-laws: All horses shall be restrained from running at large. All persons violating the said law to pay the sum of $3. Voted to restrain swine under 25 pounds from going at large. Persons violating said law to pay 25 cents fine.

6 - Clyde, 1859.

Clyde, detached from Pine Plains in 1859, held its first town election April 2, 1860, there being thirteen voters present, who cast their ballots for Ralph Parrish, supervisor; George G. Smalley, clerk; E. H. Heath, treasurer; C. T. Billings, (justice of the peace.

7 - Lee, 1859

Lee, at first a portion of Newark, from 1841 to 1850 a part of Manlius, and then until 1859 a part of Pine Plains, contributed its township activities in various directions. At its first township meeting after organization, held April 4, 1859, the officers elected were: Thomas Raplee, supervisor; E. H. Heath, clerk; H. B. Rice, treasurer; H. B. Rice, Henry Davidson, Thomas Raplee, John Orr (subsequently declared an alien),

justices of the peace; Michael Hoy, David W. Matthews, highway commissioners; Henry Davidson, school inspector; David W. Matthews, Michael Hoy, Winchester Jenkins, constables; H. B. Rice, Winchester Jenkins, Michael Hoy, overseers of highways. The earliest record with the Lee town clerk now is 1864.

8 - Saugatuck, 1861

Saugatuck, really the nucleus of the original Newark, which name it retained until 1861, had a continuous civil history from 1836, but the early records were destroyed.

Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were allowed to run at large until about 1880. Everybody fenced to keep random stock out of crops, instead of keeping his own in, as has been the case since then. When fields began to enlarge, and woods pasture grew less, the towns voted all stock out of the roads. During those days a lawful fence was, of necessity, horse high, pig tight, and bull strong. Wire fencing was unknown. The earliest fences were made of logs, followed closely by the rail fence. Then, while lumber remained at low cost and posts were to be had for the cutting, board fences were in order. Later, wire crowded them all out of use.

Horses and cattle learned to jump by getting around in the woods, where many times they had to jump over logs and creeks, so soon an ordinary fence was but little hindrance. Hogs, likewise, learned to root their way under logs and brush, and soon found a very easy way to get into crops in general, and it became very difficult to protect crops. It caused no little controversy and some hardness when people had to keep their animals at home, but that soon wore away, and no one would have voted to go back to the old way.

LETTER NO. 20.

The earliest pioneers lived on "barter and trade" for a time, and until there was call for lumber, wood, bark, shingle bolts and other uses for timber their only way to get money with which to pay taxes was on road jobs, and they could turn the road orders in to the county in lieu of cash. This condition did not last long, as the milling business soon grew in. Good clear pine logs were worth $4 to $5 and whitewood $6 to $8 per thousand feet, delivered at the river or mill. Other timber values were on a parallel with logs as to selling value. It was not until after the civil war that a good quality of pine lumber would cost more than $10, and common lumber cost less in proportion to its quality.

The principal occupation from a financial point of view for perhaps twenty years after the timber market came in was in the woods output. Great quantities of choice beech, maple, hemlock and the other varieties of timber were slashed and burned on the ground where it fell, to get it out of the way

for crops. It was a terrible waste, as we see it now, but not so then. Choice white-wood and walnut was split into fence rails. Other timber would make rails, but it was harder to split and heavier to handle.

Back in the forties and early fifties Mr. H. E. Blackman, who lived about three miles out of Allegan on the Otsego Road, fenced his farm with walnut. Fifty years later a furniture company came from Grand Rapids and took the rails away and refenced the farm with good cedar posts and woven wire on an even trade. All Mr. Blackman had to do was say "Yes, go
********** (ahead."

Men's wages were 75 cents a day and girls' $1 a week. The day began as soon as we could see and ended at dark. In the fall we all husked corn in the barn until 10 at night. When we were little boys we were allowed to go to the house at 9. At perhaps 12 to 14 we were presumed to take our hard with
(the men.

The sawmills ran from 6 to 6, with one hour off for dinner.

As an example of what the poor boys just starting in the woods endured, I will note my father's beginning. In the fall of 1838 he built the body of his house, which was about 16 x 20 feet, sawed siding into shingles for the roof, put on the gable ends with rough green lumber and the floors of the same. The first floor was laid on mud sills, and the attic floor placed on poles laid across the top of the log body. Not a window nor door, and the cracks between the logs were all open. The fire was built on the ground, where the floor boards were left out for the purpose, and the smoke passed off through a hole in the roof left for it.

He brought his sister and her three children there and did the best he could until he could finish the house. He made a rough door, with wooden latch and hinges, chinked the cracks, and used paper in the window holes until he could get windows, and made a large fireplace with mud and stick chimney. This is only one instance. They all had like conditions in one way or another. Few of them had money, and it was a case of
("Get there, Johnny."

There were five in his own family, and by the time the house was finished he took in John Billings, with his wife and five children, his father, David Hutchins, David Hall and Cyrus Cole, making a household of fourteen for the winter. Mr. Mc Cormick had his wife and family and James Wadsworth and his wife and family,and one or two others. If I remember correctly Walter Billings was there also, so he had twelve or thirteen in the house for the winter. Help one another was the
********** (way of the pioneer.

Where there is deep forest there is also wild life. Perhaps a few tales of incidents in that line would be timely here. More about the people quoted, later. In letters No. 1 and 2 we gave a history of the pigeons of early days by Hall, Goodrich and Billings, and in No. 4 some experiences of Mr. A. W.

Dressel with wild animals, which we omit here.

My cousin, W. W. Hutchins, on Sept. 3, 1910, told as follows:

"My father (Alvin Hutchins) came out here from Rochester about 1841, stayed two years, and went back to New York. In 1845 he moved out with his family. They came by rail to the end of the M. C. R. R., and the rest of the way by wagon. He worked at Swan Creek while here at first, with his father, David Hutchins, who was running the Swan Creek sawmill. The wolves were so thick it was not safe to go from the house to the barn after dark, for when they opened the door at night the wolves would scatter away, only to return to lick up scraps from the kitchen waste as soon as the door was closed. At one time they heard wolves lapping and snarling at the hog trough, and John Billings finally became so enraged at their noise that he aimed his gun at the noise and fired. He succeeded in wounding a wolf, and the dogs worried it about until daylight, when the men shot it.

"They had a dog that was bold enough to fight the wolves, and when he heard them outside he would tear around so they would have to let him out, and he would chase them off into the woods, but presently he would return with a heavy thud against the door, closely followed by a pack of wolves snarling at his heels, and the folks would let him in."

Wild animals were so plentiful during those times that the men finally organized hunting parties to kill off those kinds that were destructive to flocks and crops. When all were assembled they would elect two leaders. They separated and chose from those present, first one and then the other, from the assemblage , until the hunters were all chosen. This done, they all started for the woods on the hunt. The side that got the least counts had to pay for the supper for the whole party. In this interview Wat said the rating or counts placed on each kind of animal was in proportion to its destructiveness, as the chipmunk counted 1, squirrel 2, owl 5, hedgehog 10, and so on - he didn't remember them all. In the sixties there had been a hunt, and the losing side put up the supper at the home of John P. Wade, and on the way home at night he and Will Mc Cormick, with others, saw a fire to the east, and when they reached the place they found the Fenn Sawmill in flames. This was the first mill, but he did not (remember the year.

My cousin, Jack Hall, told of an incident: "Uncle Alvin (Hutchins) had some pigs in a log stable at Swan Creek in the early forties, and one night a wolf, in trying to get the pigs, jumped onto the roof and fell through. He was so frightened at finding himself imprisoned that he forgot the pigs entirely and did his best to get out again. But the pigs did not forget him, and the resulting noise caused the folks to investigate, with the result that they shot the wolf between the logs of the stable."

Mr. Benjamin Crawford, who came to Manlius Township in 1852, told me that not long after he moved to his farm here he went after the cows one night, finding them over east by the creek. There were his own cows and those of neighbors, and he started them homeward, but presently they elevated their heads and tails and began to look around and run.

He looked in the direction that seemed to disturb them, and saw that over the bank in the creek bottom there was something running out on the tree limbs and jumping from tree to tree, and making in his direction. Another look and he saw it was a panther, and he immediately got the same notion the cows seemed to have - that it was high time he was getting home.

At another time, when Mr. Crawford had just got into his house, but had no door as yet, closing the doorway with a blanket, he heard some one calling, over east. Thinking some one was lost, and it was after dark, he held the curtain aside so the light from the fireplace would shine out until they could come in. He called, and they answered several times, but finally they stopped answering. He held the curtain, thinking they saw and would appear soon, so neither called further. Presently a very large animal limped across the doorway within four feet from him, immediately followed by another of like proportions. He closed the curtain hurriedly and let the stranger go hang. It was two panthers.

My uncle, Henry Hudson , came to Allegan from Hudson, Ohio, in about 1847, and was staying with his cousin, James Blackman, on his farm southeast from Allegan. One night he heard some one calling, and thinking it was some one lost, he answered. The call and answer were repeated a few times, when some one came hurriedly to him and asked what he was doing. He replied that there was a person lost in the swamp on the river bottom, and he was helping him in. His friend said: "You are calling a panther to you, and you had better get into the house as fast as you can." And he did.

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In the early '40's my father had been helping Mr. Levi Loomis, and was after dark in getting home. There were no roads then, and he was following a trail through the woods. It was a dark night anyway, and he was in the tall timber land, which made it so dark that all the way he could keep the path was by feeling it with a stick he carried. When he arrived abreast of the large elm that stands in front of Mr. Barron's house he heard some animal jump out of the path a few feet in front of him. Thinking it might be a deer, he thought to frighten it further away, so he rapped on a tree and screamed. He was immediately answered with a much more fierce scream than he was capable of giving, and not more than fifteen feet to the side and slightly in front. He did not enjoy such defiance, and his first impulse was to turn back and make his way to Mr. Loomis' again if he could, but upon reflection he thought it as safe to go ahead as back, so he did that. He

heard nothing from the animal, so, fearing it might be following him, he rapped on another tree when he reached the swamp, and it answered immediately, but seemingly in the same spot. He was glad to hear it this time. It screamed once or twice more before he reached home, but did not follow. A council was held next day, and it was decided the animal was a lynx.

Hedgehogs and coons were fond of green corn, and would go into the fields in the night for it. Their method was to climb the stalk, their weight breaking the stalk over so they could get the ear. The trained dog would not attack a hedgehog for fear of the quills, but an inexperienced dog would grab a mouthful of quills from the first one he attacked. The hunters all carried rifles with ball and cap at that time, and cast their balls in what were called "bullet molds," and these latter made good pliers with which to pull the quills from the dog's mouth. The quills are provided with barbs all over the point, and will work in deeper all the time. It is very difficult to jerk them out, but the hunters held the unfortunate pup and got all they could find. After two or three experiences of this kind a dog became more particular about his

********* (adventures.

Sometimes the coon would get to the woods and climb a tree, and one would go up after him and knock him out, while those on the ground would, with the aid of the dog, get him. This was called "going cooning." If the coon went up a tree they could not climb, they cut the tree down. One time the hunters had treed a coon and Jim Henderson went up. When he neared the top of the tree he could see better, and just as he was ready to hit the coon he discovered he was facing a wildcat, and that the wildcat was just ready to spring at him. He got in the first blow, however, and happened to strike the animal on the nose, which felled him to the ground. He gave the alarm, and the others did all they could, but if memory serves me correctly the cat got away.

All these things happened before I was old enough to take a hand in it, but with a boy's eagerness I drank them all in after I was old enough to comprehend what the older ones were talking about - and that doesn't have to be very old.

LETTER NO. 21.

When he lived in his log house where he first settled, my father was a good deal troubled for lack of water. He tried digging a well, and when down 25 or 30 feet it caved in. It so happened that he had just come out, otherwise I would not be here to tell the story. He abandoned it, and as soon as he could he built another house about 80 rods back from the road and near the lake, where there was a good spring, and it was to this house that he brought his bride in 1847, and here it was that the family of eight were all born. This house was made regular barn frame, and sided with planks, matched

(the same as flooring.

But I was telling in my last letter about wild animals, and that is what I am coming to now.

When a very small boy our mother remarked one day that wolves were chasing a deer. We could not see them, and I wondered how she knew, but she kept a close watch over towards the west shore of the lake. Presently we saw a deer come out of the woods onto the ice, and it was headed towards our landing. She ran in the house, got the long dinner horn, and began tooting it. The deer kept coming, and she was afraid it would bring the wolves near our barnyard and among the sheep, but finally it seemed to notice the sound and turned toward the point across on the east shore. We watched, and just before it reached the land two wolves came out on the ice where the deer had first appeared. They saw the deer and left the track (there was no track, for it was smooth ice and the deer slipped badly), and made directly for the spot where the deer left the ice. Mother was greatly relieved when it was over and they were all gone. I remember well seeing deer swim across the lake when chased by wolves or dogs. And men sometimes went out in boats and shot them for venison. Once they came too close, and the deer lunged onto the edge of the boat and spilled them all into the lake.

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In a letter from Mrs. Flora (Loomis) Goodrich, under date of March 1, 1925, she says: "Father (Levi Loomis) had built his first little shanty, into which they first moved, and after his brother Lyman brought his wife he, too, built a shanty. I remember, by the way, of Aunty telling me that, before it was finished, one night she was so frightened by the wolves so near that she went on the roof and screamed there until Uncle came home. He was at work with my father and your father or not I do not remember."

In a talk with Mrs. Annis (Squires) Kibby (Mrs. Will Kibby), Sept. 20, 1910, she said: "My father located the farm here while putting up the Pier Cove sawmill, in 1852 or '53, and about 1854 moved his family here. Father had to go to Allegan for grist milling, and Mother was afraid to stay alone, as the wolves were howling around the house, so she took rails into the house to prop the door shut."

Well, perhaps this will do for wolf stories, but during my early recollection the general talk was of men making it a business to hunt and trap wolves. There was a man from Allegan - a Mr. Streeter, if I recollect rightly - who made a fine business of it. I think the bounty on wolves was $25, and the pelt was of value, but as the timber was cleared off they were driven into narrower regions, and by 1870 or thereabouts they were gone.

When small children we used to sit on the south "stoop" and count them by their howls. They had a difference in tone of voice for one thing, and then, too, they were scattered in different directions in the woods.

****

There was occasionally a bear seen, and sometimes killed.

The last I remember of was perhaps in the '80's. N. W. Lewis and his two sons, Will and Charley, with E. B. Moore, found a mother bear and her two cubs in the swamp south of Hutchins Lake. Anyway it was before that tract of muck land where Frank Crane, Gordon Spencer and the Todd ranches are, was cleared. They killed the three bears.

The bear was not nearly so much dreaded as wolves, and did not molest domestic animals so much, though they were fond of young pigs. But I have no recollection of any humans being injured by any of them, though many a fright was had.

Deer were quite plentiful as long as the timber lasted, and I have found them with the cattle in the woods when in search for the cows. But no sooner did they discover that I was near than they made off and away.

In the earlier pioneer days, and perhaps until 1870, hunters used dogs to chase the deer, and he would place himself on the runway so when the deer came along he could shoot it. A peculiar trait of wild animals is that when chased they run in a circle. It may be twenty miles across, but follow him long enough and he will lead back to the starting point. They had what was called runways, and hunters knew where they were, so took advantage of it, and while the dog found and ran the deer he watched on the runway. Of course, that was not always done, but frequently. Finally some of the more thoughtful of the hunters saw that the tendency was to drive the deer out of the country, besides it was not the act of a true sportsman to take such advantage of the beast, and decided to call a halt on the dogs. There were no laws regarding any of these things, so the people had to settle it among themselves. It was made known that dogs would be shot if found chasing deer, and the threat was put in practice. Men would let the deer go by and shoot the dog when he came up. This caused much hardness, but no one knew who did it, and nothing could be done. Finally laws were passed to control such matters, and no one presumed to use dogs.

Deer would jump the highest fences and pasture on the growing crops near the woods. They were especially fond of young wheat, and I have seen quite a strip along the edge of the woods where they had eaten it down. It was a graceful sight to see a flock of five or six running through a logging fallow after it was burned over and before it was logged and the heaps burned. They bounded so lightly over logs and through openings. I only saw a few occasions of the kind, but I did (see it done.

Other wild life dwindled with the forests, so that it has been a good many years since we have had other than a few red squirrels , skunk, rabbit, woodchuck, and an occasional weasel.

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Indians were quite plentiful from the first coming of the white man until my earlier recollection. It was their habit

to go north in the spring and come back here in the fall for the winter hunting and trapping. For years they camped in our sugar bush every spring. My father was a great friend to the Indians. They never asked any privileges of him, and he never granted them any. They simply came and did as they liked, and nothing was said. I remember he had noted that whitewood timber was coming into value, so saved several trees in the woods. Finally some one discovered one fine large whitewood had a colony of bees in the top, and put a cross on it. (It was the practice that the first to discover a bee tree should chop a cross in the bark, and others were upon honor bound not to molest it, and the finder would go at his leisure, fell the tree and secure the honey. Father did not care for the honey part of it, but he did value the tree, so he placed a notice on it forbidding its being felled. Soon after the Indians came he found whitewood lying flat, and at a glance he saw too, that it was the work of the red men. He grumbled some about it, but said not a word to the tenants of the sugar bush. Next winter he cut it into logs and drew it to market.

When an Indian chops a tree down he cuts clear around it, so when it falls it goes where it leans or where the wind blows it, but a white man squares a notch at right angles to the direction he wants it to fall, and thus directs its course. The Indian leaves the butt of the fallen trunk sharpened to nearly a point, while the white man, if he chops it down, has it resembling a wedge, and if sawed down it is mostly square across the butt. (This explanation is not for old woodsmen - to them it will seem silly.)

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It was really an amusing sight to see a company of Indians migrating. The old he one was in the lead, gun in hand and head erect. Then followed the lesser ones - always in single file, no matter how wide the road. Squaws with big bundles lashed to their backs, or pappooses (babies) if need be. Squaws astride little ponies, with bundles beforeand bundles behind. Ponies loaded almost out of sight; ponies with poles lashed to their sides, with the back ends dragging on the ground, and loaded both on their backs and on the poles with bundles. "Skinnegish" (boys) with bow and arrow, running and shooting arrows at any wild bird, squirrel, or what not - and they could shoot. Never stop the run, but let the arrow fly, and if they did not hit the mark they came very near doing so.

They made maple sugar, and brought it around to the white folks to "swap" for flour, or perhaps potatoes or cloth. But if taken, it was later melted and thoroughly renovated, as it was customary for the boys to swim in the trough in which the sap was stored until it could be boiled down. This was before the day of beet and cane sugar here. It was not until 1870 to '75 that we left off depending on maple sugar for our sweetening. By that time it was more profitable to buy sugar than to take the time in the spring to make maple, since we

always had the rush of cutting the summer wood and cleaning barn yards on at that time of the year, so as to have all clear for farm work as soon as frost was out and the ground (settled.

But the Indian dwindled in number along with the other woods life, and now we see no more of the migratory sort. The few now in these parts are settled in communities and depend upon manual labor for a livelihood. And they are not bad citizens (either.

LETTER NO. 22.

Those stalwart young men who first broke the trail into the wilds of Michigan soon became true sons of the forest - lovers of its moods and ways and sounds, and an authority on its trees and plants, and of the kinds and habits of the wild life it sheltered. They became each an adept in woodcraft and, since "necessity is the mother of invention," they devised ways and means to surmount all obstacles found in their way. Of necessity they all built log houses, as the only available construction material was the green standing timber, and many of them moved in as soon as the building could be put up in the rough, since they were out of reach of other habitations, and then the shanty could be chinked, doors and windows put in and fireplaces built. Those of us who have lived in the woods know full well that such a habitation is far more comfortable located in dense woods than out in the open where the wind can search us out. I have been in woods houses when the wind would be blowing over the tree tops so that it was dangerous to be out in the timber, but we felt none of it on the ground.

They all had to contend with predatory wild animals, roug and rooty roads winding and twisting their way through the forest and around hilly and swampy places. They were all hunters and trappers and fishermen to a greater or less degree according to their liking, for the surroundings were alike the country over. Besides, many had to depend on fish and game for much of their sustenance until land was cleared so (crops could be grown.

Some were so fortunate as to own a yoke of oxen, but those not so provided could get team work done by changing work with a more favored neighbor, giving two days of his time for one of the man and team. Slow work, to be sure, but the only way until he could buy or raise them for himself.

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The eight squares, known as towns, that lay stretched across the west end of Allegan County were all embraced in the one township of Newark, but as a matter of convenience we will hereafter designate them by their present names in introducing the first settlers.

John Allen seems to have been the first to start operations between Allegan and the mouth of the river, for in 1836 he came to where New Richmond now is, in Manlius Township, and

started a town, employing several helpers, among whom was
(Ralph R. Mann.
The town proposition at Richmond proved a failure, and later they settled near there. We do not know where Mr. Allen lived, but "after the failure," Mr. Mann went about a mile south and built a water power sawmill on the creek. This was the first practical milling enterprise in the township (really the first between Allegan and Singapore), and became the nucleus of a settlement that received the name of Manlius. A store was opened by Johnson Parsons and a tavern by John Roe. The place had some importance as long as the mill remained and before the railroad came, but was abandoned in 1874.

At the first township election, held in April, 1839, both Allen and Mann were elected to township offices, so we may recognize them as settlers at that time. I am holding to the position that until a man gets a home and moves his family into it he is merely a transient.

We have no further record of either Allen or Mann, though as a boy I knew them both. By this time, however, Mr. Allen had gone to Allegan and had engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, and some time in the early sixties sold my father the first mowing machine brought into this section.

Whether any of the other helpers on the Richmond venture remained to become residents I never knew, nor do I know who they were. However, from my viewpoint, James Mc Cormick, who in 1837 built his cabin and moved his family thereto as a permanent home, became the first settler in the township of Manlius, or between Allegan and "the flats," as the section around the mouth of the Kalamazoo was called.

Allen and Mann were engaged in venture, and it failed, and not until then did they settle in a definite home, as I understand it. In the meantime Mc Cormick, though a year later in,
********* (had settled.
Be that as it may, the odds is the difference, and a like condition prevailed in Ganges. Hutchins moved into his house in December, 1838; Wadsworth in February, two months later, and Billings in the same month. The three were settled within two months, so the honor of being the first settler or the second is gained by a very small margin.

Copied from a letter written by John H. Billings, and dated March 2, 1839, to his brother-in-law, James R. Brown, New June, Niagara County, New York: "I bought 68 acres of S. Cole for 280 dollars. I have built a house on it, and moved in two weeks ago." He then tells about his payments, and goes on to say: "Hutchins moved onto his lot by Mc Cormick. Wadsworth has moved onto his lot on the east side of Cole's.

Wheat is 9 shillings, corn 6, potatoes 4, and oats 4 shillings a bushel at Allegan. . . . . They have built a flouring

mill at Allegan, and it is about ready to run. . . . . It is as hard times for money as it was when you was here. . . . . The twins grow well, but they cannot stand alone yet. They call them John Darius and Jonathan Hosias."

The above extracts were taken from a long letter than was shown me by "John Darius" Oct. 7, 1917.

Though I was well acquainted with Mr. Cole in his later years, I know nothing of his origin nor his migrations. I also know his daughters, Mrs. Sarah Jane Adams and Mrs. Nettie Thorn, as well as his son Henry, who enlisted in the army in the Civil War, and while at home on a furlough was drowned while attempting to cross over on the dam at Allegan with some comrades. Mrs. Cole died, I should say, in the '60's, and he lived until in the '80's, as I remember. Mrs. Thorn is the only one of the family now living (1925).

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John Henry Billings, was born in Monroe County, New York, Dec. 22, 1811, and was a son of James and Mary(Townsend) Billings. On Dec. 30, 1830, he married Mary Baragar, daughter of Peter and Helen (Van Natten) Baragar. In 1837 they came to Allegan, Mich., where they remained until February, 1839, and then settled on their farm on Section 3, Ganges, as previously stated.

On July 23, 1841, he and his family, consisting of his wife and children-- James, Peter Henry, Mary E., Hannah M., John Darius and Jonathan Hosias - ranging in age from 10 to 1 year old, and Mrs. Mc Laughlin and her two children, aged 4 and 6 years, started in an open sail boat from The Flats for Richmond for a visit with the Mann, Bowker and Meeker families, who lived in Manlius. When nearing Richmond the boat struck a snag and capsized, and Mrs. Billings, James, Mary and Hannah, with Mrs. Mc Laughlin and one of her children, were all drowned. This left him with three small children, who were cared for by an Indian woman until June 23, 1842, when he married Mrs. Miranda (Clark) Leonard, who died on March 10, 1885. Mr. Billings died Dec. 12, 1874. In 1842 he moved from Section 3, Ganges, to Section 31, Manlius, to the farm now owned by E. D. Wadsworth, one mile west of Fennville, having sold his Ganges property to Peter Baragar. This was his home until 1859, when they went over to Saugatuck and lived the remainder of their days.

Mr. Billings was active in many of the early transactions in his community. He drove the stage line from Saugatuck to Allegan for many years, carrying mail and passengers, and took an interest in local politics. Three of his sons - Peter Henry, John Darius and Charles C. - were veterans of the Civil War. Jonathan Hosias was drowned in Hutchins Lake when about 12 years old. He was sent around the lake from their home in Manlius Township to Mr. Platt's who lived where Al Hoover now lives, and on returning he chanced the ice for a short cut, and broke through.

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Mr. Wadsworth was a native of Connecticut, and his wife of Massachusetts. They went to Fulton County, New York, and from there came to Michigan in 1836. He bought his land here and settled as stated.

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Levi Loomis was the next to come into the woods in this section. He was born in Madison County, New York, in 1810, and came to Allegan County and built the first sawmill at Pine Creek, then came to Singapore in 1835. (See letter No. 8 for his experience with the bank there.) He was a son of Josiah and Rebecca S. Loomis. The father was born in Blanford, Conn. After their marriage the parents moved to New York, where they bought a farm in Halton County. Levi's sister Emily became the wife of William G. Butler. The senior Mr. Loomis fought in the War of 1812 and voted the Whig ticket. His father, Alexander Loomis, was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution. Levi married Miss Sallie A. Skinner, born in (1808.

They moved onto their land in Sec. 11, Ganges, on Jan. 9, 1840 (earlier we stated he came in the spring, which was an error), and this was their home through the remainder of their days. They had seven children. She died in 1889, and he died in (1892.

He helped to organize the township of Ganges and all the school districts in the town, hired and paid the first teacher, also aided in building the first school house (District No. 1) in Ganges. He, with the aid of his wife, made out the first tax roll for what are now the townships of Lee, Casco, Ganges, Manlius, Saugatuck and Laketown. A carpenter by trade, he made the coffins for deaths in the community free of charge, and was always ready to lend a helping hand in case of sickness or trouble. As has been stated, his son Marion was born on March 10, 1840, and was the first white child (born in Ganges.

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Arba N. Crawford was born in Madison County, New York, in 1807, and was a son of Joel and Jemima Crawford, the father being born in Massachusetts in 1767. In 1835 A. N. migrated to Calhoun County, Michigan, and in 1836 married Miss Eunice Mack. In 1843 they came to Allegan County with an ox team and settled on Section 30, Ganges Township. Levi Loomis was their nearest neighbor, and his home was eight miles away. St. Joseph and Kalamazoo were their nearest markets to the south, Allegan to the east and Singapore to the north. Holland was not settled till 1847. They, like the rest, had their experiences with woods life and predatory wild animals.

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In a talk with W. H. Collins on Nov. 3, 1912, he said: "My grandfather Collins was a drum major in the English army in the War of the Revolution, and was an Englishman by birth. He was taken prisoner by the colonists, heard their side of the controversy, and was used so well by the American soldiers that he became converted to their cause and joined the American Army, where he served during the remainder of the war." (I have the same tradition from other sources - H.) "I

don't know his given name, nor where he settled. My father, Joseph Collins, came here from Genesee County, New York, about six miles from Roanoke, in about 1847. My brother Sprague and John Goodeve came two or three years earlier. Father was a Baptist, and always a farmer." (Mrs. John B. Goodeve was Sarah Collins, sister to Sprague and Harley Collins.)

Sprague Collins and John Goodeve were also among our tall timber settlers, having settled on Sec. 4, Ganges, in about 1844. Mr. Collins' home was half a mile south of the town line on the the northwest quarter of the section, and Mr. Goodeve occupied the northwest corner, but his house was to the east, just on top of the hill. Charles Goodeve came later and settled in Saugatuck, on the opposite side of the road from his (brother John.

The following is taken from a letter written many years ago by my mother: "George Veeder, John Billings, Walter Billings, James Mc Cormick and Harrison Hutchins were all whose dwellings were in view upon the road and between the old Bailey Mill place and the swamp where stands what we now know as Peach Belt. Charles Billings, Levi Loomis and Nathan Slayton were neighbors whose humble residences on their places were out of sight from the town line road. Beyond the place now called Peach Belt lived James Wadsworth, Cyrus Coles and Mr. Baragar, father of the Baragars we so well know in this section. Farther on lived John Goodeve, near the lake shore. Beyond him and on the lake shore were James Haile and Banner Seymour. These were all residents , as the writer remembers, on the direct road from the Bailey Mill place in Saugatuck village, across the Kalamazoo. This scarcity of settlers is a fair specimen of the best portion of the lake shore country (in 1849."

The Bailey Mill stood about four miles southeast of where Fennville now is, and Peach Belt was at the corners where the school house of district No. 1 now stands. The only roads to Saugatuck were by the lake shore and ferry or by New Richmond.

LETTER NO. 23.

The first physician to practice medicine in Western Allegan County was Dr. C. B. Goodrich. The Goodrich family trace back to the feudal times in England. They settled, one branch in Vermont and one in Connecticut. This arm of the family is from the Vermont settlement.

Dr. C. B. Goodrich was a son of Chauncey and Hannah Brayton Goodrich, and was born in Fowler, St. Lawrence County, New York. His father was born in Connecticut in 1786, and was there raised on a farm.

He first came to Newark, Allegan County, Mich. in 1843, and lived in the home of James C. Haile on the lake shore in Saugatuck Township. They lived there about two years, and then went to Saugatuck. Later they were in the home of Harrison

Hutchins, and on the south shore of Hutchins Lake for a short time, then in Manlius, and back to Saugatuck, and in 1855 settled on their land on Section 8 in Ganges, where they remain-
(ed to the end.
He traveled on foot and on horseback, and where roads would permit he drove with a buckboard - but he went. I well remember his coming to our house on horseback, with his saddle bags attached to the saddle, and to these he went for his medicine. He was a very kindly and sympathetic man, and was respected and loved by all. His patients were scattered all over the eight towns of Newark, and his travels were very exacting. When completely exhausted he would shoulder his gun, along with a blanket, and tell his wife if any one called to tell them he had gone hunting. His hunt was for a friendly tree under which he could lie and rest until he felt strong enough to start off on his professional work again.

It was a sad day for the people of the Lake Shore when they had to lay the dear old doctor away in his last resting place. His work has been very ably carried on for the past fifty years by our own Dr. E. E. Brunson.

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The first bridge built in Newark was at New Richmond, no doubt in the '30's. The first in Ganges was at Pier Cove, over the Mill Creek. This was a small affair and hardly
(worth mention.
The Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad was built during 1870, and its trains began on schedule early in 1871. Later it bore the name Chicagn and West Michigan, and finally the
(Pere Marquette.
There were no large industries established for perhaps twenty years, though small mills were brought in and operated at different places almost from the first. These will be mentioned later. From perhaps 1860 on, and until the pine was exhausted, there were sawmills at Singapore, Saugatuck, Douglas and Fennville that employed quite a number of men. At Saugatuck, especially, there was more industry than elsewhere on account of the added number of mills. About 1880 the pine began to close out and the mills were taken out. Smaller mills took their place, and from 1890 there was not lumber sawing enough to be worthy of mention.

No large mills were established for the hardwood cut, the demand for that lumber being limited mostly to furniture and floors, and the small mills did that work. In fact, the demand for hardwood lumber did not develop until the pine was about gone. Much of the hardwood was slashed and burned to clear the land for crops until about 1860, when there was a demand for cordwood in Chicago, and for railroad fuel after the road came, and from then on not much good wood was wasted.

About 1880 coal began to come into use for fuel and the demand for wood grew less on the market, but local demand for house fuel took up such as was yet for sale. And, too, the

wood surplus was bing exhausted. In some sections considerable wood was used in the manufacture of charcoal, but not
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(here.
It was the custom to receive all comers with open arms, lodge and feed them until they could get a start. They were not only willing to do so, but were obliged to, for there was no place where strangers could stay. All were considered honorable until proved otherwise.
There were jolly times at barn raisings and logging bees, where everybody turned out and they all worked with a will. No one was in good repute who lagged behind with the work and partook freely of the bountiful feeds put up on such occasions. A logging bee was for a day, usually, and men came with teams and drew together the timber that had already been cut down and the brush burned, piled it into good sized heaps, and it was burned to clear the land ready for cropping.

Barn raising was for just the time necessary to place the heavy timber frame in position, which usually required a half day. Always a good meal at the finish, and a jolly time, as the ladies were as busy in the kitchen as the men were at
(their work.
Corn huskings were more of the nature of a social, where they all got together and had a good time, the same as paring bees and candy pulls. A boy and a girl would sit at a shock of corn, one on either side, and if the boy found a red ear he was privileged to kiss the girl. That caused much merriment.

Sheep washing and soap making were individual affairs, as these were chores that did not require extra help. If a man needed help in these he hired it.
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It was not until about 1880 that commercial sugar could be had at a price that warranted its purchase, so we all depended on making our own sugar. Maple trees were tapped, from the number of fifty to perhaps five hundred, in the spring. Large store troughs were made by digging out a whitewood tree and placing it at the "boiling place," and the sap was gathered in a hogshead placed on a sled, drawn in and emptied into the trough. The boiling pan was kept busy all day, and if the sap was running too fast for the capacity of the pan by day only, they ran day and night. The sap was boiled down to a good table syrup in the pan, and if required as a syrup it was stored in half barrel wooden tubs. The same was the case when soft sugar was the need, but when we wanted loaf sugar, or cake sugar as it was sometimes called, the syrup was transferred to a large iron kettle, possibly ten to twenty gallon capacity, and evaporated sufficiently for that condition, and that was called "sugaring off" or "boiling down," and when started we had to keep it boiling until done, which frequently took until midnight or after. That proved a fascinating occupation. Quite a crowd of young folks would gather at the "boiling place," off in the woods, and have the time of their lives. We usually had plenty of snow, and would keep testing

the density of the sugar by turning a little onto some snow to cool - and I never knew of it being put back into the kettle, whether done or not. Sometimes it would settle into a wax unless the maker understood the process of sugaring off. The wax was not very desirable.

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We had our singing schools, and spelling matches, too, and dancing parties for amusement, though the early dance was nearly always interrupted by a rowdy element that knew no other way to make themselves conspicuous than to start a fight. It was their habit to bring whisky and get boozy as a part of their preparation for the occasion. If they could muster up a sufficient element to break up the dance they considered they had made themselves famous. Perhaps they had. But as society became better established that element grew up and out of the race, and the younger generation grew up more civilized and out of the woods, and such people came to have some respect for the law, the rough house gangs were eliminated, and we had no more of it. In fact, we might say it vanished along with the woods and the lumbering crowd.

Sleigh rides were a popular pastime during the winter season, when a goodly amount of fresh straw was placed in the bottom of the sleigh box, blankets over that, and the young folks piled in. With robes (many of them genuine buffalo) on spread out over the whole. The colts skipped and danced and the bells set up a merry jingle, while the merriment of the crowd joined in to make it a gala occasion. Occasionally two or more sleigh loads joined in to give some unsuspecting neighbor a "surprise party." Talk about fun! The auto and the movie of today are not in it. And we always had snow in season, for the good and sufficient reason that there was standing timber to afford a wind break, and the snow lay where it fell instead of being blown about and worn out in (drifting.

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In 1851 the Ganges M. E. Church was organized by Rev. B. F. Doughty and in 1860-'61 the parsonage and church were built at the north edge of Pier Cove. In 1882 the church building was torn down and moved to the present location at Ganges Corners. Mr. Mullen succeeded Mr. Doughty as pastor.

The Baptist Church was organized on July 16, 1863, by Rev. Harvey Munger. The first pastors were Rev. Austin Harmon, followed by Rev. Dr. C. P. Grovener. The church and parsonage were built at the present site, southwest corner of Section 3, Ganges, in 1880. Church services were held in school houses until churches could be built.

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The history of the first schools in western Allegan County was contained in earlier letters. (See sketch on Singapore.)

The first school between Allegan and Singapore was taught in the first shack built by Levi Loomis on his land in Ganges, 1842. Mrs. Lyman Loomis was the teacher. The next term was

held in a log house owned by David Hutchins, back on the hill at the east end of the crossway at north line of Section 1. Fred Lyman, teacher. The following year school was held at the same place; Abe Gidley, teacher.

In 1845, a school house was built on the James Wadsworth place, on Section 2, Ganges. It stood on top of the hill, south side of the town line road, west of the present location of the school house in District No. 1. I have not learned who taught the first term there. As a matter of history, as well as to settle a controversy as to what became of this first school house, I will produce here a letter from Mrs. Sarah Knox Grover, dated April 20, 1922:

"The little unpainted frame school house in District No. 1, township of Ganges, where I was a teacher, was burned to the ground late in February, 1861. Disastrous to the school, for there was no room available for school, and for me, for I was paid in the 'wild cat' bills which were the circulating medium at that time, when they might be good one day and good for (nothing the next.

"There were three boys about 16 years old who kindly relieved me of the duty of building the morning fire, and that unlucky morning, when I had plodded over more than a mile through the snow, I found the house in flames. Below are the names of all the pupils that I recall, and Henry Mead is the only one living, I think: James, Eugene, Alfreda, Alzeda, and Azella Billings, Sarah Jane and Henry Coules, Addie, Sophia and Jay Smeed, Delos and Nellie Fuller, Abbie and Alicia Baragar, Tommy Braman, Judson Loveridge, James Henderson, and three temporary ones whose names I cannot recall." (I well remember the time the Billings school house burned. I was in my eithth year, and it was the first time I learned that a build- (ing could burn.-H.)

There was another school house built on the same site right away, and this was used until the school year of 1867. The following extracts from the minutes of school meetings will show when this building was sold and the present one built, all in District No. 1, Ganges.

"Special school meeting, Sept. 3, 1866. Voted to raise by tax $300 to be expended on a new school house.

"Voted John Wadsworth, Amos S. Braman and Nelson Smeed select a site for a school house."

"Sept. 33, 1866. Voted to purchase one acre of land of James W. Billings for the sum of $40, said land to be purchased for a school house site. The acre of land to be purchased is to be a site for a new school house, and is situated on the n. w. corner of the n. e. frl., ¼, Sec. 2, Town 2 north and Range (16 west."

"Voted to sell the old school house, wood house and privy. Nelson Smeed was authorized to sell the old house for the sum of $32.25, to be paid for by January, 1867."

"At a special meeting held in School District No. 1 on Thursday, the 28th day of March, for the purpose of choosing a building committee. The voters of said district met at the school house site in said district, and was called to order by the moderator, and a committee of three was chosen - Seth Loveridge, Jilett Spenser and Nelson Smeed."

"Voted to raise by tax $300.47 to pay Nelson Smeed for services on the new school house."

"Voted to raise $500 for finishing said school house."

Moneys were voted for grading the grounds and building a fence, and Horace Fuller was given until the 1st day of May, 1868, to finish painting the school house.

"Nov. 8, 1868, paid John Shaeffer $400 for repairing the school house."
This last must have been when the siding was taken off and the building brick veneered.

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The first school house, built in 1845, seems to have been the seat of learning for the next two years, and until the term of 1847, when there was another district established farther east, and what proved to be the first school in the Fennville district. The session was held in a little shanty Mr. Mc Cormick had used to shave shingles in. It stood in the road right of way, about ten rods east of the west line of the J. H. Wadsworth place, three-quarters of a mile west of Fennville. The teacher in this case was Miss Laura C. Hudson, who had come to the county the previous year from Hudson, Ohio. In June following she became the wife of Harrison Hutchins, and passed the remainder of her life in Ganges. She was a direct descendant from Henry Hudson, the navigator, who discovered the Hudson River in 1609, and Hudson Bay in 1610, which last became both his grave and his monument.

I will let Cousin Jack Hall tell of the next term of school in Fennville district. In a talk of Feb. 15, 1914, he said: "My first term of school was in a little log shanty, about 16 or 18 by 20 feet, shanty roof. Martha Lamoreaux was the teacher. She married Henry Baragar. Probably this was about 1848. The house stood on the southeast corner of the crossroads first west of Fennville. It had a loose board floor, slab seats made by sticking pegs into a slab. No back to the seats, and the roof leaked when it rained."

The first school house in Fennville district was built on the southeast corner of what is now the E. D. Wadsworth place, about ten rods west of where the shingle shanty above mentioned stood, and the next term of school must have been held there, which would be the school of 1849. I have never been able to uncover any except the two terms mentioned, outside the "Veeder School House," as it was called. Miss Lucy Lons-

bury of Allegan was one of the first teachers in that house, though I am not sure she was the first.

LETTER NO. 24.

A. H. Stillson said: "The first road job let in this section was to Uncle Hat Hutchins, about 1840 or '41, and was for the building of a crossway over the swamp west of his house and in front of and west of Grandfather Hutchins' house. Previous to this time the road followed around to the south on top of the hill. Uncle Hat cut the logs, I hauled them in with old Pete and Larry, and Grandfather laid them in the (swamp.

"Uncle Harrison worked another road job in the fall of 1844, beginning at the four corners of Sections 27, 28, 33, 34, Ganges, and running south between Sections 33 and 34 half a mile. At that time I was a lad of 15 years. He and I built a brush house, and I did the cooking while Uncle Hat did the chopping on the job. The road was cleared by falling the timber out either way from the center of the road line and chopping the body into logs ready to be hauled aside, and clear- (ing off the brush.

"At this early date the scattering settlers transacted most of their business by barter and trade, about the only way of getting money being from the county by working road jobs, as there was no outlet to market for such produce as they were able to raise. And frequently when the job was completed there was not enough money in the county road fund to pay the orders, and they were either passed as currency or held until the money was collected in by the county treasurer.

"All western Allegan County was in the one township of Newark at this time, so all the eight squares, except Manlius, were under the supervision of one set of officers, and in drawing town orders they were all supplied by the one commissioner. While Uncle was doing the job mentioned above in the south part of what is now Ganges, another man (we will call him Jones, though that was not his name), was working another job over in Saugatuck. Each understood the situation as to payment of town orders, and each put forth his best efforts to complete his job first, and get his order, as it was known there was little money in the Newark road fund, and both could not be paid at present.

"I never in my life saw timber fall as that did. As long as there was daylight the air swished, the chips flew, and the trees fell with crash after crash under the ax of that strong and experienced woodsman. Finally one day at about 10 a. m. the last tree on the contract fell and the job was finished, all but a few underbrush. This Uncle left for me to finish while he went on foot for the road commissioner, eight or ten miles away. Towards night I had finished clearing off the remaining brush when they came. The job was accepted, but Jones was the commissioner, and claimed he could not make out the

order, as he was out of blanks. He looked for them at any time, and would bring the order over as soon as he could. We packed our blankets and utensils, strapped them on our backs and started through the woods for home, where we arrived at midnight. One morning a few days later Mr. Jones, with another man, drove up and gave Uncle his order, and went on east. Uncle suspected he was headed for Allegan, so he put his order in his pocket and followed on foot. Just before reaching Swan Creek Uncle took an Indian trail that cut off about half a mile of the distance, and entered the road well ahead of Jones, the latter not suspecting what was up. He reached Allegan and got his order cashed , but before starting home asked the treasurer how much money there was left in the Newark road fund, and was informed that 75 cents covered the balance. When Uncle came to the edge of the town on his way home he met Jones going in. The latter was much surprised, and asked where they had passed. Uncle said it must have been at the Indian trail. We called it a good joke."

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The second white man to arrive at Singapore. This information has just come to light, and was not at hand for mention (in earlier letters:

Elisha Weed came to Michigan from the state of Maine when a boy, in company with his parents, who established a home at Silver Creek, this county. In 1832, when 19 years old, he went from there to the mouth of the Kalamazoo, via Black River. At the mouth of Black River he found one small shack to represent the place where South Haven now is. The Indians pointed out a place where he could ford the river, which he did and came on. On arriving at his destination he found Mr. William G. Butler and two Frenchmen. One was called St. Pierre and the other One-Eyed John. Mr. Butler hired him to build a warehouse. Later he helped build nearly all the other buildings there - the New York Sawmill, the bank, etc. He frequently spoke of the early comers - Stephen D. Nichols, J. P. Wade, S. A. Morrison and others.

Elisha Weed was born in Penobscot County, Maine, Oct. 12, 1813, and was married April 3, 1841, to Sarah Bates of Portage, Kalamazoo County, Mich., who was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1813. Their children were Theodore, Amos (born at Saugatuck in 1844), Louisa, and Eoline (born in Ganges in 1851.) We do not have the date of Mrs. Weed's death, but his second marriage was in 1856, when he married Myra Jane Burwell at New Haven, Ind., bought a home at Plummerville, Ganges, and settled there. Here it was that their three sons were born, and who now live - Orlando and Frank at South Haven and Cephas at Douglas. He died at the home of his son Orlando in Casco in 1904, and his widow died in 1914. His brother Orlando also lived at Plummerville in 1847, when the first Ganges town meeting was held at his home. He went to California in 1849, and did not return.

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Elisha Weed had three cousins here who also took their part

in the early doings of the community. They were William, Lorenzo and Joshua Weed. Joshua Weed came to Singapore in 1833, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. When 20 years old he walked through from Toledo, Ohio. He worked in several of the mills in Saugatuck, and built the first Jimmy Haile saw mill on the Lake Shore Road before 1845. About 1860, when that mill was overhauled, Mr. Weed built in the new water wheel. Mr. C. M. Link said Dan Reamer rebuilt the mill in 1860, so no doubt Mr. Weed put in the new wheel at the same time. Mr. Weed also built the M. E. Church at Pier Cove, and old Newcomb House in Ganges, and worked at Plummerville for two years. He and his cousin Elisha were frequently on the same jobs. Perry, Elmer, George and William were his sons. Perry and Elmer are still living.

The only knowledge at hand of Lorenzo Weed is that during the Civil War the family were living at Pier Cove, and his wife was either a widow or a war widow. I knew of his children only Arthur, Charley, Alice (Mrs. Cobb), Maria (Mrs. John Wilkinson of Casco), and Inez (Mrs. Wallace White). I have no record of the family of William Weed.

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A bit of Douglas history has just come to light which seems worthy of mention. In raking over the dusty corners of my old cranium it occurred to me that the Weeds used to operate a basket factory in Douglas, but I could not satisfy myself from what I found there, so I wrote Frank Weed of South Haven for anything he might know, and following is his reply:

"About the year 1876 I began working in the Douglas basket factory, then owned by Capt. Robert Reid. William Weed, coming from Iowa, together with Joshua Weed, bought the factory, then valued at about three or four thousand dollars, and moved it to its present site, where they built the present factory after buying out Capt. Reid. I think about the year 1878 they gave the company the name William Weed & Co. Later E. E. Weed and other, taking over the interests of William and Joshua Weed, gave it the name of E. E. Weed & Co."

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THE BILLINGS FAMILY

I believe no other family, taken as a whole, had a greater hand in the early activities in this community than the three Billings brothers - Charles T., Walter and John H. Let's go back east and bring them in.

James Billings was born in Stonington, Conn., Oct. 11, 1751. In May, 1775, he enlisted at Stonington in the Colonial army, in Capt. James Eldridge's company, Col. L. H. Parsons' regiment, served his time and received his discharge, re-enlisted, and repeated until he received his final discharge on Feb. 6, 1780. He died in November, 1829, at the home of his son Walter at Clarkson, Monroe County, New York.

Charles Townsend Billings was born in Monroe County, New York, Dec. 11, 1813, and was a son of James Billings (James, son of James) and Mary Townsend, his wife. On Sept. 16, 1837 he married Rebecca Baragar, daughter of Peter and Helen (Van Natten) Baragar, of Monroe County, New York, who was born July 23, 1815. They came to Michigan in the summer of 1845, and stayed in Allegan until the summer of 1846, when they came to Clyde Township and settled on the farm where they lived until October, 1884, when he died, followed by his wife in 1901. His daughter Mary was the first white child born in Clyde, and his daughter Helen the first bride when she married Stephen A. Atwater. He cleared his land, built his home, and took the part of a member of the community. Both were highly respected people, as are their children and grandchildren at (the present time.

Walter Billings was born in Monroe County, New York, April 18, 1818. He came to Michigan in 1837 with the family of his sister Maria (Billings) Mc Cormick, and married Sarah Wilson of East Allegan in 1838. He then returned to New York State and lived at Rochester. After about five years he came back to Michigan and bought the James Wadsworth place on Section 2, Ganges, where they had their home until she died on April 6, 1881, and he followed Oct. 19, 1899.

In addition to his farming, Walter owned and operated a store in Pier Cove during the peak of its prosperity, and too the position of a lawyer in settling court actions, and trafficked in various ways. He served as a soldier during the War of the Rebellion, and underwent the suffering common to the southern military prisons, receiving his honorable discharge at the close of the war. His son James and sons-in-law, H. B. Hudson who married Ann Billings, and Samuel Stillson, who married Maria, also were veterans of that conflict.

During his later years he owned a horse named Billy and a dog he called "Watchie, my son." The three drove to Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska several times from here, camping out nights the same as in soldier life. It was often remarked how the three of them understood each other and how faithful they were, each to his share in the combination.

Maria Billings was born March 23, 1816, and was married in August, 1830, to James Mc Cormick of Monroe County, New York. He was born Feb. 7, 1806. The history of their coming here and their after life has been given in earlier letters. Their great-grandson, George Du Val, now owns the old homestead, which has never been out of the possession of the family. And now what about the Jimmy Haile sawmill just mentioned?

It stood on the Lake Shore Road, on a little creek that crossed Section 29, Saugatuck Township, about one and a half mile north of Ganges line. I have not been successful in getting the exact year in which it was built, but it seems to have been the first sawmill in the lake shore section after

Singapore. It was in operation during the summer of 1845, we (know.

Capt. C. M. Link said he was on board the schooner Francis Mills in 1845, when they took a load of tan bark from the Jimmy Haile place, "the lighter being made by digging out two logs and planking them over. There was a flutter wheel saw mill on the site before I came here."

A. H. Stillson said it must have been built at some time in the '40's. "I saw them digging the pond and putting in the (dam."

Mr. Perry Weed said his father built this mill, and that about 1860 or 1862 put in the new water wheel.

For some reason this mill seems to have been rebuilt about 1860 and a new overshot wheel installed. Stillson said it would take two or three days in ordinary weather to fill the pond, then they would run for a day or two. "The old lady would set the saw into a log, and go over across the road and take a smoke. When the board was cut off it would trip itself, and she would go back and set it into another cut." It served a needed purpose, however, as people could bring their own logs there and have them cut into lumber, where otherwise they could not afford the cost of buying ready-made boards.

Mr. A. D. Goodrich said the oldest sawmill here (after Singapore) was that of Mr. James C. Haile, on the bank of Lake Michigan, about two miles south of Douglas. "The mill stood on the top of the bank, which must be 60 or 70 feet high, and was operated by a 24 foot overshot water wheel that stood down the bank and was fed by a small creek. It was a sash sawmill, and as a sash saw ran more slowly than a mulley, the capacity of the mill could not have been very large. The lumber was slid down the bank and scowed out to vessels for the Chicago market. I do not know the date the mill was built, but James C. Haile was living here as early as 1836 or 1837."

The "Jimmy Haile place" was not only noted for its having the country sawmill, but the residence was a large rectangular frame house, the second floor of which was fitted out as a community hall, and here it was that gatherings of all sorts were assembled. It was the only place where public dances could be held for years before the main street of Fennville was more than a frog pond and breeding place for mosquitos. It was a landmark, and distances and times were reckoned from "the Jimmy Haile place."

James C. Haile and Amos A. Haile, the first supervisor of Ganges, were brothers, and came from Niagara County, New York.

LETTER NO. 25.

From "History of Allegan and Barry Counties," published in (1880:

"The first flatboat of any size on the Kalamazoo was the Pioneer, built by James D. Bush of Allegan for Milo Winslow. This vessel carried 100 barrels of flour, and twelve men were necessary to pole it up and down the river. The Great Western employed ten men, and the Tippecanoe eight. There were several others, but these were the most important. These boats were in active operation on the river until the opening of the Michigan Central Railroad in 1846 furnished a quicker and more convenient mode of transportation.

"About 1842 a flat bottomed steamboat named C. C. Trowbridge was built at Singapore by Porter & Co. for river service between Saugatuck and Allegan. It made but two trips, however, and was then transferred to the lake service.

"The steamer Adelaide was built in the village of Allegan about the year 1847, the machinery being that previously used in the Maid of the Mist at Niagara Falls. Capt. Elliott was the commander. It ran from Allegan to Saugatuck one day and back the next for about two years, and was then sold at Chicago.

"J. D. Bush built the Helen Mar at Allegan about 1854, and subsequently ran it five or six years on the river. It was finally dismantled. All its machinery was built at Allegan except the boiler. Two barges were built at Allegan about the same time, named Adam and Eve. They were intended for towing on the lake, and were the first experiments of the kind.

"The schooner Lavinda was built at Allegan in 1861, and was used on the lake, running from Saugatuck to Chicago. (It was still in use in 1880.) The steamer Aunt Betsey was built for Ira Chaffee, George Stone and J. J. Mc Millan. It plied on the river for about five years, and was sold to parties in St. Paul, Minn.

"In the year 1867, the propeller Ira Chaffee was built at Allegan for the lake trade. It was owned by Ira Chaffee, Frederick Mar, E. B. Costain and George Dutcher. The same year the schooner White Oak was built at Allegan for the lake trade, and the next season the propeller Dunbar was built. In 1865 the barge Utell was built at Allegan. It ran on the river for a time, but was finally sold to parties in Grand Rapids.

"Ship building has ceased at Allegan, but is still energetically carried on at Saugatuck. Numerous tugs and lumber barges have been built there, besides several large grain carrying vessels. The year 1879 was an extremely busy one for Saugatuck ship builders, and the business is still increasing there."

Ira Chaffee came to Allegan July 2, 1836, was foreman in the first sawmill at Allegan, assisted in the erection of the Stout mill on Swan Creek, where J. D. Bush built a mill years afterward. This mill was built by and under supervision of Levi Loomis of Ganges. Mr. Chaffee was connected with the lumber business in Allegan many years, and also in railroading, and built the first pier at the mouth of the Kalamazoo

River, and anything that would give employment to labor. He died Aug. 18, 1889, aged 77 years.

J. P. Wade said: "The Rossiter was the first steamboat to enter the Kalamazoo River. It was owned and sailed by Capt. Robinson, a one armed man. I do not know the year, but it was after I came, in 1844. She only made a few trips, then went away on account of low water at the mouth. The first line steamer that sailed between Saugatuck and Chicago was the Ira Chaffee - E. B. Costain, captain; George Dutcher, eng-
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(ineer."

Mr. J. P. Wade, who has been quoted at times in these letters, was born at Scituate Harbor, Mass., Dec. 15, 1822, and was a son of Snell and D. A. R. (Jacob) Wade, both natives of Massachusetts andof English descent (a son of Isaachar Wade, who was a sailor during the revolutionary war under the colonial government). He was given a good education, and in 1844 came to Singapore to serve as clerk in a general store. Later he operated a mercantile business on his own account, and in 1855 bought a block of seventy acres of land on Section 11, Ganges, where he had his home during the remainder of his life. He filled town offices, was bookkeeper at Fenn's Mill and for Brooks Hazelton at Clyde Center (now Pearl) in the O. R. Johnson Co. lumber camps. On the farm he shifted gradually from agriculture to fruit, in which he won out and found himself in easy circumstances during his declining years. Like the rest, he started in the woods and conquered the forest, wrestled with logs and stumps and stone and oxen, but he pulled through and landed on top. We all liked J. P., with his New
(England sofe"r".

In 1846 Mr. Wade married Miss Sarah Gilman, who bore him one daughter, Lotta. Mrs. Wade died in 1849, and in 1851 Mr. Wade married Miss Sarah Barnes, and to them were born nine children. He died in January, 1913, aged 90 years. She died in Febraury, 1911, aged 78 years. Thus closed the career of two of the outstanding characters who had a hand in establish-
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(ing the community.

THE ROCKWELL SAW MILL.

Mr. Giles Rockwell and his brother William built a water power sawmill on the southeast quarter of Section 6, Ganges, straight back of the house now owned by Mr. H. H. Schoo, on the south bank of the creek, in 1855. It was in operation two years. They sawed the lumber for the old Dr. Goodrich house in Ganges, among others. William Rockwell sold his interest to Levi Loomis, and later died in the army during the Civil War. After the two years the dam went out and was never repaired. Giles Rockwell came to Allegan in 1846, and moved
(to Ganges in 1850.

There was a steam power sawmill erected on the southeast quarter of Section 12, Ganges, by William S. Phillips in the '60's to cut hardwood lumber for their chair and furniture factory in Chicago. It was the first chair factory in that city. The lumber was hauled to the lake by wagon and shipped

in sailing vessels from Pier Cove and Plummerville piers. It had a capacity of 10,000 to 12,000 feet a day, but was burned in October, 1871, at the time of the great Chicago fire, the mill in west Michigan was burned and was not rebuilt. This mill had a circular saw, an edger, and -------er. James Gardner was foreman, Thomas Wilson Engineer.

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Henry Baragar started a brick yard in 18-- on his farm on Section 3, Ganges. It was on the east side of the south line, about forty rods south of the east side of the quarter line of the northeast quarter, and S. W. Loveridge on the west side on the northeast quarter. Philetus Purdy and his brother Erastus were somewhat experienced in the art of brick making, so Mr. Baragar hired them to work for him. Also J. H. Bardeen was on the job. A little later in the season, the three boys rented the plant of Mr. Baragar and ran it themselves. Mr. Loveridge cut the wood for them. They were hindered by having to burn green wood, but they had good clay and turned out good brick. The community was new and the demand for brick was limited, so the business was not very satisfactory, and after one season, the plant was abandoned. Some of their brick is still in use and in a very good state of preservation. Mr. H. H. Goodrich put up a sawmill on the Plummerville Creek, about half a mile up from the lake. It was on the south end of the old Goodrich home land, on Section 8, Ganges. The plans were drawn by Jerry Mansfield, then a millwright, and patterns for the water wheel were made by him also. It used what is called a Muley saw, a stiff saw that supports itself without a guide at the top, and different from the older sash saw, which was ---- and ran in a frame to support both ends, and the frame went up and down with the saw. The capacity of the mill was about 15,000 feet of lumber a day.

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Glenn Settled in 1843.

The first to come to what is now the hamlet of Glenn was Mr. A. N. Crawford, in 1845. Mr. George F. Hughes bought forty acres of land that took in the creek that runs half a mile to the west of the cross road between, Jan. 1, 1846, of Mr. Crawford, and the following summer he built a small water power sawmill on the same land, using the creek for power. Later the dam was carried away and the mill moved some by the wash but he set it back and enlarged the structure, so he had quite a sizable plant. A sash saw was used in it, and it was in operation until ----. Mr. Hughes was born in Hampshire, England. In 1830, when 15 years old, he came to New York State, and in 1845 moved on to Saugatuck. Here he met Mr. Crawford, who was looking for a mill site, and Crawford had one, so he settled there. In 1862 Mr. William Packard set up a steam power sawmill on the southeast corner of the cross roads -----. This mill used a Muley saw and had a capacity of about 15,000 board feet a day. This mill also operated un-

Note: The clipping from which the material on this page was taken was so dimmed that it was impossible to get a good copy.

til the available saw timber played out, and was then moved to Covert, Van Buren County.

These activities created a demand for convenient water transportation, and a pier was run out into the lake at the end of the road running west from the Glenn cross roads. Cordwood and tanbark also came in for shipment here, and the combination of freights made it a point of considerable importance. The Webster pier was later built about two miles north of this place for the shipment of wood and bark.

While the wood output was growing less, agricultural crops increased on the ground cleared, and gradually the fruit industry grew in and continued the life of the place, so the pier was held in active use until the completion of the West Michigan pike in November, 1921. The use of the auto truck had cut in on the pier trade for the previous few years to some extent, but the pike drew away so much that the pier was abandoned here as well as at Ganges, so in 1925 there is scarce a stub standing to show where the business of the community had

********** (been carried on.

A post office had been established here in 1876, and the place was first known as New Casco, and then as Packard's Corners, but in 1879 it was given the name of Glenn, which it has held ever since. I do not know who first operated a store here, but Mr. George T. Clapp was the only merchant for a long time. He was burned out by rubber handits, and Mr. L. A. Seymour succeeded to the position and is still in business there. There are now in the place three stores, one meat market, blacksmith shop, package salesroom, school, M. E. Church, garage, cider mill, a large community hall, and twelve resort houses in and near by, besides several others farther away, but tributary to Glenn. Autobuses running between South Haven and Saugatuck and taxis care for the passenger traffic, and freight is carried by auto truck. It is estimated that 1,000 is about the summer population.

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Thayer First in Casco.

John Thayer was the first to come to Casco, in 1844, and moved his family onto Section 2 in 1845. Mortimer Mc Dowell and William B. Reynolds began in April, 1845, and settled on Section 18, and began at once to make a clearing, so by June of that year Timothy Mc Dowell, father of Mort, moved the rest of the family into the cabin the others had erected. Thayer had begun clearing first, but Mc Dowell was moved in a month ahead. Orletus, one of the sons of John Thayer, was the first man to be married in Casco, when he married Clarissa, daughter of James W. Wadsworth of Ganges. Their daughter Eutheria was the first white child born in the township. And Mrs. Hayes, the mother of Mrs. John Thayer, was the first white person

(who died there.

The Mc Dowells and Thayers were the only settlers in Casco until 1850, when others moved into the township. They were fol-

lowed by the Sheffers, Mungers, Hollisters, M. F. Rose, E. H. Mc Louth, the Thomas brothers, D. H. Cady, the Reeds, Crosby Eaton, A. B. Avery, John Flint, the Buys, John Faben, Thomas Iddles, R. Bowles, W. Crates, the Hemlins, L. W. Osborn and Andrew Brown, all of whom settled in the town between 1850 and (1860.

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Thus far the settlements were along the lake shore mostly, and the eastern portion was not settled to any extent until (after 1865.

Soon after the Mc Dowells settled here a road was cut out along the shore to Saugatuck, but the lake beach was the only road to St. Joseph for some time.

A good sized dam was put across the north branch of Black River, in Section 9 in Casco by an eastern company, and a water power sawmill and grist mill established, superintended by a Mr. Manning, who was sent here from the east for the purpose. It appears this was done in the early '60's. It ran a Muley saw and had a capacity of 8,000 or 10,000.

Mr. Ed Kenter set up a steam sawmill on the land of John Wilkinson, on the northwest quarter of Section 4, Casco, which was in operation three or four years during the '70's. There also was a mill on Section 16, Casco, owned by a Mr. Hawkhead. That operated from perhaps the early '70's until the timber supply was gone. That stood a short distance north from the Hawkhead postoffice as it is now.

Most of these later named mills were worked in beech and maple timber, though there were scattering amounts of other kinds, as oak, hemlock and some pine. The principal growth in the section was beech and maple.

LETTER NO. 26

One of the outstanding pioneers of Newark, Mr. Benjamin Plummer, has been mentioned earlier, and a short biographical sketch of his early life may be of interest. He was born in Maine on Nov. 20, 1802, and was the oldest child of David and Hannah Ames Plummer, both natives of New Hampshire. They were in Pennsylvania for a brief time, then went to Waynes County, Ohio, where his father died in 1828. The mother accompanied her son to Michigan, where her death occurred in 1857.

In 1827 Mr. Plummer married Miss Elvira Andrews, who was born in Onondage County, New York, in 1805, her parents having been natives of Connecticut and pioneers in Ohio in 1824. In 1834 they came to Michigan, and as there was no way open for travel further than Pine Creek, Mr. Plummer constructed a raft at that place and floated his family down the Kalamazoo to its mouth. They had some narrow escapes on the way down, but nothing serious happened. Their son Andrew was born in a shanty that stood on the corner of the Morrison lot, just south of the Leland block in Saugatuck - in fact the first in

western Allegan County, since there were no settlements elsewhere at that time.

We have noted the mill at Wallinville ("Dingleville," as it was called on account of the cow bells to be heard in the vicinity at night), and his establishment of a mill at Plummerville, which still bears his name.

Daniel A. Plummer was born and raised on his father's farm in the state of Connecticut, and removed with his parents to Medina, Ohio, where that section was quite new. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk War, and settled in Kalamazoo County, Michigan in 1830. Here he met and married Miss Jane Giddings. In 1834 they removed to Saugatuck, where they were the third family to settle at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, where he engaged in ship carpentering. At the first election of township officers he was elected supervisor for the township of Newark, and at the first m eting of that board in 1836, he was chosen as one of a committee of three to carry the report of the election to the legislative council. A few years later he operated the old Exchange Hotel and the Allegan House at (Allegan.

In 1849 Daniel A. Plummer crossed the plains to California, in company with several others, they being six months on the road with oxen. He was quite successful, and finally located in Oakland, where he died in 1888.

Nathaniel D. Plummer, who was elected justice of the peace at the first town meeting in Ganges in 1847, sold his holdings on Section 9, Ganges, to Richard Mack in 1864, and started for California with a horse team. They ran away and he was injured, so gave up the trip, bought a farm in Cass County, near Sassopolis, and had his home there to the end. One of his daughters became Mrs. Lyman Davis, and another married James Keirnan. Mrs. Plummer and Mrs. Capt. A. A. Johnson (were sisters.

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There are three points of especial interest in Clyde Township. First, arranged by dates, the Bailey Mill; second the Pine Plains tavern; and third, Fennville.

Regarding the Bailey Mill, some say Jacob Bailey, and others say Leonard Bailey, while still others credit both as the builders of this historic little sawmill. We will therefore use the latter version, and say that in 1837 the Baileys came into Section 10 of Clyde with a crew of men, and erected a steam sawmill for or in the interest of some New York State land owners known as Green, Mitchell & Co. (In a former letter I said Mann's Mill, at Manlius, was the first between Allegan and the lake shore, but that was an error, for Swan Creek and Bailey's Mills were in operation while Mr. Allen was establishing his plant at Richmond, and Mann built his mill after Allen had failed. Mann's mill was the first in (Manlius.)

The Baileys sawed lumber and cleared land industriously for

two years, and then moved out with men and machinery in 1840. I well remember the sawdust pile still remaining in the '60's. Old settlers told me years ago that the cause of closing this mill was the difficulty in disposing of the lumber. They were in the heart of the virgin pine, and should have succeeded had it not been for the long haul over the sandy trails to Allegan or the Kalamazoo River. In either case there was the added cost of rafting to the mouth, since there was no local market of consequence at Allegan. This mill stood one-half mile west from the cemetery in the woods southeast of Fernville, and a few rods south of the Rosenaw corner there.

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There were two trails from Swan Creek to the lake shore during these early times. One was by way of the Bailey Mill to Ganges, known as the Bailey Mill Road, and the other by way of the Pine Plains Tavern and the Richmond bridge to the new mouth. These two points became landmarks by which routes and distances were calculated.

Mr. James Harris was a millwright working at the mouth, and in 1839 was called to repair the Bailey Mill. After the failure of Green & Mitchell, he built the tavern on Section 1, Clyde Township, on the Allegan-Singapore Road. It was located on the east town line, half a mile south and directly east from Fernville. Mr. Harris operated the tavern nine years, and then traded it to Dr. Coates for land in Otsego. Coates ran it about two years and sold it to Mr. B. W. Phillips. Later it passed into the hands of George Smalley. It was the half-way house between Allegan and the mouth for a good many years, and the stage always halted there. Dancing parties were held there, and there was a bar in connection, so it did quite a thriving business until the railroad came and the stage was discontinued. From then on it was of doubtful importance as an enterprise, but was a landmark until it burned down, perhaps in the late '80's.

Mr. Boyd W. Phillips died in Allegan March 8, 1892. He was born at Manlius, Onondaga County, New York, August 16, 1813; came to Michigan, then a territory, in 1836, settling in Cass County. In December, 1853, he came to Allegan, and soon after moved into the old Pine Plains House, which he kept many years, and afterward for a short time kept hotel at Saugatuck. He was three times married - first in Lockport, N. Y., to Miss Harriet A. Barton, who died in Cass County in 1846; second in Pine Plains to Mrs. Pamela Cook; and third at Saugatuck to Mrs. Kate Sherwood, who with two sons and a daughter survived him. Mr. Phillips was a Universalist in religion. He was well known by all the early settlers in Allegan County. A daughter was Mrs. Horace D. Moore.

At about the time Mr. Harris built on Section 1, Clyde, Mr. R. G. Winn came into Section 6, and they were the only settlers in the town until the summer of 1846, when Charles T. Billings came in on Section 6. About this time Mr. Winn

moved to Saugatuck (still known as Newark), and Mr. Harrison Fry moved into the Winn shack. It stood on the southeast corner of the cross roads first west of Fennville, and this was the same shanty in which Miss Martha Lamoreaux taught the second term of school in the Fennville district in 1848, mentioned earlier.

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David Walter built the first public hall in Fennville district in 1867. It stood on the northeast corner of Section 6, Clyde Township, one-half mile west of Fennville, and was in the capacity of a community hall. Fennville at this time was merely a small sawmill, with a boarding house for the hands, post-office in a small store, and blacksmith shop. The community, though scattering, was more to the west. Here it was that political rallies were held. Dancing parties and socials were brought on here, and it was the half-way hall between Pine Plains and the Jimmy Haile place. Mr. Walter used the first floor for a general store and lived in a wing placed on the west side, the hall occupying the whole of the second floor. By 1878 Fennville had become established, and other halls were in use in the hamlet, so in that year Mr. Walter moved his building over to the east side of the railroad track, near where the oil tanks are, but near the street, and converted it into a hotel. In the spring of 1890, Ed Williams was operating the hotel that stood where the Stevens now stands, and he bought the Walter House and joined it on his building, forming a south wing, where it stood until the old Fennville House burned.

David John Walter was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, on May 15, 1823, and died at Fennville March 30, 1890. Caroline Augusta Junke (pronounced Yunke) was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 13, 1815, and survived him by several years. About 1849 they sailed for America, and formed an acquaintance on board ship. They were married on reaching New York, and settled in Rochester. Here it was that William, Charles and Lizzetta (Mrs. Horace Hutchings) were born. In the summer of 1854 they came to Clyde Township and settled on the southeast corner of Section 6, where their land butted against Hutchins Lake. Mr. Walter was a shoemaker by trade, and here it was that the footwear for this whole community was manufactured. People took choice calf hides to the Morrison tannery at Saugatuck for tanning, and then to Mr. Walter for the making.

At this home Henry, Caroline and Julius were born. Will now lives in Fennville, Lizzetta died here Nov. 27, 1922; Henry and Julius live at Deer Park, Wash.; and Caroline, now Mrs. James Palmer, at Blanchard, Idaho. All are doing well in their western homes. Charles is a miner and owns mining property of value in Montana, and has his home with his nephew, Emery Hutchins, near by.

Mr. Walter took more than an ordinary interest in public affairs, and was accurate and punctual in all he undertook. He filled various offices in the township and school district,

and while not one of the first to come to the community, he was here before his town was set off, and was an early member (of that town.
We can never forget the boots he made us - we did not have shoes until about 1880 - with red tops and copper toes. They were the pride of all the youngsters at school, and there was some difference of opinion as to which was the preferred color, red or blue, Mr. Walter supplied either color on request.

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An amusing incident occurred at the Walter place by the lake about 1857 or 1858. A friend of the family named Charles Hahn came from Rochester, N. Y., to visit them, and had expressed the wish to hear the howl of a wolf. He did not want to return home without that experience. One still evening the folks told him if he would step outside the house he would realize his wish. He stood there a few moments, and sure enough there they were just off to the east a ways. The sound came nearer until it sounded like it was coming right into the house. Hahn rushed in and up the ladder into the attic to escape. His curiosity was fully satisfied right then, and he wanted no more. The fact was there was a runway that came from off the pine woods to the east and ran just south of Walter's house and on toward the west by south. The wolves had found a deer and were chasing it along that path, making their usual fiendish howl while on the chase. A pack of wolves were intelligent animals, and when after a deer one would run on either side, off at a short distance, while others would follow behind. A deer could outrun a wolf, but would be so frightened that it would tire out and they could overtake it after a long run.

On another occasion Mrs. Walter and some of the children were in the yard waiting for Mr. Walter to return from away, when they heard a disturbance at the brush fence in front of the house. Presently a large bear ambled over the fence and came toward the house. It turned and went out of the gate where Mr. Walter was expected to come in. This frightened them terribly, and they were relieved when he returned safely, as he carried nothing for defense. John Billings shot the bear a little later. Their son Will, now living in Fennville, well remembers these incidents, and more, as he was a witness to both mentioned. Their home was at the north edge of the big swamp, which abounded in bear, wolves, deer and rattlesnakes.

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Such was Clyde during the middle of the nineteenth century, but what a change! The valuable forests of the eastern portion of the town all were stripped away by the lumber barons, and most of it is now just a waste section of sand. On the western portion the swamp was long ago cleared and drained. Valuable mint and vegetable lands, some in large blocks, lie where the wild life above mentioned prevailed. Some of the most valuable muck farms in the state now lie where fifty years ago it was hardly safe for humans to cross. Thus we see such tremendous reversals of conditions within the span of many now living here.

Next week we will let Mr. E. A. Fenn tell of the foundation upon which Fennville was when he first visited the locality (in 1851.

LETTER NO. 27.

Mr. E. A. Fenn's address, in part, as given at the County Pioneer Society in Allegan, Aug. 27, 1890:

"First of all, let me say I am glad to meet and participate with you in the exercises and festivities of this annual pioneer meeting. I notice, however, that this is not exclusively a meeting of the early pioneers of Allegan County. I do not count myself as one; I know practically but little of the experiences of the early pioneers. They were here when I came, and had provided homes of comfort for themselves, and the newcomer was invited to share in the comforts of their homes and their large hearted hospitality until the log cabin or shanty could be prepared for their use - and in those preparations, with willing heart and skillful hands, assisted in preparing the logs and placing them in position, and soon the first home of the newcomer was ready for occupancy. And then, again those early pioneers sometimes found it exceedingly difficult to obtain provisions for themselves and their families, and were often obliged to make long and weary pilgrimages in order to do it. When we came they were producing enough for themselves and some to spare, so that we had no difficulty in obtaining enough of such things as were needful for us at our own doors. And so I say that we who came in '52 knew but little of the experiences of those who came in '32, where there were none before them, and they were obliged to construct, with poles and bark and boughs of trees, a dwelling place which would protect them, partially at least, from storms and from the numerous and not very disirable inhabitants of the forest - for I am told that in that early day the howling wolves, roaring bears and festive hedgehogs were quite numerous, and that the subtle, venomous massauger was abroad in the land; and I was told by an old pioneer (he is dead now) that the long, shiny, black-eyed racer would often follow the traveler on his way in very close proximity, whether on foot or on horseback. He did not say whether the traveler or the racer was on horseback, but I suppose it was the traveler, for he said that when turned upon and pursued he would rapidly glide out of reach of harm - evidently meaning the serpent - but when the traveler turned to pursue his journey the racer would turn and pursue him, insisting upon very intimate companionship for a long distance.

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"Now, my friends, I have had no experience in the blue racer business (perhaps some of you have had), but I do remember one time my wife sending our little five or six year old daughter to pick up a garment which had fallen from the line upon the ground. She gathered it up in her arms, brought it into the shanty and laid it upon a low chest near where I sat reading. I immediately heard a noise that was not at all familiar to my ear, and said to my wife, "What is that?" at the

same time looking in the direction from which the noise proceeded, and there I saw, protruding from the folds of that garment the head and about a foot of the body of a monstrous massauger, and unless that snake was cross-eyed he was looking directly at me. I lost no time in reaching for a broom that stood near by, and I pressed the handle of that broom down upon his body about as near the biting end as I could get, for, judging from appearances, attention to that end was of more immediate importance than to the noisy end. I gave that broom handle about all the pressure it would stand until some member of the family procured an instrument of destruction, and he was dispatched.

"Now, the point I want to make is this: That if the old pioneers were gnashed upon by the prowling wolf, and menaced by the roving bear, and pierced by the quills of the festive porcupine, and daily listened to the rattling of the massauger about their dwellings, and were obliged to submit to the companionship of the blue racer, with fever and ague thrown in if you please, it was nothing compared to those ever present, ever remembered ten thousand times ten thousand tiny songsters of the forest. They were exceedingly familiar, tame and intrusive, and were quite numerous at the time of my coming, and even a few years after. I remember meeting a gentleman here in Allegan, from the east, who had no experience with these tiny inhabitants of Michigan. We started one warm summer morning, after a night of warm rain, for what is now known as Fennville, through an almost unbroken wilderness. We had not proceeded far before I noticed my friend was becoming uneasy and restless, and after a little seemed to be quite nervous, but when we reached Swan Creek he was just frantic, and his hands and arms were moving about in a very energetic and careless manner. I was sitting as composed as possible by his side in the wagon, watching the movements and taking in the situation. I noticed that his raiment was better calculated for hot weather than for protection against mosquitos. I expected every moment to hear him vehemently remark, for he had been speechless for quite a while. I concluded finally that he was too busy to talk, or too full for utterance, or perhaps not sufficiently familiar with those words which would fully express his feelings. He might, however, be turning them over in his mind - and he might, for aught I knew, be saying his prayers.

"But I wanted to know what his thoughts were, and said to him: 'You seem to be a little uneasy; are you cold, or what is the matter?' 'Matter!' he exclaimed . 'I should think if you had any eyes you could see, or any feelings you could feel!' 'O,' I said, 'do the mosquitos trouble you?' And again he was speechless and his whole mind seemed to be intensely occupied with his business. But I tried to comfort him with the assurance that it was only a mild introduction into pioneer life - that it seemed necessary that all the bad blood should be extracted from the newcomer before he was properly prepared for

pioneer life. But he refused to be comforted, and declared in most positive terms that he would not stay in this God-forsaken mosquito hole twenty-four hours if we would give him the whole of Michigan. But, my friends, he is here yet. He doesn't own half the state, either, but seems to be well satisfied with one of those beautiful peach farms at Fennville. What makes it doubly valuable at the present time, however, is the fact that it has a gas well upon it. (The gentleman mentioned above was Stephen A. Atwater.)

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"We often speak of the hardships and privations of the early pioneers. True, but don't let us fool ourselves for a moment with the thought that they had no enjoyment, for I have come to believe, from my own observation and experience, that there was more real enjoyment in the anticipation of what would follow as the result of those labors and privations than has ever been experienced by the most fortunate of the later ones. The clearing of the first acre - the first production from the garden - the first blossoms from the fruit trees - with what interest they are watched as they develop into mature fruit; and even the first chickens, and the various little promises of production and ample returns for all those labors. And then , again, those good old fashioned gatherings - no caste, no inviting a select few to the feast that was often prepared in some one of the homes, and neglecting others. Whole families would come together from miles around upon the long winter evenings, first in one home and then in another, until every family had been visited within a radius of - taking Fennville as a center - Mc Dowell's in Casco, Benjamin Plummer's in Ganges, James C. Haile's and William G. Butler's in Saugatuck, Thomas Lamoreaux and Ralph R. Mann's in Manlius, and Timothy S. Coates' and W. B. Phillips in Pine Plains. Chicken pie, roast pig, luscious venison, hot biscuit, wild honey, and such other good things as were to be had were lavishly provided and eagerly disposed of by a crowd of guests with keen appetites and with unrestricted manifestations of real pleasure and enjoyment. Yes, there was much of pleasure in those early days.

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"But I find I am getting away from my first thought. I said I did not count myself as one of the old pioneers. I am very forcibly impressed with the thought today that, if I am not now I soon will be standing with the very oldest. Those early fathers of our country are fast going down into silence, and I may be one of the mediums perperpetuate their memory and deeds to those who shall come after me in these pioneer ranks. It is not likely that any new names of old 1836 pioneers will ever be added to our list. As I said before, they are rapidly passing away, and I hope the records of this society will hand down for many generations the names of those heroic first comers. Surely those shall be remembered with reverence and gratitude who commenced the conversion of this county into one of the most beautiful counties of the great state (of Michigan.

"But while the pioneers of my time cannot be remembered as veterans who have faced the hardest of the battle, yet we have done our work earnestly and passing well. Since my coming nearly all these forests have been subdued. Blazed trees and quarter post stakes, upon which was written their location, and which have often afforded valuable information to the weary traveler, and which many of us have eagerly sought, especially near the evening hour, when we were not certain as to our whereabouts, have been removed, and the broad, open, well worked highways now follow their lines.

The long sections of floating causeway logs have also disappeared, and their whereabouts are hardly known. I remember during my first visit to Michigan in June, 1851, crossing one of them in company with our venerable pioneer friend, S. A. Morrison of Saugatuck, and Gen. E. Mix, who was my companion in travel. (He was not a general then, however.) We were on horseback. Practiced horses they were, or they never could have kept on top of those rolling, sinking logs. But we did (cross safely over.

"About the middle of the causeway, however, there was a little rise of ground, or a little island, where the causeway logs had been omitted. It was just about large enough for our three horses to stand upon. And there, in the midst of overhanging briars, cattails, brakes, brush and fallen logs, we stopped our horses that they might recover somewhat from their sea-sickness before making another plunge. While we were on that island Mr. Morrison took occasion to remark: 'Here is some good land.' And that was what we were looking for. I suppose he meant the little island we were upon, as it was the only land in sight, but he went on to say that 'Whoever lives a few years will see right here some of the most valuable and productive land in Allegan County.' I looked earnestly to see whether he had become delirious by his horseback swim, or what was the matter. I know he was not drunk, for he had been in our company all day, and had steadily refused to take anything when - I will say Mix, as he is not here to deny it - offered it to him. But here was a dilemma - a man of his recognized judgment and business ability, who seemed to have lost his mind, his reason had departed. We thought it an urgent case that demanded immediate treatment. The only remedies we had at hand were one or two half pint bottles of ague medicine. (I guess, to be honest about it, there was not much ague in it.) However that may be, we insisted on his taking a dose. I don't think he would have done it if he had been in his right mind. As it was he did it under protest, declaring that when a man was dry there was nothing that tasted as good as water, and when he wasn't dry he didn't need any drink - another evidence of insanity. Mr. Morrison has recently assured me that that was the last drop of anything of the kind that has touched his lips.

"Fennville, located by myself, now occupies that exact spot of which I am speaking, and nearly every store and business place

is located upon the line of that causeway, and those causeway logs lie deep buried beneath the principal street of the village, and there, where cattle were often mired beyond their power to extricate themselves, is now located our race course, and deep wells are necessary for the obtaining of water. Had I been absent from there from that time to the present, and returned, it would have taken strong evidence to convince me that that was the place of which the prophet spoke.

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"And so I say that we, the second crop of pioneers, have put our shoulders to the wheel and done something in moving forward the work commenced by the early fathers. Not only have the fields been made to contribute to the ease and comfort of the husbandman, but education and religious attainments have been advanced and the school houses and churches witness to the energy and enterprise of the inahbitants. I like to see men coming to mill driving a splendid pair of horses of their own whom I have seen in other days wearily wending their way along the little footpath to their habitation with perhaps a fifty pounds of flour or a bushel of potatoes on their backs. I love to see these beautiful homes and witness the independence of those who know so well how they were obtained. But these homes are fast changing hands. Soon the last old pioneer will be gone. Well, if their life's mission is performed, if their work is well done, if they come down to the end as a shock of corn fully ripe, let them fall asleep hoping they will all awake into a higher, better life. We will revere their memory, but need not be sad and sorrowful, for the inevitable has written: 'The old must die.'

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"Let us for a moment turn our thoughts from the consideration of things past and present to those which are to come. I see before me today young people who are soon to take our places. Permit me in closing to say a word to you. You will not be called upon to take the places of the departed pioneers in the true sense of the word. They have done their work. You commence where we leave off, and are to prosecute the work to a more perfect finish. There will be much for you to do. See to it, then, that the moral atmosphere of your youthful lives is such as will prepare you to do even nobler work than we have done. See to it that not only the beautiful homes prepared for you by your fathers are kept green and productive, but that the lives of the dwellers therein are productive of good, remembering that every life touches some other life, and it should be our aim to leave a healthy impress upon all about us, and thereby make our lives richer and better.

"To all I say, perpetuate these gatherings. Make it a point not only to be present, but contribute to the enjoyment of each other. Compare notes, make it an occasion of real pleasure and enjoyment. Let cordial greetings and heartfelt friendship be manifest, and we shall come to feel more than ever that it is good to meet once a year at least as one great family of Allegan County."

LETTER NO. 28 - FENNVILLE.

In 1852 Mr. Solomon Hoisington came from Akron, Ohio, and bought five acres of land on the northwest quarter of Section 29, Manlius Township, and built a small steam sawmill there. This location is just two miles due north of the present location of Fennville. He brought two Thair brothers from his home town - one a son-in-law and the other a millwright - to help install the mill. In the fall of 1856 John Gilbert Lamoreaux bought the mill on a contract, and sold it back again the next year. Then Hoisington sold the property to E. A. Fenn and Elisha Mix, and Mix sold his interest in the fall of 1860 to Levi Loomis. Fenn and Loomis operated the mill there two years. The late Mr. D. D. Tourtellotte told me he drew lumber from that mill to Pier Cove for shipment to Chicago, using two yoke of oxen as a team - and O, what roads! In the (meantime -

Stephen A. Atwater came from Plymouth, Litchfield County, Connecticut, to where Fennville is in November, 1859, and bought 200 acres of land, part in Clyde and part in Manlius. It ran from the quarter line by the M. E. Church east one-half mile (to Abbott's corner.

Mr. Atwater was much in need of a mill to cut his timber, and in order to induce Mr. Fenn to move his mill over to the Atwater holdings he deeded Mr. Fenn fifty acres on the west side of his lands in Clyde. The plan was to locate the mill on the east side of the swamp, on the high land near where the Baptist Church stands, but then all the lumber would have to pass over the long corduroy in hauling it to Pier Cove or Mack's Landing on the Kalamazoo River for shipment to the Chi- (cago market.

Mr. Fenn bought twenty-five acres of Henry Bushnell joining his fifty on the west, and in the fall of 1863 located the mill on the west side of the swamp and about in the road running south by the blacksmith shop now owned by Mr. Teed. The corduroy road was made of small logs, nine or ten feet long and laid close together in the mud, and with no covering over them. The saw logs were mostly delivered to the mill during the winter, when this was covered with snow, and banked on the east side of what is now the school house hill. It was not graded down then, and made a very good rollway. But the sawing was largely done in summer, when the corduroy was bare, and when ships were sailing and could dispose of the lumber.

Jack Hall, who worked in this mill before it was moved, said it was a small steam mill, with one upright saw and one edger. It had a quick working engine, with direct connection, the saw being attached to the engine shaft, and the speed of the saw was controlled by the sawyer, who gauged the steam power used by means of a lever.

Fenn and Loomis began sawing in the new location early in 1863, and continued during the two following years, until in 1865 it burned down. Mr. Loomis, having lost near $3,000, ac-

cording to his son Marion, dropped out of the firm, and a new and larger mill was soon built in its place. Mr. Emerson of Rockford, Ill., taking over the Loomis interest, the firm became Fenn & Emerson. Later still Mr. Henry Fisher came into the firm, and the business prospered.

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About 1868 Sherwood & Griswold of Allegan started the first store in the place, with I. P. Griswold in charge, and during the following year Stephen Atwater bought an interest in the stock. In 1866 a postoffice was established, with E. A. Fenn as postmaster, and the office was named Fenn's Mill. The building used for a store was originally built for a dwelling house, and consisted of a story and a half upright and a one story wing, and stood to the south and west of the mill. How well we remember the genial figure of Mr. J. P. Wade as he sat at his desk busily unraveling the mysteries of the general office!

In 1871 the firm built a new store out on the main road on the lot where the M. E. Church now stands, and put in a large stock of goods. A church had been built on the lot where the Union School now stands, and a boarding house for the mill hands on the opposite side of the road, and several dwellings had been built, as well as a repair and blacksmith shop. The latter was owned by W. W. Hutchins, and Mr. Lacomby, father of Mrs. F. W. Robinson, was blacksmith. Also in 1871 the village was platted, and during the same year the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad was completed through the place and easy transportation provided close at hand. This rendered Fennville a marketing center and a place of more than ordinary importance to the community. In 1869 the Raymond & Abbott steam sawmill was moved over here from Pier Cove and converted into a shingle mill, and placed a few rods south of the sawmill.

In the fall of 1871, while the mills were crowding the manufacture of lumber, lath and shingles, and the store and shops were full of business, came the "big fire of 1871," also known as the "great Chicago fire," and the entire hamlet was burned down except the little church and the boarding house opposite.

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When the railroad time tables and other printed matter came, we were all surprised that Fenn's Mill did not appear, but instead we found "Fennville," and for a short time the town had two names - Fenn's Mill for the postoffice and Fennville for the station. But finally the name of the office was changed to correspond to that of the station, and so it remains.

Will Sieber was the first station agent, and was highly appreciated. He was succeeded in a few years by John Supple, also one of the best agents in charge here, though but a mere boy of 18 when he came.

Immediately after the fire of 1871 Bush & Dutcher erected the largest sawmill Fennville ever had. In fact it was built to cut lumber for the new Chicago. So great was the demand for lumber that they ran this mill nearly all the winter of 1871-2

without siding or roof to protect the men, and part of the time it was in operation night and day. During the three busiest years it cut over seven million feet of lumber.

At this time the road was new - and rough - and short of rolling stock, and mills all along the line were howling for cars. Mr. Dutcher had two cars loaded with special bill stuff which was to be delivered at a specified time or the order would be forfeited. He had notified the agent they were ready, and they were billed out, but the trains could not take on more by the time they reached Fennville. The time came when if the night train did not take them out the sale would be lost, and as it was out of the regular dimensions it would cause a big loss. Mr. Dutcher knew that mill men were cursing the train men and complaining to headquarters about lack of service. So, instead of complaining, he had his wife make up the best oyster stew possible, which he took over to the depot, set it on the stove, and told the agent to call in the freight crew and give it to them when they pulled in at midnight. Mr. Sieber did as told. The conductor sent a brakeman ahead to call the head end crew back, and they came swearing about being called out to wade in the deep snow, but no sooner had they begun their lunch than all was well in Fennville. When nearly done the conductor asked who was back of this. He was told that Mr. Dutcher, the mill man, said it was a cold, stormy night, and he thought it would be acceptable. The con. said: "Hasn't he got some cars to go?" When told yes, and that if they did not go that night the sale would be lost, the con. asked the train crew if there were not a couple of cars with hot boxes or something. And there were, so two cars were cut out of the train and Dutcher's two (were taken.

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Bush & Dutcher continued the manufacture of lumber until the desirable lumber had all been cut off, and in 1876 took their mill farther north. A smaller mill was set in to cut out the pickup timber - stuff that had been culled out by those who had cut down the forests.

During the time the pine was being slaughtered the hardwood lands had been in the process of clearing, and the community became more thickly settled, so by the time Bush & Dutcher moved their mill away there was considerable local demand for lumber, lath and shingles, and the old slashings were hunted over for anything that would make a four by four stick. And, too, the price began to rise on lumber, so small mills came in for that work. If memory serves me correctly, Mr. Hulse set in the mill to replace the B. D. J. L. Reed followed Hulse, and about 1893 George Huff bought the lots from Reed and cleared off the last vestige of the milling business at the old stand. Side tracks ran west from the depot south of the street back to the mill, and lumber piles were stacked along it from the mill to the railroad, and on both sides of the track, during the peak of the milling business here.

About 1879 J. G. Lamoreaux placed a small mill at the east of the railroad and north of the street, which he operated for four or five years, and the John Sherman mill cut the last lingering scrapings of the woods.

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Gradually, as the woods were being stripped of the last vestige of saw timber, lumber began coming back from the north, and the local demand has been supplied by imported goods for the past forty years or more.

What a shame, that a few men with money should be allowed to take over large tracts of that commodity nature had placed within reach of all, and for a mere pittance, and snatch it away from the local public. They produced nothing. They grabbed immense fortunes from nature and pocketed the lucre, leaving nothing but the stumps and brush as a thank offering for their gain. Not a park was donated, not a cent for good roads or other public improvements. There were exceptions, of course, but in a general way that was the result.

No doubt we would any of us do the same thing under similar circumstances, but just the same it is all wrong. Our government should have prevented the acquirement of more of nature's resources than was reasonable for personal welfare. True, there are instances where large capital is required to develop industries, but where the base material is of nature's production, and the manufacturer has had nothing to do with its creation, the balance left, after a reasonable profit, should revert to the general public. And, too, the amount taken should be under strict government control, so as to conserve our natural resources in the interest of those who are to follow. Much credit is due Roosevelt, Ballinger & Pinchot for turning the tide of confiscation of natural resources. Men who used their gain later in local industry are not in this criticism. They remained and helped develop the community, and left their fortunes here to revolve in the business of the neighborhood. But it refers to those who came like a hawk, grabbed all they could, and sailed away. It is they whom I condemn. Direct election of senators and a general leaning toward control are the result, and may the good work go on.

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But I digress. By 1885 our desirable timber had been stripped off, and the community had turned during the process to agricultural pursuits, and Fennville came to be one of the heaviest fruit shipping points along the lake shore.

The Fennville of today can boast of not one vestige of its first nine years' construction - meaning the village as it was before the fire of 1871 except the first mill boarding house. The little church burned down about 1885, and the boarding house was moved over east of the railroad. It was later brought back, and now forms the upright to the residence of Clifford Atwater, on lot 29, Wilson's addition.

Fennville was platted in 1871 by Emerson & Co. Elisha Mix was the surveyor. It became an incorporated village in 1882.

Henry Blakesley, who married Irene Fenn, was the first to settle within the limits of the original village. He began on the east side of where the railroad now lies in 1860, made a small clearing, and in 1861 enlisted in the army under Lincoln's call, and was killed in action later. Dan Thomas was the first blacksmith, I. P. Griswold the first merchant, Dr. Asa Goodrich the first resident physician and druggist, W. W. Hutchins operated the first general repair shop. E. A. Fenn was the first postmaster as stated. Will Sieber the first station agent, and Laura C. Hudson taught the first term of school in the district. All this before the fire. In 1895 Ira Hutchins built and owned the first electric light plant (here.

LETTER NO. 29

Until about 1860 winter traffic was carried on with long sleds. A tree was located that had a natural crook that would form the front bend of the runner. This was taken to the mill and sawed into three-inch plank, with the crook crosswise, and these made a runner about ten feet long. Rolls and beams were put on and wooden shoes attached, and the sled was complete. It was a clumsy affair at best, for it would rise up over a root or hummock and balance over with a heavy bump when the front came down, and it was hard to turn around with it in the snow. When I was a small lad I remember the folks saying someone had made two short sleds and hitched them together like the front and rear gears to a wagon, and there was some speculation as to how it would work out. In a short time, however, the "bobs" were all the go and the old long sled was out of date.

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In the season of 1862, while the road where Fennville's main street now is was yet bare corduroy, logs and brush, briars and cattails abounded on either side. Mr. Atwater, who lived on the hill east of the swamp, took his young wife, with his ox team, to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Billings, and were after dark in returning home. All went well until they were well out on the crossway, when they met two emigrant wagons. The road was darkened by the shade of the trees during the day, and at night it was very dark. Mr. Atwater thought he knew the botton at this place, but seems to have missed his calculations, for when he unhitched and started to drive the oxen around the wagon one got off into the mud, and that pulled the other off also. There was nothing to do then but get in himself and unyoke the oxen. This done, he and the men with the other teams got the oxen out of the swamp and drew the wagon back to solid ground. The emigrants went by and the Atwaters proceeded homeward. This occurred near or a little west of where the M. E. Church now stands. While passing down that road today, with its paved surface, cement walks and fine buildings, one can hardly realize that

such was the condition here but sixty short years ago. Still it is well remembered now by several of the town's inhabi-
********* (tants.

In 1871, right after the fire, David Signor, with Charles Ewing as head carpenter, erected the nucleus of what was known as the Fennville House. Fennville then was a typical sawmill town, and a rough element was ever present, though many of the people were of finer stuff. Perhaps a more correct explanation would be that the resident portion were fine people, but there was a transient population who were not so refined. What is now the main portion of the village was then a swamp, mostly mud and water, while the business section was located on higher ground on either side. Signor built on the ground where the Stevens now stands, and he managed the hotel according to the times. He was a sturdy frontiersman and knew his customers, so ran the business according to his own ideas. If his patrons did not like his ways they were free to go elsewhere. In fact, it was a typical lumber town hotel. The main waiting room was simply a saloon, and patrons were compelled to witness the carousing whether they liked it or not - but that was the usual way.

Ed Williams succeeded Signor, and added the Walter building, as stated recently, and later proprietors added improvements until it became a commodious and comfortable place. Williams was succeeded by Frost, Beals and others, and the last was F. I. Stevens, under whose management it became a first class hostelry. It came to be the headquarters for fruit buyers and traveling men in general, and was well and favorably
(known.

This structure was burned on May 30, 1910, and the new Stevens was erected in its stead, and from that time Fennville has had no occasion to criticise their hotel accommodations and management, but are warranted in boasting of the good
******** (qualities of both.

In viewing Fennville fifty-three years ago - October, 1871 - we found a new railroad line on the east, a long uncovered corduroy road across a swamp, and on the west side of the swamp there were a few ash heaps. On the higher ground to the west there stood the mill boarding house on the south side of the road and the little M. E. Church that Mr. Fenn had built standing near the road on the present school house lot. Right here we let our voice fall.

Now, at the beginning of 1925, we find a large cider mill and vinegar factory. Sanocide spray works, flouring mill, canning factory, co-operative fruit exchange, lumber company, newspaper and printing office, general repair shop, a number of garages and automobile salesrooms, two hardware stores, one of the finest banks in western Michigan, two drug stores, two dry goods stores, express office, two clothing stores, postoffice, two baker's shops, shoe repair shop, millinery store, filling station, hotel, tailor shop, restaurant, furniture store and undertaking parlor, dentist, physician, lawyer,

Baptist, Methodist and Christian Science Churches, with a Seventh Day Adventist Church now under construction, a $100,000 school building, $3,500 Woman's Club building, jewelry store, (etc.

The fraternal societies are: Masons, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Eastern Stars, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Rubinstein Music Club, Fennville Woman's Club, Business Men's Association, Parent-Teacher Association. Also there is a Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, with their various lines of supplies, including feed and coal, and the Steffin coal yards. The 1920 census gave Fennville a population of 547.

BRAVO.

Alonzo Sherman and Ezra L. Davis came to Section 32, Clyde Township in 1867 and erected a sawmill, employing about twenty men, and called the place Sherman. They also opened a store, and a postoffice was established. While we do not have the official records, parties who lived in the place at the time say the postoffice was first called Sherman, but there was another office of the same name in the state, causing confusion in the mails, so it was found necessary to change the name of the office. The name Bravo was sent in to Washington and accepted by the department and it has held that name ever since. Chandler Eaton was the first postmaster, and he told me how they came to choose that name. It was a long time ago, but if memory serves me rightly there was some discussion as to the new name, and he suggested Bravo, and it passed more as a joke than from any serious consideration. It seems to have been a joking compromise suggestion, and went that way. Eugene D. Nash succeeded Eaton as postmaster, and held the office for a number of years. Henry Mactraw was the first station agent, but was transferred to Holland, and Mr. Nash took his place as agent, which position he held a long time, and had the postoffice in the depot.

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The following list of persons operated mills at Bravo, but we can only approximate the dates, as we have nothing but memory (to go by:

Davis was not in company with Sherman in 1872, but Sherman operated the sawmill until about 1885. It did not do much business, however. His habit was to get logs enough for a carload of lumber and then saw it out. There was a shingle mill there before the railroad came, but we forget who ran it. Also Hyde & Eaton had a mill there before 1872. Hull & Collins had a portable mill there in 1871 and later. Blackmer bought out Hull & Collins in the early 70's, ran the mill a short time, and moved away. Welch & Crawford put in a portable mill after Blackmer left. Walters & Sprague had a mill also, and this was peculiar from the fact that they had two engines - a stationary and a traction engine - hitched to the same saw. They also had a steam skidder in the woods and drew the logs to the skidways by long cables and a traction engine. They were logging off from swampy ground where it was difficult to work oxen. Also they had a railroad, built with poles for

track, and the cars were drawn by team. They logged off a forty acre lot for George Oliver of Allegan. It was mostly ash and swamp woods, and they were operating in 1877. Another mill that was run by a traction engine was there in the late 80's. The last milling business was a crate factory run by George Whiting and another man about 1908, before and after, but it burned, and was renewed in Pullman.

Bravo has been an important shipping point for the surrounding country ever since the railroad came. E. D. Nash operated a general merchandise store here for a long time, followed by his son Will, and the store is now owned and operated by (Will's son, D. Nash.

LETTER NO. 30 - SETTLEMENTS.

PEARL.

O. R. Johnson & Co. secured large tracts of land in Clyde and to the east, and in 1872, as soon as the railroad was completed, they caused a large sawmill to be erected on the line, and called the place Clyde Center. Their timber was mostly white pine. At the time the road was being built there was a general feeling that the Johnson company had considerable influence in its location so far to the east of the center of the agricultural lands. The first surveys were near the lake shore, and contributions were signed for a Ganges and Saugatuck route, but for some mysterious cause that was abandoned.

Brooks Hazleton and a Mr. Eggleston were interested in the mill, and Hazleton was in full charge of the whole works. Several houses and a large boarding house were built, and a depot and postoffice were established, both bearing the name Clyde Center. There were around seventy-five men employed there during the life of the place, and a large and rushing business was carried on, but by 1877 the saw timber was gone and the place became a thing of the past. The station, however, remained of considerable importance as a shipping outlet for the farming section tributary, and a store has been maintained ever since. Also the hall on the second floor of the mill boarding house has been used as a community and general public gathering place ever since.

In 1881 the name of the postoffice was to be changed. I know not why and the name Pearl was sent in to the department in honor of a distinguished resident of the township, Mr. Simeon O. Pearl. This was accepted and the name is still held both by the postoffice and railroad station.

There was a sawmill set up about a mile east of the station by Joseph Piles, and another a mile east of that by Shelby Nash, both in the 80's. These were the usual "pickup" mills that worked up the timber culled out by the first slaughterers.

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PULLMAN.

Messrs. Hopper & Bennett owned land on Section 9, Lee Town-

ship, upon which two Clement brothers set up a sawmill in 1870. Holden & Loney took the contract to clear this land, and bought the mill. In 1871 Bonfoey & Hulbut erected a shingle mill and Sweet & Ferguson a sawmill. In 1872 Hyatt & Anderson put in a sawmill. Twenty-three families, or about 215 people, comprised the town population by this time, and depended on the milling business for a livelihood. By 1876 the milling business ended, the sawmills shut down, and but two families remained. In the following winter Snell & Cobb started a shingle mill, and by 1880 two sawmills were again in operation. A postoffice was established in 1876 and Ransom Snell was appointed postmaster. The change in name from Hoppertown to Pullman was made January 15, 1902.

NEW RICHMOND.

From Allegan County History we quote: "The little village known as Richmond, at which is located the postoffice of New Richmond, was created by the completion of the Chicago and West Michigan road, being chosen as a station because of its easy access by river from Saugatuck. H. F. Marsh, who owned land in the neighborhood, laid out the village, called it Richmond, built a sawmill, and soon afterward a few people came in and put up residences. Mr. Marsh then opened a store, and in a short time Gilbert Lamoreaux stocked a second store and erected a commodious tavern known as the Western Hotel. B. F. Wheelock also opened a hotel called the Richmond House."

One is led by this to presume that nothing was done there until 1871, but we happen to know Mr. Marsh had his mill in operation as early as 1868 or 1869, for father drew logs to the Marsh mill during that time, and in the course of constructions of the railroad we drew logs to the Marsh mill to be cut into timber for the construction of the railroad bridge. This is of small consequence, however, the object of these letters being to approximate where exact data is not at hand.

The Marsh mill sawed quantities of lumber during the time it was in operation, and for a time there were repair shops and a saloon in operation, in addition to the enterprises mentioned. Mail was received here for Saugatuck and Douglas and taken by stage. Also it was the passenger and freight station for the whole country to the lake until the interurban came (to Saugatuck.

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The first postoffice in Manlius was established at Richmond in 1837. That was the John Allen venture that failed. Jonathan Stratton, a surveyor in the employ of Allen, was the first postmaster. Ralph R. Mann was successor to Stratton in 1838. In 1843 he resigned on account of lack of business, and the office was discontinued. In 1846 a postoffice was established at Manlius village and Randall Curtis was appointed postmaster. Mr. Curtis had built a tannery there. Those filling the position later were William C. Meeker, Ralph R. Mann, T. S. Coates, David Signor, Norman Bowker and James W.

Sackett. In 1872 this office was discontinued and one established at New Richmond. This name was given as there was another Richmond in the state. J. G. Lamoreaux was the first postmaster in this office. He held the position until 1878, and was succeeded by William Delvin.

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The data regarding all the earliest settlers in and around the location of New Richmond is not at hand, though a few may be mentioned. There seems to have been quite a gathering in that neighborhood in the early 40's, though not in the compactness of a hamlet, since they nearly all took up tracts of land and settled on it. Those for whom we have the dates are: Asa and Norman Bowker and W. C. Meeker came in 1841; John S. Gidley brought his family in 1842, and his son A. P. Gidley was a youngster at the time. Jonathan Wade came in 1844, also Thomas Lamoreaux with his family, including his sons, J. Gilbert and Isaac, and his brother Daniel with his family. Ebenezer, Isaac H. and Mrs. James Smeed were his children. Mrs. E. J. Stow and Mrs. Henry Baragar also were Lamoreaux girls. George Veeder and family came in 1845 and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 31. Mrs. Veeder was one of the Baragar family mentioned earlier. R. R. Mann, J. H. Billings and David Signor, with others mentioned earlier, came into the township in the early 40's or earlier, but we do not have the years of their arrival.

(Note. - This finishes the history of settlements. I aim next to give a short history of the experiences in fruit disasters in connection with insects and fungus troubles during the discoveries of remedies and treatments and their application. It will be interesting to those now in orchard work. And finally a history of the telephone company to finish. - H.)

LETTER NO. 31.

People began setting fruit trees to supply home needs as soon as they had a clearing. A very convenient and out of the way place was in the corners of the rail fence around the garden. The peaches were of the seedling sort, but they were fruit, and filled an important place on the table. Apples, pears and cherries were brought in, and were of standard varieties as such were known then.

There was an Indian peach orchard on the south bank of the Kalamazoo, about a mile east of Douglas, when the whites first came, and the locality was known as "the Peach Orchard" until in the sixties. I never heard of the fruit, but presume it was seedlings. The trees had all disappeared by the time of my first recollection of the place.

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I find in my notes that the first peach trees brought to the lake shore by the whites was in 1839 by Harrison Hutchins. At the time of my first recollections, in the late fifties, they all had a variety of tree and bush fruits sufficient for

home use, and nearly all the first comers had fifty to a hundred apple trees in bearing. There was no foreign market, and we peddled our fruits in "The Flats" (Saugatuck), to the mill hands. About this time or a little later an occasional coasting hooker would come to Saugatuck and buy a load to take to the coast towns along the lake. They also bought potatoes and anything eatable. My understanding is that they supplied lumber towns usually. Along in the seventies buyers began coming and bought our fruit and potatoes to ship away. I remember once in the late sixties Mr. Dressler, who lived north of Pier Cove, bought our peaches (all seedlings), and made containers of lath to ship them in. There may have been twenty bushels, but I doubt it. No one depended on their fruit as a commercial crop, so paid little or no attention to it. Such orchards as there were usually were used as pasture ground, and the only pruning was just suffcient to keep the trees in form, and hardly that. We knew nothing of spraying. In fact, there seemed no cause for it. There were some wormy apples, but not many and as the soil was of virgin sort the trees grew vigorously and bore well.

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As early as 1870 the peach industry at St. Joe had gained some headway, and I think it was in 1871 that Mc Cormick and Hutchins and Loomis went to that section to investigate. They came back well pleased with the prospect, and the following year each set 1,000 peach trees. Half of them were of the Crawford varieties and the others were standard varieties - Old Mixon freestone, Stum the World and Smock. My recollection is that this was the first starting of the peach here with a commercial aim in mind at the time of setting.

These men took passing care of their trees from then on, and soon began getting good crops and good prices. Early in the marketing of this fruit it was sold to buyers, who bought it on the trees and harvested it themselves. Prices ran at around one dollar a peck, net, on the Chicago market. Growers soon began shipping to commission houses, and we were pestered to death with their solicitors. These prices stimulated the setting of peach orchards, and in a few years thousands of acres were set to that fruit in western Allegan County. Special fruit trains were run to take care of the output. Ten to fifteen cars a day was about the average from Fennville, though as many as thirty in a rush, besides cars from New Richmond and Bravo. At the same time steamboat lines were in operation from Saugatuck. During the rush there were boats from two piers at Pier Cove, and each had a boat to Chicago and one to Milwaukee, making four daily boats there and Glenn Pier had a daily boat, besides those from South Haven.

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I should say it was in the early eighties that a new variety of peach was discovered. It developed on one branch of the tree, and the fruit swelled and matured about two weeks ahead of the fruit on the balance of the tree. It had a bright red cheek and red streaks ran from the pit out to the skin, and

showed a red dot on the surface. At the same time sprouts sprang from the limb, that had small leaves of a light yellow color, and a stalk of spindling, almost sickly growth. In short, it was not a new variety at all, as was at first supposed, but the government pathologists named it the "peach yellows." No one could find out where it came from, nor a cure, so the only treatment at hand was the ax. The trees had to be taken away, root and branch. Large openings were caused in many orchards, and in some cases whole orchards were cut out. The government sent patholigists from Washington to study the disease, and locally the towns appointed yellows commissioners, with orders to mark all affected trees, and if the owner would not destroy the trees, the commissioner was to do so, and the cost was charged in the taxes.

Just when the yellows was in its worst stages another disease attacked the trees, and this was the reverse of the yellows. It was called "little peach," as the fruit would remain very small and did not ripen. No cure for this was ever found, and eradication of the trees was the only remedy. Both these diseases seemed to have run their race and were on the decline when the big freeze came in 1899. More of that later. In either case the fruit was not found to be injurious to those eating it, but the trees died in a year or two.

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Like all fruits, the peach was not a sure crop. About one crop in two or three years was the average. As the production increased, the selling prices lowered, until in case of a general crop the season failed to pay costs. Also in panic years there was no market at a living price. Perhaps the season of 1896 was the worst, when there was an excellent crop, but prices ran so low that we had to shake thousands of bushels of fruit on the ground to save the trees. (A peach rotting on a twig will kill the twig from the peach out if left where it grew, thus reducing the bearing surface as though the twigs were cut off.) It so happened that the season of 1899 was a complete failure of the peach crop also. This condition cast a damper on our ardor, and in fact we did not get very satisfactory results in after years until the big freeze of October 10, 1906, which killed every peach tree from the Indiana line to the Straits of Mackinaw. There was a severe freeze in the very early 80's that injured the trees to some extent. Some cut out their orchards, but others did not, and those left bore crops for several years following.

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The disaster of 1906 threw some of the growers into bankruptcy. It left them without a dollar, and they had to vacate their farms. Others were left badly in debt, some of whom have regained their standing, but others are still paying interest on debts contracted before the freeze.

As an example of panic years and seasons where there was an over-supply, I might state that in 1896 my place ran behind $600 with 10,000 bushels of peaches on the trees. That year we had both panic and over-supply. True, we made money in fa-

vorable years, but it all goes to show the error of depending (on any one crop.

The yellows and little peach seem to have been completely killed out by the big freeze, for I do not remember of hearing of either since that time. Some have set small peach orchards since, but that fruit has not taken much attention of late years. The peach is not so dependable a tree as the apple, pear and cherry as to hardiness.

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A condition amusing to us now, but tragic then, was the discovery that after a peach orchard was taken out, the soil would not produce vigorous farm crops as it did before setting to the peach. A natural result was that we all concluded peach trees killed the soil. We had practiced prfectly clean culture in our orchards, and some bragged that you could not find a weed in their orchards - which was true from end to end of the season. Later we learned that we had ruined our land by this intensive culture, as we had worked all the humus, or vegetable matter, out of the soil and left the bare earth, having added nothing to keep up the vegetable mould in the soil. Had we used cover crops, or allowed weeds to grow, or in any manner put back something into the ground, we would have retained the fertility of the soil. I have orchards in mind now, here on the lake shore, where they are doing the same thing, and I am wondering if those men know what they are doing. Chemical fertilizers won't do it.

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The real cause of such heavy settings of peach trees at the first was the difficulty in getting apple and pear crops. A discussion of that experience will call for a follow-up letter on the subject next week.

LETTER NO. 32.

On a guess I would say that it was in the early eighties that we began to note what was called the "June drop." Apples would grow to about the size of a hickory nut, and in June drop off, but no one suspected the cause. Late in the eighties our apples left on the trees after the drop, in addition to having a dark blotch, were wormy also, and not salable. People became very much discouraged, and considered apple trees only an incumbrance and to no profit. Some cut out sections of their orchards, with the idea of clearing off all the trees later. One man now living on the lake shore cut out a twenty-acre orchard of fifteen year old trees, all good varieties and in a thrifty condition. No doubt there would not have been an apple tree in this section in a short time had not the Agricultural College set to work in the interest of the apple industry.

The Agricultural department came out with the information that it was the coddling moth that caused the wormy apples, and recommended spraying the trees with Paris green to poison the moth and its larvae. This was in the late eighties, and

Frank Morley of Benton Harbor, who owned a large orchard a half mile east of Fennville, was the first to begin systematic spraying. A few others followed Morley, and the experiment was watched - and ridiculed - but as results were favorable others followed, so in a few years spraying became more general. At this time the hand pump on a barrel, with one man lunging at the pump handle and another with a hose supplied with a nozzle, tied to a stick to hold it up, was the only method known of applying the spray. Improvements came slowly, but they came.

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When it became a settled fact that worms in apples could be controlled, the growers began to discuss the idea of power sprayers. In 1902 or '03, Edward Hutchins bought a little stationary steam engine and rigged it behind the rear axle to the wagon and hitched it to a pump, and thus had steam power instead of man power with which to do his spraying.

At about the same time, and perhaps in the same year, the Wadsworth brothers (Dwight and Leon) rigged up a gasoline power arrangement , so we had these as the first power sprayers in the community. Power sprayers were not yet on the market. However, there was some contrast between then and the machine we saw a few days ago which put on a demonstration of pressure at 200, then 400, followed with 600, then 800 pounds, and the demonstrator said he could show 1,000 pounds, which

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(we did not doubt.

At the time of the first sprayers we were using Paris green for coddling moth, but at about this time we were told the cause of the "June drop," and were instructed to use Bordeaux mixture to prevent that. It was the apple scab, a fungus disease, and the new growth must be covered to destroy the spores, so we mixed Paris green and Bordeaux and sprayed for both moth and scab at the same application.

This treatment served the purpose for worms and scab, but in a year or two the San Jose scale made its appearance and was killing the trees. Again the College came to the rescue and this time with lime-sulphur. The home made was used at that time and boiling plants were put up on most of the larger farms, so we all used that for scale. It came out that the latter preparation would prevent scab as well as scale, and Bordeaux was in the discard, except for special purposes.

Shothole fungus in the cherries and plums made its appearance, I should say, about 1910, and pear psylla a little later, all of which call for special sprays. I forget when the peach curl leaf first appeared, but it must have been in the early

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(nineties.

The pear was not set to any extent as a commercial fruit until perhaps 1886, and then not so extensively as apples and peaches had been, though there are quite extensive orchards growing here now. One thing that held the pear back was fear

(of the blight.

For perhaps fifteen years, and until a control was found for their enemies, apples and pears were at a standstill. No one dared to set new orchards of either fruit, and as we had not yet run the race with the peach and did not know its drawbacks, we plunged into that fruit, only to be let down as told in the last letter.

Early in the game, when fruit was mentioned we all thought of apples. Later it came to be peaches, but now when fruit is mentioned we think of apples and pears. Cherries, plums, currants and quinces have been grown here for a long time, but never to the extent that apples, pears and peaches have. Strawberries are a short term plant. They come and go as the notion strikes the grower, so are not classed with the others.

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The foregoing concerns what happened here, but these fruit enemies originated elsewhere and were some time in reaching us.

In 1892 the pear blight was being discussed in the State Horticultural Society, but its cause was not then known. Also apple scab was under observation, but nothing is said in t their reports about spraying for scab.

In the report of the State Horticultural Society for 1898 it is stated that there were four orchards in the state that had scale. In 1905-6 we find lime-sulphur recommended in combat-
(ing scale.

A CORRECTION.

In Letter No. 31 I stated that the freeze of the morning of Oct. 10, 1906, killed every peach tree from the Indiana line to the Straits of Mackinaw. This statement has brought out some raking over of the dusty corners of memory, and as a result of statements from men who were in the peach business here at that time it may be best and nearer the facts to say that 90 per cent of the trees were killed. There were a few small favored spots where the trees escaped, and some of them bore fruit the next season. I believe it is safe to say that as a result of the freeze those trees went into decline and did not live for long afterwards. On the morning in question the mercury went to 6 degrees above zero, and it had to be a very favored location that would save trees, yet full of sap,
(from destruction.

STORY OF LOCAL PHONE COMPANY
by H. H. Hutchins.

LETTER NO. 33.

In the late eighties and very early nineties we in the fruit belt found ourselves very much in need of telephone communication. Whole farms were set to fruit, and in harvest time we would get loads to the piers only to learn later in the day that the boat could not land. Again we started loads to Fennville, a much longer drive, and when too late the boat would whistle for the piers.

As is always the case in a hurried time, we needed telephones, so I wrote to the Bell Company to find at what rental we could get a pair for our own use. They stated that they did not care to rent them in an out of the way place like this, but would accommodate us at a rental of $75 a year for each instrument. We could not see $150 in it, so did not order the phones, but about 1894 the Harrison Electric Company won their suit with the Bell, and the next year we stood a good chance to buy phones from them.

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In July, 1894, during the time between cultivation and harvest, I went to the swamp and got out cedar poles to run a line from my place to the Ganges pier. During the same period in 1895 I set the pole line, but as yet had made no arrangements for phones. Dr. Bronson came along and asked what was on. When told, he said he wanted an interest in it. Capt. Charles Mc Vea did the same. Mr. Link at the pier said the same, as did also George Barber, who was in the Ganges store. In fact, the idea struck the whole community at once.

During this time I was at Saugatuck, and C. E. Bird proposed a line from Saugatuck to Ganges pier, so they also could learn if the sea would let boats land. He said the Rogers & Bird Company would give $40 as a starter. I called on Capt. R. C. Brittain, and he said the R. M. Moore Company would match the other offer. Both companies had boat lines running from Saugatuck to Ganges and Chicago. Everybody worked for the enterprise, and Fred Wade, who was publisher of the Commercial, did all he could in the columns of his paper, and it all helped. I took subscriptions, and soon we were ready to be-
(gin in earnest.

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A meeting of the subscribers was called at Douglas on July 31, 1895, to consider the construction of a telephone line from Saugatuck to Douglas, thence to Ganges postoffice, and thence to Grange H all. Fred Wade was chosen chairman and H. H. Hutchins secretary. At this meeting it was voted to elect a board of five directors. Those elected were Dr. E. E. Brunson, Henry Bird Jr., Fred Wade, H. H. Hutchins and Charles E. Bird. It was voted that the company be known as the Saugatuck and Ganges Telephone Company.

The board of directors met at the ome of Dr. Brunson on Aug. 2, 1895, at which Dr. Brunson was elected president, Charles E. Bird vice president, H. H. Hutchins secretary and treasurer, and Henry Bird Jr. superintendent of construction, under direction of the board. It was decided that Mr. Bird proceed at once to have the line measured and staked, and arrange a contract for setting the poles.

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At a meeting of the board of directors, held at the office of Fred Wade on Aug. 8, 1895, it was decided that H. H. Hutchins proceed at once to get out poles for the proposed line the same to be 25 feet long and not less than three inches top di-
(ameter.

At a meeting of the board, held at the office of Fred Wade on Aug. 10, Fred Wade was directed to take counsel on forms for the transaction of business and for incorporation of the com-
(pany.
On Nov. 23, 1895, the stockholders adopted the bylaws of the
(company.
We were incorporated for $1,000 in the fall of 1895, and two years later re-incorporated for $2,000. On April 15, 1915, we re-incorporated for the same amount of stock, but changed the name to Western Allegan County Telephone Company.

The line connecting Saugatuck, Douglas and Ganges was run in the fall of 1895, and switchboards installed. The next spring we ran on to Glenn, and in the spring of 1897 a line was run from Ganges to Fennville. Switchboards were installed at the last named place also.

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At the beginning none of us knew a thing about telephones, and very few had ever talked over one. We thought putting a phone in the house was like furniture - that was the end of it; that the folks at the centrals would be glad to attend switchboards for the fun of it, and there would be no expense. By 1897 we had quite a number of subscribers, and each paid cost of materials and installation.

I think it was in September, 1898, that a small cyclone visited Saugatuck, and tin roofs were blown into our wires and twisted around them like a rope. Lightning burned out the telephone coils, and our system was completely knocked out. Being manager at the time, it fell to me to straighten things out. I could connect a phone to the line now, but that was the extent of my knowledge, so I went to Chicago for information. The boat companies gave transportation and I gave my time and expense. It took about two weeks to get in order again. This method of getting information was repeated on occasions of trouble for some time, but gradually we became more self-reliant. All this time we held the notion that this would be the last trouble, and that all would be well with the telephone hereafter. But we all finally learned that roses did not grow on telephones, and that we could not donate our time to the service. The switch attendants were voted 50¢ a day, and I got $1.50 for my time and horse.

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At the end of three years the expense figured up at $9 per phone for the three years. This was considered outrageous, and some threatened to withdraw. The cost soon ran to $5, then $6, and finally $9 a year, and the fact that it costs money to operate a telephone system finally became understood.

The company is now under good management, and we have 810 telephones. Our resources and liabilities balance in our favor, and all goes well in 1925.

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I have been told by some of the foremost telephone men in

western Michigan that ours is the first rural co-operative telephone company in the state, and, in their belief, the first in the United States. This came about by our having lines ready for the phones when the independent companies first started their manufacture. In fact, the Bell patents did not fully expire until after our first instruments were (installed.

LETTER NO. 34.

My earliest memory carries me back to the late '50's and '60's, and as I compare the ways of the household now with those of a short seventy years ago and note the wide contrast, it does not seem possible, so a short outline of those days may be timely as a closing line to these historical sketches.

For instance, father sheared the wool from off the sheep, mother and grandma carded it and spun it into yarn with the old-fashioned spinning wheel, then knit it into mitts and socks for the family. (Later they took the wool to Allegan and had it carded by machinery.) The sewing machine was not know as yet, nor any ready made clothing, so wearing apparel was all made by hand in the home.

About 1870 an agent came here and sold our folks the first sewing machine I ever saw or heard of. It was a little affair that sat on the table, where it was held by means of a clamp. It was operated by a hand crank, and made a chain stitch. Care had to be taken to secure the end of the thread, or the children would get hold of it and undo the whole seam. But it did its work well and was a great help.

Mother made pants for us boys out of the grain sacks common at the time. They were heavy and stiff, but they surely did wear well. Knee pants for boys were not known then, and men and boys wore boots. Shoes for men and boys were not introduced until in the '70's.

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During the week we all tucked our pants into our boot tops, but on "the sabbath" we pulled them over the boot tops on the outside. I really don't see now what difference that made, but it was the rule. In winter we wore a felt hat, but in summer mother braided straw and made our hats.

At this time also the cooking was all done in the pots that were hung on the chimney crane and swung in over the coals in the great fireplace and the baking was all done in the brick oven. I well remember the first stove, but have no recollection as to the time it was bought. It was on legs about a foot high in front and eighteen inches at the back. The oven was back of the griddles and above the top of them. Of course the top was level, but the fire box dropped down below the after part of the stove, which caused the short legs in front. The brick oven was in use until after I was old enough to put the fire in it. We put live coals in - I should say a half-

bushel - and when one could hold the hand inside the door just long enough to count ten it was ready for the baking. We must have used it until after 1865. "Box stoves" (what we know as a range) did not appear for quite a while - no doubt (not before 1875.

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The art of canning fruit was not known, and we dried such eatables for winter use. Berries were dried on tins; apples were quartered and pumpkins were sliced, strung on a string by means of a darning needle, and hung from the ceiling over the fire to dry. The string was about a yard long, and both ends were tied to nails above. Later we made trays of lath and spread the fruit on them and put them in the sun to dry, or secured them above the stove after we got a stove. Patent dryers were sold later. They were an inclusure with racks having wire netting for bottom. Some put them over the stove with a slow fire, and some used lamp heat.

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Our night light was the tallow candle, but when there were no more candles at hand they made what was called a "slutt." That was a saucer of tallow, with a strip of cloth laid in it, with one end resting up over the edge of the saucer for a wick. The lantern was about the size and shape of a gallow kerosene can, perforated with fine holes, and a small candle secured in the bottom. As I remember, it gave about as much light as a lightning bug, though it was more constant and (more scattered.

For tallow they killed a beef and tried out all the tallow possible. Our folks had a candle mold - I have it now - with pipes for eight candles. The wick was secured in the center of the tube, and the set was run full of hot tallow and set (aside to cool.

But when making them in quantities this method was too slow. They placed two strips of wood about eight feet long on two chairs, with a space of about a foot between them. A set of candle sticks was at hand - wooden rods 15 inches long by a half-inch in diameter - and it was supplied with about ten wicks. The wicks were dipped in a kettle of lukewarm tallow and raised out slowly, so they would hold all the tallow that would adhere to them, and the sticks were placed across the two strips of wood, with the wicks hanging down. Boards on the floor caught the drip tallow. Another set of wicks was treated in the same way, and so on until the length of the strips was filled. Then we went over the whole again and again, until the candles were full diameter. No doubt 500 candles were made at one operation. The tallow was kept warm by turning in warm water, which went to the bottom and left the tallow on top to make the candle.

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No factory soap was known, and we made soft soap by leaching our hardwood ashes and boiling it in combination with grease fats. A barrel each spring was about the amount required for (a year.

It must have been about 1870 when the first top buggies were introduced. Previous to that time we had "shell skein" light

wagon. Springs for wagons were not known until some time after that. The first springs were for the seats only, and finally they were used under the box.

There was no protection against flies, mosquitoes and bugs coming into the house. There were swarms of them.

LETTER NO. 35 - PIONEER CO-OPERATIVE WORK.

(Mr. Hutchins writes: "I am again sending you a 'last' letter. Some of the old time fruit growers took me to task for omitting these happenings, so I had to take time to work it out. I really think this is the final 'last' one.)

The Fruit Shippers' Association.

The first co-operative venture in this section was brought about by the excessive freight rates we were obliged to pay between Fennville and Chicago. The American Express Co. was carrying our peaches, and their rates by the 100 equaled six cents for a fifth-bushel basket of peaches. Several growers got together and evolved the idea of handling it themselves, in the interest of the growers. Arrangements were made with a Mr. Goodrich of Chicago, who was engaged in unloading fruit there, to handle that end of the business.

The growers were organized under the name of "The Fruit Shippers' Association," though not incorporated, and closed a contract with the railroad company whereby they were to take over the entire charge of loadling and unloading the fruit cars. Mr. Harvey J. Kingsley was elected president and John H. Crane secretary. They really stepped into the shoes of the express company, assumed all responsibility, and paid the railroad a hauling rate that amounted to less than two and three-fourths cents per fifth basket. They began the season of 1889 with a charge to the shipper of three and a half cents a basket, but soon found they could pay all expenses with a three cent charge, and there was yet a balance left in the treasury, thereby gaining a 50 per cent cut in charges.

While the express company was charging six cents a basket the boats were charging five cents, which rate was soon cut to meet the new rail charge.

The growers carried on the business for twenty years, and until after the freeze of 1906, which killed the peach trees and removed the necessity of the association's further existence.

Much credit for the success of this enterprise is due to the capable management of A. L. Whitbeck in loading the cars and manifesting the shipments.

In one year the saving in freight to the growers of this section amounted to $180,000, and it was carefully figures by Mr. Crane and Edward Hutchins that the total saving during the life of the association amounted to over $1,000,000. J. R. Goodrich shipped 40,000 baskets one year, and his saving in

freight was around $1,200.

First Co-operative Good Roads Movement.

In addition to this saving to the shippers there was still a neat little balance, amounting to from $500 to $1,200 per year, left in the treasury which was used from year to year to improve the roads west from Fennville. Bad grades were reduced and gravel applied, the results of which we know so well, and before the end of this work the town line was in good condition for about four miles west, as well as some of the north and south roads. The association did not take over the road work, as is done by the state now, but put their work on as an addition to the regular highway work.

An interesting after discovery was that when the surveyors came to lay out the grade for the present M-89 state road they found nearly all the leveling and grading done by the growers was perfect, so they made very little change. Some grading was done by the state, to get dirt for widening the crossway along Section 1, Ganges. The growers had no survey, but left the supervision of the work to John T. Dickenson, who leveled it "by the eye."

Pioneer Co-operative Marketing.

The first co-operative marketing here was in 1897, when two companies were organized, with perhaps a dozen members each - the Fennville Fruit Company, with Ed Hawley president, C. B. Welch secretary, and James Mark manager, and the Fruitgrowers Company, Ltd., with Edward Hutchins president, H. H. Hutchins secretary, J. E. Hutchinson treasurer, and J. H. Crane and L. D. Wadsworth directors. Besides the officers named, W. H. Owen was its first manager. Both companies built large packing houses, that put up by the Fennville Fruit Company now being occupied by the Fennville Fruit Exchange, and the one built by the Fruitgrowers Company having been torn down and the Fennville Canning Company now occupying the site.

Both of these associations enjoyed two seasons of successful operation, when the severe freeze of 1899 and the ravages of the yellows and little peach so injured the orchards that the members of neither had sufficient fruit to continue the enterprises.

I have been unable to obtain statistics of the amount of business done by the Fennville Fruit Company, but from a statement of the Fruitgrowers Company it appears that in 1898 there were 65 cars sold, mostly peaches, for which $18,783 was received, and sales in less than car lots brought the total receipts to $19,321.81. The sales made by the other company were probably about the same. I have no hesitancy in saying that if these organizations had been established so as to have handled the crops of 1896, the output of each would have been considerably in excess of 100,000 bushels.

To give an idea of the extent of the peach industry in this section, I may say I was sales manager for Wells-Hitman Basket Manufacturing Company during the five years from 1887 to 1892, and in our banner year we sold at our three warehouses in Fennville, Pier Cove and Glenn, over 400,000 bushels, reducing smaller packages to bushels - the total sales amounting to over $20,000. At the same time Weed & Co. were working this whole territory, and J. F. Barron and Fred Hall had salesrooms in Fennville and George Clapp in Glenn. At that, there was a shortage of packages that year.

The Present Fruit Exchanges.

At the present time the Fennville Fruit Exchange and the Saugatuck Fruit Exchange have been in active operation for several years, so that their success is assured beyond question. During the years of those earlier co-operative ventures, spraying operations had hardly started, and peaches were practically the only fruit handled, while today the enemies of apples and pears have been brought under such complete control that these fruits constitute the bulk of those put up, and peaches are but a minor part.

MEDITATIONS
of H. H. Hutchins

(Written on the seventieth anniversary of his birth - Dec. 14, 1923 - and read at the Pioneer gathering at the Allegan County Park, Ganges, August 2, 1924.)

Though I don't myself remember, this is what they told to me:
'Twas the fourteenth of December, back in eighteen fifty-three,
that a youngster came to see them at their home beside the lake,
and whose lifetime forms the subject of the tale we undertake.

Not a dollar in his pocket to defray the cost of board,
nor a pocket for the dollar and he wouldn't say a word.
None knew what to call him, for he didn't give his name;
so they called him Henry Hudson, just to place him in the game.

Seventy years have passed us - just our three score years and ten -
since that urchin made his debut in the realm of mortal men.
The forest then prevailing here has all been cut away,
and the wild life it then sheltered is tradition in our day.

The wolf, the fox, the deer, the coon, the squirrel and the bear;
the mink, the turkey and the duck, the bird song in the air;
the owl, the hedgehog, chipmunk all are things we see no more;
the hunter and the red man, too, are in the times of yore.

The plow was drawn 'mid stumps and stones by oxen moving slow;
the wheat and grass were cut by hand, corn planted with a hoe;
the grain was cut with cradle, and the sheaves were tied by hand;
the scythe was used to cut the hay, hand rake and pitchfork manned.

The mower came to cut the hay 'bout eighteen sixty-three;
the reaper then attached to it to haste the harvest bee.
Revolving rake then sulky rake were next upon the job;
twine binders, too, came in their turn to aid the harvest mob.

The threshing then was done by flail, or tread by horses' feet;
the fanning mill would take the chaff from barley, oats and wheat.
The tread power came, with cylinder, to speed the threshing time;
the eight horse sweep soon followed it, with fan and all combined.

And then we had the tractor here - the first was run by steam,
soon followed by the newer kind that fires by gasoline.
The thresher, too, is all complete and blows the straw away,
and so a winter's work before is run off in a day.

Our roads lay winding through the woods, o'er corduroy and hill,
with mud knee deep betimes, or sand, to try the frontier will.
Surveyors came, the fires were run, and tax for roads was paid;
the lines were cleared, the swamps were filled, and crowning
(turnpikes made.
Our carriage was the wagon gear, with spring poles for a seat;
'twas drawn by oxen in those days, few horses would one meet;
but as the woods were cleared away and crops began to grow,
the horse became the motive power and oxen had to go.

To warm their homes and cook their food, they knew naught else
(but wood;
the fireplace, too, with martel shelf, was counted very good.
Brick ovens did the baking, while the dinner in the pot
was cooked upon the chinmey crane, swung o'er the coals red hot.

The wool was taken off the sheep, and grandma spun the yarn;
then mother knit the mitts and socks and found the holes to darn.
The clothes were cut and made by hand by those about the home;
no store goods then could there be had, for no such thing was
(known.
No coal oil lamp, no kerosene, and no electric light
to aid the early pioneer to find his way by night,
for science and discovery had not, up to his day,
progressed beyond the tallow dip with which to light his way.

Thee traffic on the lake as noted seven decades agone
was carried on in sailing ships, of which we now see none.
Thecabin of the pioneer, with latch string on the door,
has gone the way of all the rest of which we see no more.

The school tax then was rated by the number in the school,
and parents paid upon each child the portion set by rule;
so when there were no children in the household to attend,
the school tax was omitted from the neighbor's tax stipend.

And so it was the duty of the house that numbered most
to pay the greater portion of the school tax on the list -
and likewise, too, the teacher, for she had to board around;
so where the largest fam'ly was her longest home was found.

And when the tax became too great, or teacher didn't suit,
the children stayed at home that term and were not in the count.
That left the rest of those who did attend the classes through
so much the more to pay the lack of those who thus withdrew.

The subjects taught in public schools of seventy years ago
were readin', writin', 'rithmetic, and that's as far's we go.
When grammar was suggested at a somewhat later time
the noise that it created made it seem almost a crime.

And so it was with algebra and each succeeding class,
"No one could use the knowledge, and the tax would be a loss."
The teacher, too, objected in a most emphatic way,
for she didn't know the subject, and the knowledge wouldn't pay.

'Twas eighteen thirty-eight, you see, the first to Ganges came,
and built the house beside the lake to which they gave his name;
with neighbors few and far between, improvements came quite slow,
so not till eighteen sixty-two did Fenn Mill's whistle blow.

And railroad trains were far away till eighteen seventy-one,
the telegraph 'bout seventy-six its lines here first begun;
the telephone was not at hand till eighteen ninety-five;
'twas in the present century the auto did arrive.

But now we have trunk lines galore to speed us on our way,
both as to conversation and to rush our busy day;
with railroads and the auto car, and talking through the air;
and aeroplanes to fly aloft for hire at transient fare.

So when our thoughts go creeping back our three score years and ten,
and note the many changes wrought between this day and then,
the question comes - no use to guess - what will the changes be
when seventy years have rolled around from nineteen twenty-three?

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